

# Converting Colors

XYZ(88.1079, 94.1418,  
108.1351)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(88.1079, 94.1418, 108.1351)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(88.1708, 94.1165,  
108.1269)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0FAFF
RGB	240, 250, 255
RGB Percent	94%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.0588, 0.0196, 0.0000
CMYK	0.06, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	200°, 100%, 97%
HSV	200°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269
YIQ	247.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

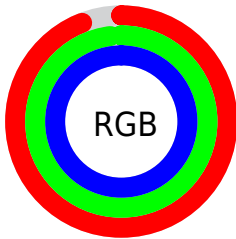
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 246, 255
Decimal	15792895
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.68, -2.36, -3.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 4.250, 236.340
Y <sub>xy</sub>	94.1165, 0.3036, 0.3241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293982975 (0xFFFF0FAFF)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	247.5800, 3.6581, -6.6477
Hunter-Lab	97.0137, -7.5443, 1.8277

# Details

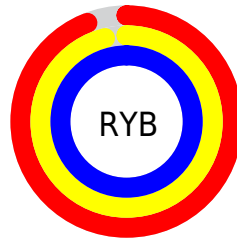
The XYZ color **88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **89.6197, 92.8539, 95.6387**, and the grayscale version is **88.8580, 93.4855, 101.8058**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **49.2520, 52.8511, 61.0315** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.5361, 84.8073, 106.8906**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

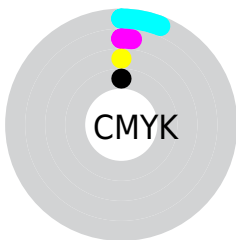
# Distribution



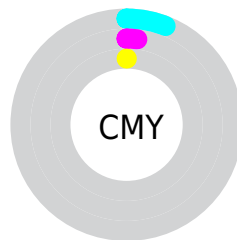
- Red (94%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the XYZ color 88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.1708, 94.1165,  
108.1269

88.1708, 94.1165,  
108.1269

510.3894,  
541.3327, 607.4136

66.7958, 71.3999,  
82.4502

143.6862,  
153.0435, 174.4303

49.1888, 52.6686,  
61.1987

178.5574,  
190.0225, 215.8941

34.9844, 37.5383,  
43.9539

218.6579,  
232.5246, 263.4573

23.8173, 25.6245,  
30.2974

264.3533,  
280.9340, 317.5385

15.3222, 16.5429,  
19.8104

316.0087,  
335.6351, 378.5561

9.1336, 9.9092,  
12.0746

373.9897,

4.8862, 5.3388,

397.0123, 446.9288

6.6714

438.6614,  
465.4500, 523.0751

■ 2.2147, 2.4474,  
3.1821

■ 0.7505, 0.8501,  
1.1884

■ 88.1708, 94.1165,  
108.1269

■ 88.1708, 94.1165,  
108.1269

■ 77.5361, 84.8073,  
106.8906

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 68.1822, 76.3299,  
105.7473

■ 60.0560, 68.6571,  
104.6946

■ 53.0977, 61.7558,  
103.7292

■ 47.2422, 55.5898,  
102.8477

■ 42.4173, 50.1196,  
102.0462

■ 38.5418, 45.3007,  
101.3203

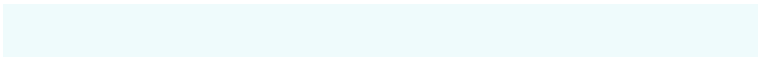
■ 35.5209, 41.0816,  
100.6651

■ 33.2372, 37.3991,  
100.0747

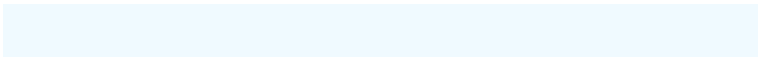
# Harmonies

## Analogous

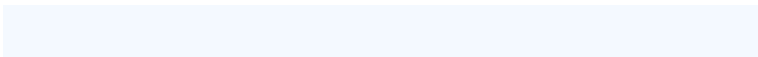
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



87.3848, 94.1165, 105.4636



88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269



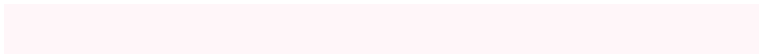
89.3064, 94.1165, 109.2754

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269



91.7983, 94.1165, 102.9031



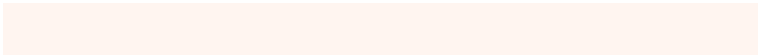
88.4260, 94.1165, 96.6174

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



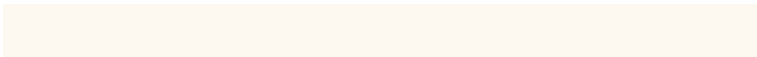
88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269



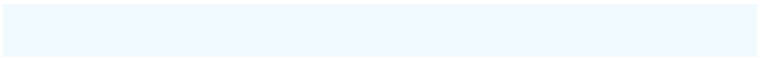
89.6197, 92.8539, 95.6387

# Split Complementary

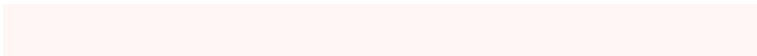
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



89.6036, 94.1165, 95.9664



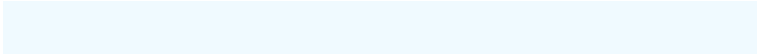
88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269



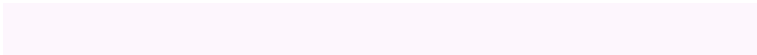
91.5574, 94.1165, 99.5471

# Square

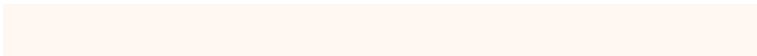
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



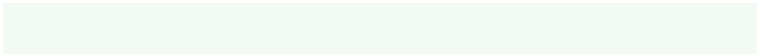
88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269



91.4066, 94.1165, 106.2168



90.7514, 94.1165, 97.0272

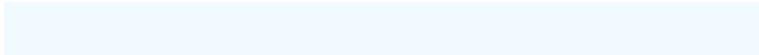


87.5312, 94.1165, 98.8258



# Rectangle

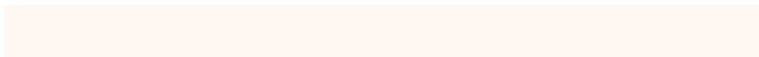
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269



90.1114, 94.1165, 109.0087



90.7514, 94.1165, 97.0272



88.8016, 94.1165, 96.2113

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



88.1732, 94.1204, 108.1276



92.6591, 97.9667, 108.6336



88.1393, 96.6230, 100.1920



19.8579, 20.9903, 23.2549



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

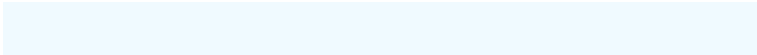


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

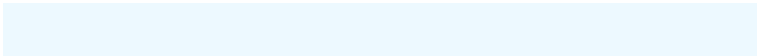


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



88.1732, 94.1204, 108.1276



86.9182, 93.0364, 107.9845



85.9622, 89.6982, 107.3905



18.4606, 19.7893, 23.0967



17.0940, 19.0976, 52.2198



1.7649, 2.0605, 5.1180



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



89.6569, 90.4838, 103.1869



88.6753, 88.7583, 102.1267



91.8576, 97.3296, 96.3847



18.8680, 18.8010, 21.7376



25.4165, 12.6559, 21.3754



2.5254, 1.2526, 2.3484



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

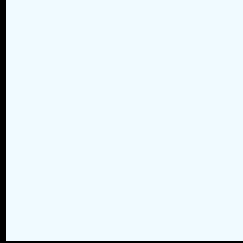
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

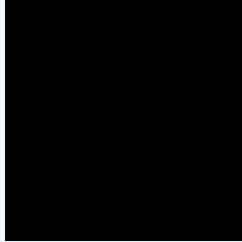
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

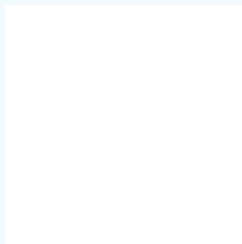
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269.



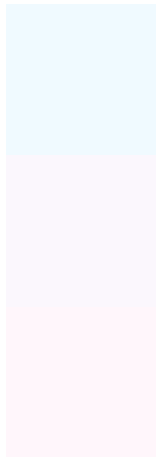
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.1708, 94.1165,



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269

### Protanopia

90.7740, 94.1226, 106.3117

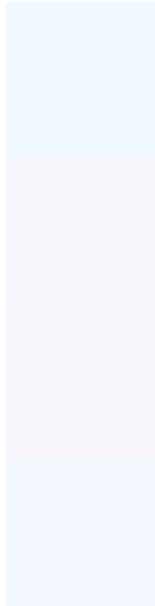
### Deuteranopia

91.6084, 94.1366, 104.6087

## **Tritanopia**

89.6234, 93.9476, 108.0178

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269

## Protanomaly

89.8146, 94.0647, 107.1885

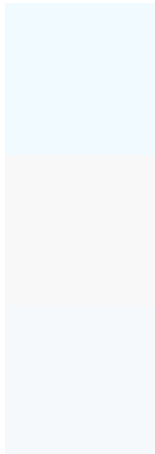
## Deuteranomaly

90.2558, 93.8738, 105.4579

## Tritanomaly

89.2339, 94.2045, 108.0879

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269

## Achromatopsia

89.2221, 93.8686, 102.2229

## Achromatomaly

88.9445, 94.1289, 104.7476

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(240, 250, 255) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 250, 255)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(240, 250, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 250, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(240, 250, 255) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 250, 255) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 250, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 250, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 250, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 250,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 88.1708, 94.1165, 108.1269 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 250, 255) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
250, 255) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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