

# Converting Colors

XYZ(88.5335, 88.7016,  
101.3802)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(88.5335, 88.7016, 101.3802)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(88.4675, 88.6057,  
101.2468)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEDF8
RGB	255, 237, 248
RGB Percent	100%, 93%, 97%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0706, 0.0274
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.03, 0.00
HSL	323°, 100%, 96%
HSV	323°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468
YIQ	243.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

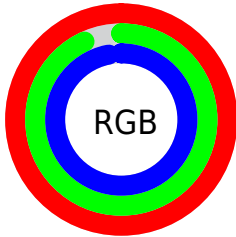
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 237, 248
Decimal	16772600
CIE Lab	95.42, 7.95, -3.12
CIE LCh	95, 8.536, 338.595
Yxy	88.6057, 0.3179, 0.3184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294962680 (0xFFFFEDF8)
YUV	243.6360, 2.1515, 9.9662
Hunter-Lab	94.1306, 3.0325, 2.1191

# Details

The XYZ color **88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **87.0168, 96.0575, 99.5461**, and the grayscale version is **85.6794, 90.1414, 98.1640**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **49.3270, 48.8593, 56.7001** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1051, 74.2783, 91.0687**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

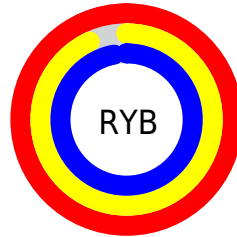
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (93%)

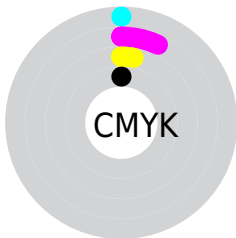
Blue (97%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (97%)

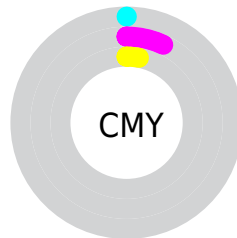


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468 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 88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 88.4675, 88.6057,  
101.2468

 88.4675, 88.6057,  
101.2468


511.3455,  
523.4847, 585.4635

 67.0424, 66.8248,  
76.7195


144.0970,  
145.4001, 164.9363

 49.3899, 48.9423,  
56.5125


179.0322,  
181.1824, 204.9356

 35.1447, 34.5737,  
40.2072


219.2014,  
222.4007, 250.9294

 23.9414, 23.3347,  
27.3851

264.9700,  
269.4393, 303.3361

 15.4146, 14.8408,  
17.6277

316.7033,  
322.6826, 362.5743

 9.1991, 8.7077,  
10.5164

374.7668,

 4.9294, 4.5510,

382.5150, 429.0626

5.6326

439.5257,  
449.3209, 503.2195

■ 2.2402, 1.9863,  
2.5578

■ 0.7638, 0.5995,  
0.8706

■ 88.4675, 88.6057,  
101.2468

■ 88.4675, 88.6057,  
101.2468

■ 80.1051, 74.2783,  
91.0687

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 72.8268, 61.9910,  
81.6469

■ 66.5861, 51.6524,  
72.9607

■ 61.3307, 43.1600,  
64.9864

■ 57.0035, 36.4019,  
57.6981

■ 53.5414, 31.2538,  
51.0681

■ 50.8727, 27.5750,  
45.0655

■ 48.9136, 25.1999,  
39.6550

■ 47.5571, 23.9172,  
34.7937

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.0495, 88.6057, 106.8814



88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468



88.7358, 88.6057, 94.5673

# Triad

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



88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468



83.5477, 88.6057, 84.3107



80.7558, 88.6057, 104.7237

# Complementary

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



88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468



87.0168, 96.0575, 99.5461

# 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.



79.8544, 88.6057, 98.4113



88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468



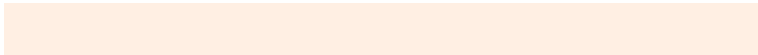
81.4467, 88.6057, 86.7699

# Square

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



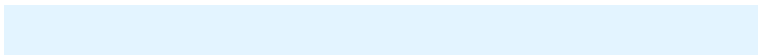
88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468



85.8666, 88.6057, 84.9914



80.1050, 88.6057, 91.8585



82.5888, 88.6057, 108.9524

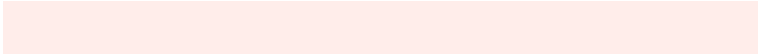


# Rectangle

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



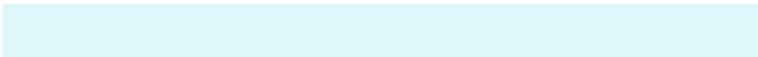
88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468



88.2218, 88.6057, 90.4512



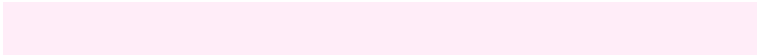
80.1050, 88.6057, 91.8585



80.3354, 88.6057, 102.7637

# Sweetspot

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



88.4694, 88.6092, 101.2487



93.1268, 96.6620, 106.6916



85.6107, 87.0077, 106.8897



19.9531, 20.7246, 22.8596



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

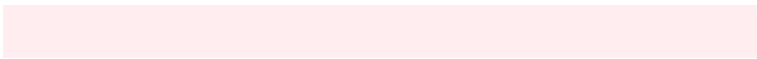
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



88.4694, 88.6092, 101.2487



87.6326, 87.1673, 100.2552



87.1215, 88.0700, 94.1503



18.4758, 18.1736, 21.1227



24.7519, 12.3900, 17.8757



2.4636, 1.2278, 2.0228



# Inverse Universe

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



88.4694, 88.6092, 101.2487



87.6326, 87.1673, 100.2552



88.4008, 96.6111, 106.8342



18.4758, 18.1736, 21.1227



24.7519, 12.3900, 17.8757

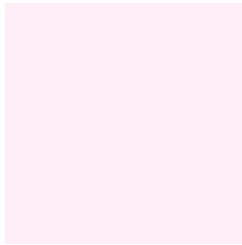


2.4636, 1.2278, 2.0228



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

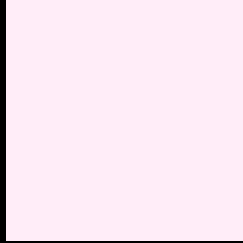
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468 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 88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468.



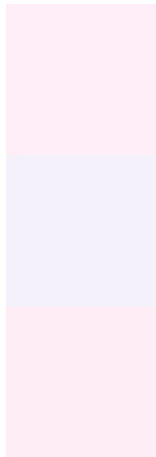
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.4675, 88.6057,



# 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

88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468

### Protanopia

86.0188, 89.0458, 103.0964

### Deuteranopia

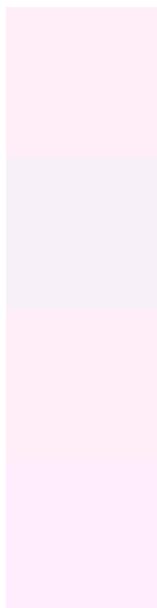
88.1587, 88.4822, 99.6211



## Tritanopia

89.1248, 88.4067, 106.1327

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468

## Protanomaly

86.9704, 89.1162, 102.2398

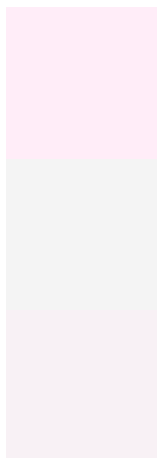
## Deuteranomaly

88.3127, 88.5438, 100.4318

## Tritanomaly

88.8061, 88.2792, 104.4545

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468

## Achromatopsia

85.9880, 90.4661, 98.5176

## Achromatomaly

86.6481, 89.4596, 99.0868

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468 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, 237, 248) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 237, 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, 237, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 237, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468 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, 237, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 237, 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, 237, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 237, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 237, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 237,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 88.4675, 88.6057, 101.2468 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 237, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
237, 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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