

# Converting Colors

XYZ(88.7818, 89.9917, 99.0170)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(88.7818, 89.9917, 99.0170)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(88.8815, 90.1727,  
99.1067)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF0F5
RGB	255, 240, 245
RGB Percent	100%, 94%, 96%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0588, 0.0392
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	340°, 100%, 97%
HSV	340°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067
YIQ	245.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

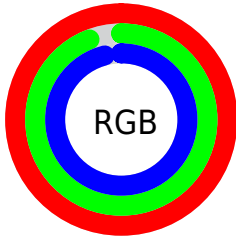
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 240, 245
Decimal	16773365
CIE Lab	96.07, 5.89, -0.60
CIE LCh	96, 5.924, 354.146
Yxy	90.1727, 0.3195, 0.3242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963445 (0xFFFFF0F5)
YUV	245.0550, -0.0271, 8.7218
Hunter-Lab	94.9593, 0.8964, 4.5920

# Details

The XYZ color **88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**, and the color name is **lavenderblush**. A complement of this color would be **88.9532, 96.9487, 104.4706**, and the grayscale version is **86.8332, 91.3553, 99.4859**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **49.6145, 49.9609, 55.1726** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.4181, 75.2109, 83.7285**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

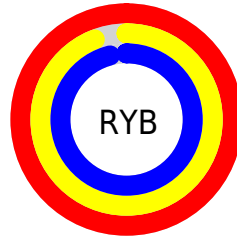
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (94%)

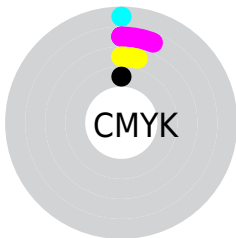
Blue (96%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (96%)

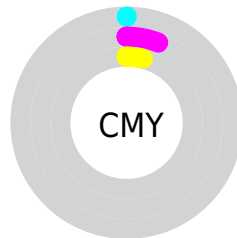


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)


Yellow (4%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067 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 88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 88.8815, 90.1727,  
99.1067

 88.8815, 90.1727,  
99.1067


512.6780,  
528.5925, 578.5471

 67.3866, 68.1239,  
74.9420


144.6700,  
147.5783, 161.9702

 49.6707, 49.9985,  
55.0639


179.6943,  
183.7038, 201.5061

 35.3685, 35.4122,  
39.0540


219.9591,  
225.2904, 247.0027

 24.1147, 23.9806,  
26.4936

265.8298,  
272.7224, 298.8788

 15.5440, 15.3192,  
16.9642

317.6716,  
326.3842, 357.5527

 9.2908, 9.0437,  
10.0473

375.8500,

 4.9900, 4.7697,

386.6602, 423.4430

5.3243

440.7304,  
453.9348, 496.9683

■ 2.2761, 2.1128,  
2.3767

■ 0.7824, 0.6718,  
0.7737

■ 88.8815, 90.1727,  
99.1067

■ 88.8815, 90.1727,  
99.1067

■ 79.4181, 75.2109,  
83.7285

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 71.1960, 62.3606,  
69.9083

■ 64.1637, 51.5290,  
57.5972

■ 58.2637, 42.6124,  
46.7418

■ 53.4337, 35.4977,  
37.2849

■ 49.6049, 30.0599,  
29.1655

■ 46.7001, 26.1574,  
22.3174

■ 44.6298, 23.6256,  
16.6675

■ 43.2844, 22.2603,  
12.1328

# Harmonies

## Analogous

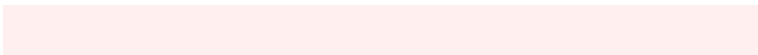
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.2875, 90.1727, 103.5675



88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067



88.6160, 90.1727, 94.5350

# Triad

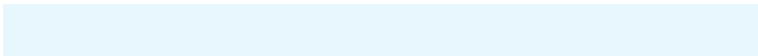
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067



84.4231, 90.1727, 90.1710



83.8728, 90.1727, 105.6852

# Complementary

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



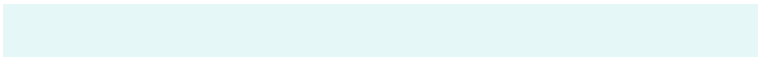
88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067



88.9532, 96.9487, 104.4706

# 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.



82.8613, 90.1727, 101.9231



88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067



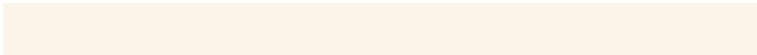
83.1762, 90.1727, 92.9879

# Square

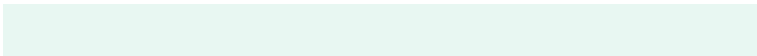
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



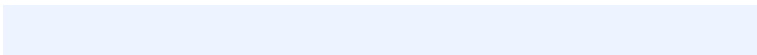
88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067



86.0285, 90.1727, 89.4708



82.6079, 90.1727, 97.2645



85.3852, 90.1727, 107.4426

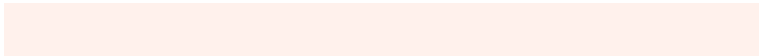


# Rectangle

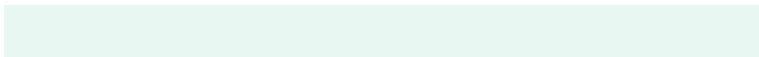
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



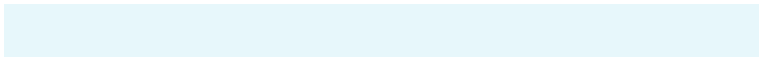
88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067



87.9890, 90.1727, 92.0267



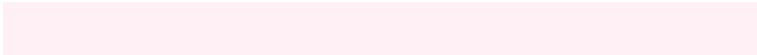
82.6079, 90.1727, 97.2645



83.4637, 90.1727, 104.6074

# Sweetspot

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



88.8835, 90.1763, 99.1086



92.9018, 96.5720, 105.5066



88.6369, 89.8680, 107.2823



19.9073, 20.7063, 22.6184



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

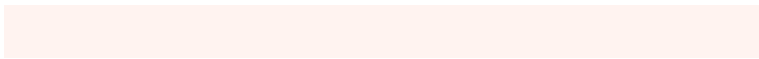
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



88.8835, 90.1763, 99.1086



87.7600, 88.3922, 97.3070



88.8717, 91.3569, 95.3923



18.6561, 18.7162, 20.6217



22.4663, 11.4758, 5.8398



2.2357, 1.1367, 0.8228



# Inverse Universe

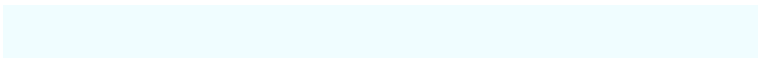
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



88.8835, 90.1763, 99.1086



87.7600, 88.3922, 97.3070



88.9551, 95.6822, 108.3878



18.6561, 18.7162, 20.6217



22.4663, 11.4758, 5.8398

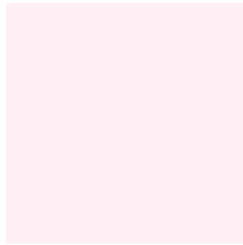


2.2357, 1.1367, 0.8228



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

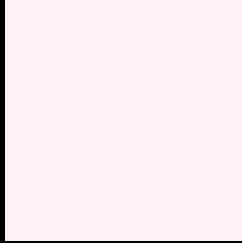
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067 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 88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067.



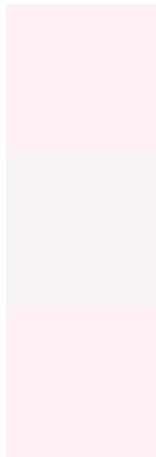
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.8815, 90.1727,

99.167.

# 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

88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067

### Protanopia

86.7445, 89.9322, 99.9755

### Deuteranopia

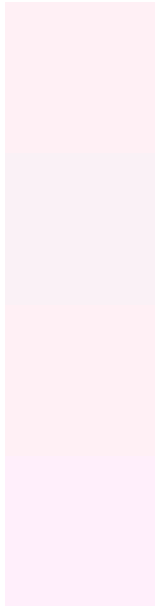
88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067



## Tritanopia

90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067

## Protanomaly

87.5142, 89.8884, 99.9265

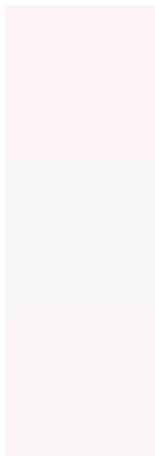
## Deuteranomaly

88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067

## Tritanomaly

89.5191, 89.9580, 103.9123

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067

## Achromatopsia

86.7900, 91.3099, 99.4364

## Achromatomaly

87.5989, 90.8335, 99.3019

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067 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, 240, 245) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 240, 245)  
}
```

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, 240, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 240, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067 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, 240, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 240, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 240, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 240, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 240, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 240,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 88.8815, 90.1727, 99.1067 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 240, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
240, 245) }
```

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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