

# Converting Colors

XYZ(88.8839, 97.5336, 76.4298)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(88.8839, 97.5336, 76.4298)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(88.8837, 97.5335,  
76.4285)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFD4
RGB	255, 255, 212
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 83%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.1686
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.17, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 92%
HSV	60°, 17%, 100%
XYZ	88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285
YIQ	250.0980, 13.8030, -13.3730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

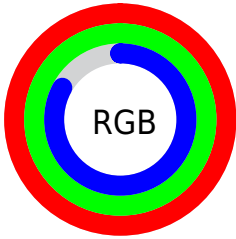
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 255, 212
Decimal	16777172
CIE Lab	99.04, -6.90, 20.60
CIE LCh	99, 21.724, 108.532
Yxy	97.5335, 0.3382, 0.3711
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967252 (0xFFFFFFFFD4)
YUV	250.0980, -18.7823, 4.2991
Hunter-Lab	98.7591, -12.1773, 23.2475

# Details

The XYZ color **88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **68.7460, 68.3053, 104.1687**, and the grayscale version is **91.0886, 95.8323, 104.3614**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **49.5686, 54.8283, 39.8687** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.9164, 96.3466, 60.8032**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.3595, 98.9238, 94.7322**.

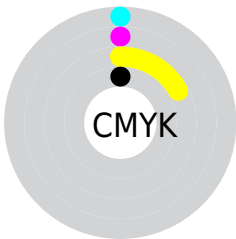
# Distribution



- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285 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 88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 88.8837, 97.5335,  
76.4285

 88.8837, 97.5335,  
76.4285


512.6850,  
552.2443, 502.1991

 67.3884, 74.2454,  
56.2752


144.6731,  
157.7601, 130.0981

 49.6722, 54.9949,  
40.0181


179.6978,  
195.4675, 164.4514

 35.3697, 39.3976,  
27.2388


219.9631,  
238.7500, 204.3751

 24.1157, 27.0692,  
17.5186

265.8343,  
287.9921, 250.2879

 15.5446, 17.6252,  
10.4391

317.6768,  
343.5782, 302.6081

 9.2913, 10.6812,  
5.5816

375.8558,

 4.9903, 5.8529,

405.8926, 361.7543

2.5278

440.7368,  
475.3199, 428.1451

■ 2.2763, 2.7559,  
0.8548

■ 0.7825, 1.0056,  
0.0000

■ 88.8837, 97.5335,  
76.4285

■ 88.8837, 97.5335,  
76.4285

■ 85.9164, 96.3466,  
60.8032


■ 92.3595, 98.9238,  
94.7322


■ 83.4332, 95.3533,  
47.7268


95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000


■ 81.4086, 94.5434,  
37.0655


■ 79.8146, 93.9058,  
28.6714

 78.6200, 93.4280,  
22.3807

 77.7895, 93.0958,  
18.0073

 77.2816, 92.8926,  
15.3329

 77.0438, 92.7975,  
14.0809

 77.0000, 92.7800,  
13.8500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

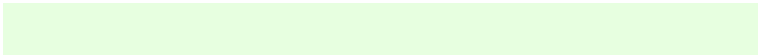
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.1464, 97.5335, 75.5383



88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285



83.8690, 97.5335, 84.7251

# Triad

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



88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285



84.8659, 97.5335, 134.5502



105.1639, 97.5335, 113.2875

# Complementary

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



88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285



68.7460, 68.3053, 104.1687

# 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.



102.1358, 97.5335, 131.0217



88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285



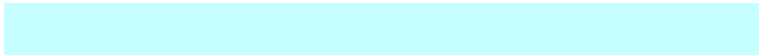
90.3012, 97.5335, 144.1985

# Square

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



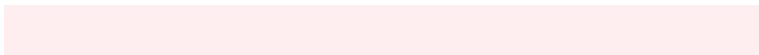
88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285



81.6233, 97.5335, 117.6789



96.6295, 97.5335, 142.8383



104.7419, 97.5335, 95.4881

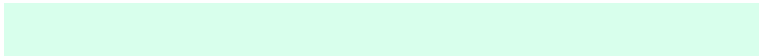


# Rectangle

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



88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285



81.8196, 97.5335, 93.9314



96.6295, 97.5335, 142.8383



104.5104, 97.5335, 119.4873

# Sweetspot

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



88.8839, 97.5336, 76.4299



93.0646, 99.2058, 98.4450



76.6679, 73.1016, 72.3579



19.8622, 21.2112, 20.7689



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

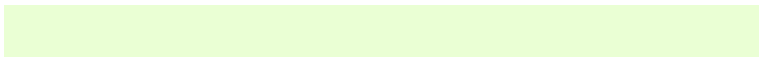
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



88.8839, 97.5336, 76.4299



87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438



81.4120, 93.6817, 76.0802



19.5613, 21.0908, 19.1843



40.2342, 48.4795, 7.2369



3.9175, 4.7203, 0.7046



# Inverse Universe

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



68.7460, 68.3053, 104.1687



64.5447, 63.2431, 103.4130



75.3621, 71.7161, 104.4783



17.0031, 17.3778, 22.7080



9.4315, 3.7726, 49.6657



0.9183, 0.3673, 4.8358



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

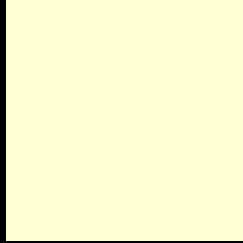
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285 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 88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.8837, 97.5335,



# 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

88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285



### Protanopia

92.5318, 97.4734, 100.3235

### Deuteranopia

93.3057, 97.7829, 104.3987

## **Tritanopia**

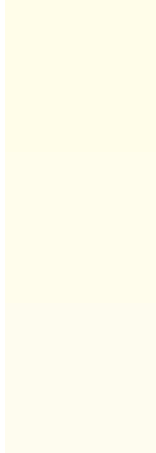
93.4202, 97.2852, 108.4619

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285



## Protanomaly

91.0733, 97.3938, 91.0896

## Deuteranomaly

91.5056, 97.5667, 93.3663

## Tritanomaly

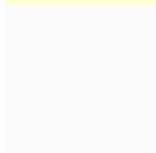
91.2634, 96.9236, 95.5594

# Monochromacy



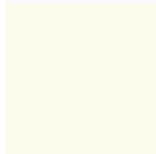
## Original Color

88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285



## Achromatopsia

90.8653, 95.5973, 104.1055



## Achromatomaly

90.0956, 96.3724, 93.2101

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285 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, 255, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 212)  
}
```

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, 255, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285 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, 255, 212) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 255, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 255, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 212) }
```

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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