

# Converting Colors

XYZ(88.1542, 93.3742,  
114.0338)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(88.1542, 93.3742, 114.0338)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(87.1856, 93.1485,  
107.9920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EEF9FF
RGB	238, 249, 255
RGB Percent	93%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.0667, 0.0235, 0.0000
CMYK	0.07, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	201°, 100%, 97%
HSV	201°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920
YIQ	246.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

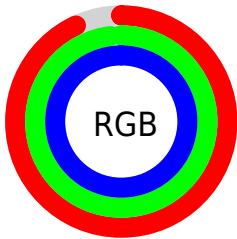
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	238, 245, 255
Decimal	15661567
CIE Lab	97.29, -2.49, -4.13
CIE LCh	97, 4.823, 238.875
Yxy	93.1485, 0.3024, 0.3231
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293851647 (0xFFEEF9FF)
YUV	246.3950, 4.2423, -7.3624
Hunter-Lab	96.5135, -7.6503, 1.2180

# Details

The XYZ color **87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **89.0226, 92.1324, 93.9819**, and the grayscale version is **87.8909, 92.4681, 100.6977**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.5544, 52.1622, 60.9353** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.5102, 83.6196, 106.7154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

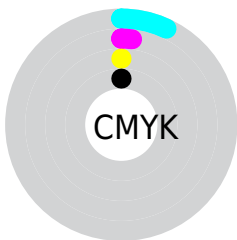
# Distribution



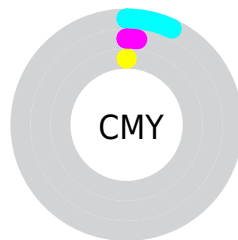
- Red (93%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920 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 87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.1856, 93.1485,  
107.9920

87.1856, 93.1485,  
107.9920

507.2080,  
538.2205, 606.9872

65.9774, 70.5949,  
82.3376

142.3211,  
151.7042, 174.2448

48.5217, 52.0117,  
61.1064

176.9792,  
188.4751, 215.6802

34.4531, 37.0144,  
43.8799

216.8511,  
230.7539, 263.2130

23.4065, 25.2186,  
30.2396

262.3024,  
278.9251, 317.2618

15.0163, 16.2400,  
19.7669

313.6984,  
333.3729, 378.2450

8.9172, 9.6942,  
12.0434

371.4044,

4.7439, 5.1967,

394.4818, 446.5813

6.6503

435.7858,  
462.6362, 522.6892

■ 2.1310, 2.3631,  
3.1693

■ 0.7060, 0.8068,  
1.1817

■ 87.1856, 93.1485,  
107.9920

■ 87.1856, 93.1485,  
107.9920

■ 76.5102, 83.6196,  
106.7154

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 67.1256, 74.9482,  
105.5363

■ 58.9779, 67.1065,  
104.4521

■ 52.0067, 60.0604,  
103.4595

■ 46.1459, 53.7730,  
102.5548

■ 41.3227, 48.2037,  
101.7341

■ 37.4544, 43.3069,  
100.9928

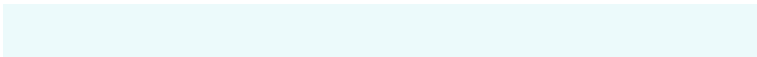
■ 34.4445, 39.0297,  
100.3258

■ 32.1722, 35.3064,  
99.7269

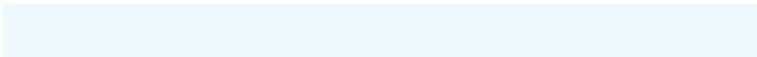
# Harmonies

## Analogous

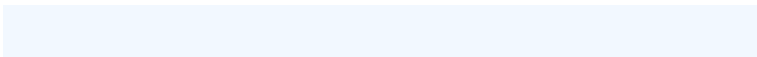
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



86.2572, 93.1485, 105.0948



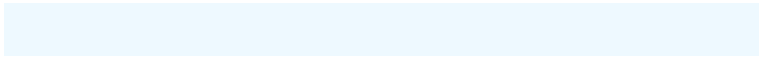
87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920



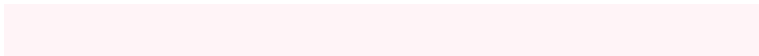
88.4834, 93.1485, 109.1223

# Triad

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



87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920



91.1840, 93.1485, 101.5705



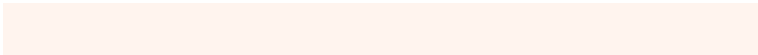
87.2739, 93.1485, 94.9844

# Complementary

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



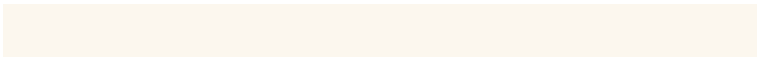
87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920



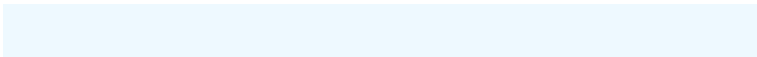
89.0226, 92.1324, 93.9819

# Split Complementary

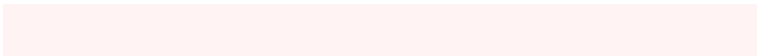
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



88.5864, 93.1485, 94.0944



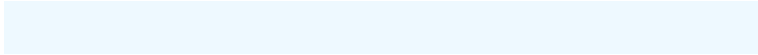
87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920



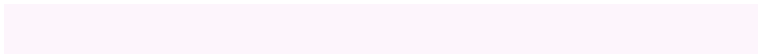
90.8522, 93.1485, 97.8375

# Square

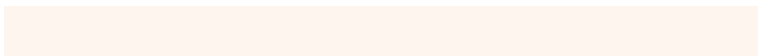
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



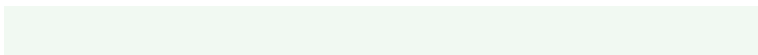
87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920



90.7998, 93.1485, 105.3566



89.8980, 93.1485, 95.1257

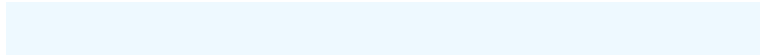


86.3079, 93.1485, 97.5883



# Rectangle

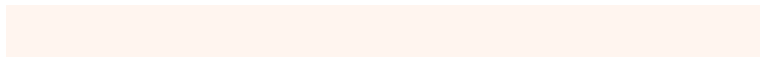
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920



89.3863, 93.1485, 108.7001



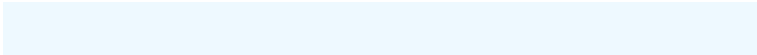
89.8980, 93.1485, 95.1257



87.6888, 93.1485, 94.4779

# Sweetspot

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



87.1880, 93.1523, 107.9926



92.6274, 97.9034, 108.6230



87.3423, 96.2262, 99.5193



19.8515, 20.9774, 23.2527



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

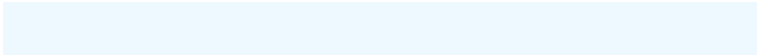


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

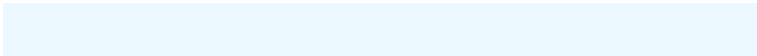


# Same Dimension

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



87.1880, 93.1523, 107.9926



85.6868, 91.8296, 107.8165



84.6334, 88.0431, 107.1411



17.9843, 19.3401, 23.0351



16.6147, 18.1390, 52.0601



1.7206, 1.9718, 5.1032



# Inverse Universe

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



88.9149, 89.2502, 102.1678



87.7471, 87.2131, 100.8581



91.6249, 97.3372, 94.8493



18.5047, 18.1852, 21.2749



25.1745, 12.5591, 20.1014

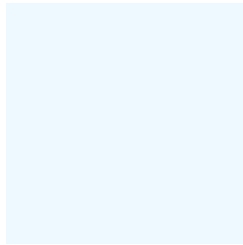


2.5031, 1.2436, 2.2306



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920 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 87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

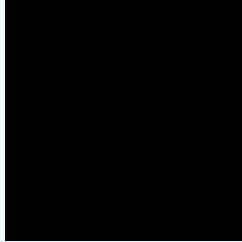
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

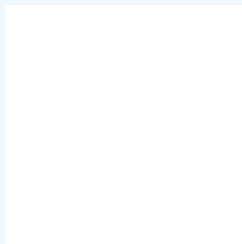
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920.



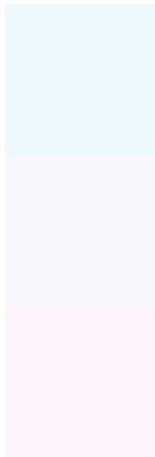
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.1856, 93.1485,

107.9920.

# 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

87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920

### Protanopia

90.1097, 93.3274, 106.1932

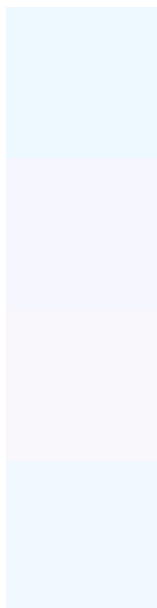
### Deuteranopia

91.0033, 92.9264, 104.4070

## **Tritanopia**

88.6190, 92.9746, 107.8829

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920

## Protanomaly

89.1562, 93.2701, 107.0698

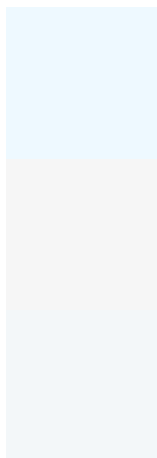
## Deuteranomaly

89.5934, 93.0795, 105.3395

## Tritanomaly

88.2354, 93.2320, 107.9528

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920

## Achromatopsia

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

## Achromatomaly

87.3218, 92.4158, 102.8582

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920 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(238, 249, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 249, 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(238, 249, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 249, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920 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(238, 249, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 249, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 249, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 249, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 249, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 249,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.1856, 93.1485, 107.9920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 249, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
249, 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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