

# Converting Colors

XYZ(88.1787, 88.0282,  
101.1506)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(88.1787, 88.0282,  
101.1506)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFECF8
RGB	255, 236, 248
RGB Percent	100%, 93%, 97%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0745, 0.0274
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.03, 0.00
HSL	322°, 100%, 96%
HSV	322°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506
YIQ	243.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

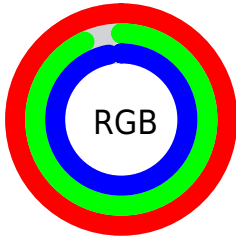
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 236, 248
Decimal	16772344
CIE Lab	95.17, 8.46, -3.47
CIE LCh	95, 9.145, 337.691
Yxy	88.0282, 0.3179, 0.3174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294962424 (0xFFFFE0F8)
YUV	243.0490, 2.4408, 10.4810
Hunter-Lab	93.8233, 3.5701, 1.7560

# Details

The XYZ color **88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **86.5324, 95.8252, 98.7328**, and the grayscale version is **85.2093, 89.6468, 97.6253**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **49.1244, 48.4541, 56.6326** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.9336, 73.8122, 91.3908**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

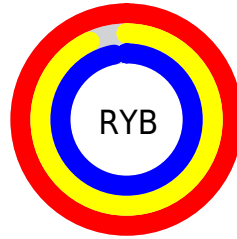
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (93%)

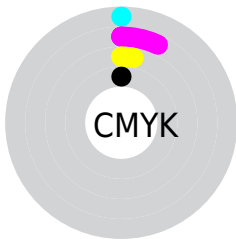
Blue (97%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (97%)

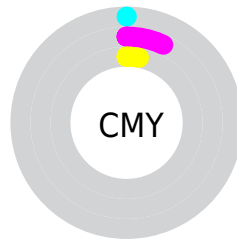


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)


Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506 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 88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 88.1787, 88.0282,  
101.1506

 88.1787, 88.0282,  
101.1506


510.4149,  
521.5956, 585.1535

 66.8024, 66.3464,  
76.6396


143.6972,  
144.5964, 164.8031

 49.1941, 48.5537,  
56.4473


178.5700,  
180.2516, 204.7817

 34.9887, 34.2656,  
40.1553


218.6724,  
221.3335, 250.7532

 23.8206, 23.0977,  
27.3449

264.3697,  
268.2263, 303.1361

 15.3246, 14.6657,  
17.5977

316.0272,  
321.3146, 362.3491

 9.1353, 8.5851,  
10.4951

374.0104,

 4.8874, 4.4715,

380.9826, 428.8106

5.6186

438.6845,  
447.6148, 502.9393

■ 2.2154, 1.9407,  
2.5496

■ 0.7508, 0.5727,  
0.8662

■ 88.1787, 88.0282,  
101.1506

■ 88.1787, 88.0282,  
101.1506

■ 79.9336, 73.8122,  
91.3908

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 72.7625, 61.6293,  
82.3437

■ 66.6191, 51.3882,  
73.9896

■ 61.4512, 42.9859,  
66.3056

■ 57.2015, 36.3104,  
59.2670

■ 53.8070, 31.2368,  
52.8471

■ 51.1959, 27.6236,  
47.0160

■ 49.2838, 25.3042,  
41.7396

■ 47.9612, 24.0615,  
36.9750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.6313, 88.0282, 107.1192



88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506



88.5058, 88.0282, 94.0235

# Triad

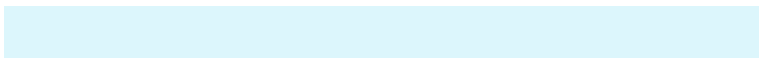
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506



83.0287, 88.0282, 82.8845



79.9344, 88.0282, 104.4828

# Complementary

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



88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506



86.5324, 95.8252, 98.7328

# 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.



79.0101, 88.0282, 97.6955



88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506



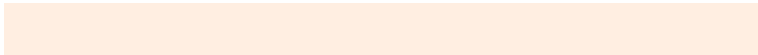
80.7734, 88.0282, 85.3960

# Square

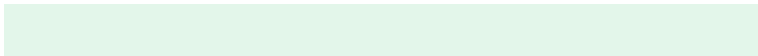
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



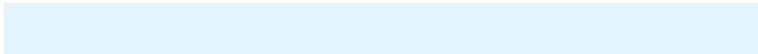
88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506



85.4998, 88.0282, 83.7073



79.3141, 88.0282, 90.7335



81.8628, 88.0282, 109.1087



# Rectangle

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



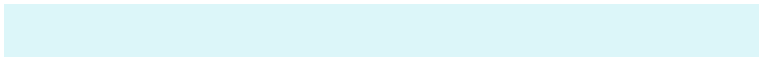
88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506



87.9820, 88.0282, 89.6127



79.3141, 88.0282, 90.7335



79.4977, 88.0282, 102.3655

# Sweetspot

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



88.1807, 88.0318, 101.1525



93.1434, 96.6686, 106.7792



84.9991, 86.2638, 106.7784



19.9565, 20.7260, 22.8775



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.



88.1807, 88.0318, 101.1525



86.8289, 85.6887, 99.5904



86.7490, 87.4591, 93.6135



18.4921, 18.1802, 21.2085



24.9867, 12.4840, 19.1125



2.4856, 1.2366, 2.1385



# Inverse Universe

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



88.1807, 88.0318, 101.1525



86.8289, 85.6887, 99.5904



87.9989, 96.4118, 106.4556



18.4921, 18.1802, 21.2085



24.9867, 12.4840, 19.1125



2.4856, 1.2366, 2.1385



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

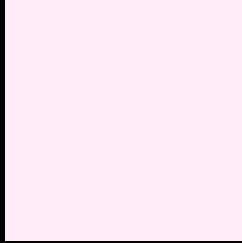
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

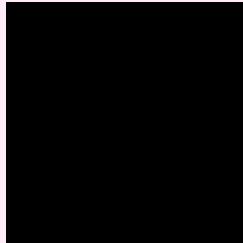
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506.



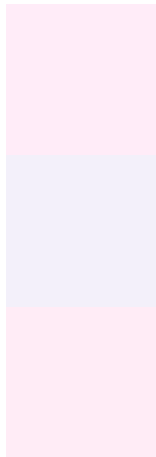
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.1787, 88.0282,



# 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

88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506

### Protanopia

85.3776, 88.2770, 102.9818

### Deuteranopia

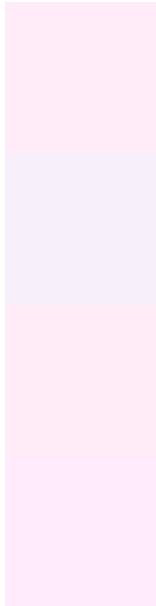
87.8700, 87.9047, 99.5248



## Tritanopia

88.6780, 87.7685, 105.1957

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506

## Protanomaly

86.3232, 88.3467, 102.1254

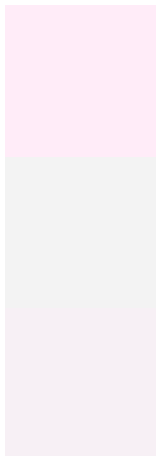
## Deuteranomaly

88.0240, 87.9663, 100.3355

## Tritanomaly

88.3609, 87.6417, 103.5262

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506

## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037

## Achromatomaly

85.9993, 88.6869, 98.9718

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506 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(255, 236, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 236, 248)  
}
```

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(255, 236, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 236, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506 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(255, 236, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 236, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 236, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 236, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 236, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 236,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 88.1787, 88.0282, 101.1506 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 236, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
236, 248) }
```

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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