

# Converting Colors

XYZ(90.1089, 100.0000,  
83.7283)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(90.1089, 100.0000, 83.7283)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(88.7285, 97.3032,  
83.2121)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FBFFDE
RGB	251, 255, 222
RGB Percent	98%, 100%, 87%
CMY	0.0157, 0.0000, 0.1294
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	67°, 100%, 94%
HSV	67°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121
YIQ	250.0420, 8.2090, -11.1110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

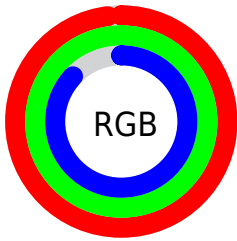
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">222, 255, 226</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16515038</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">98.95, -6.80, 15.33</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">99, 16.771, 113.916</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">97.3032, 0.3295, 0.3614</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294705118 (0xFFFBFFDE)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">250.0420, -13.8247, 0.8402</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">98.6424, -12.0640, 19.0342</a>

# Details

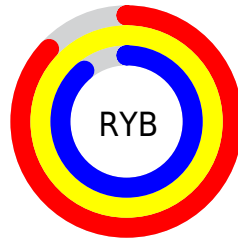
The XYZ color **88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **75.5361, 75.6325, 105.2251**, and the grayscale version is **91.0062, 95.7456, 104.2669**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **49.4173, 54.6475, 44.5027** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.4608, 95.4686, 66.5003**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.5326, 99.3545, 102.6500**.

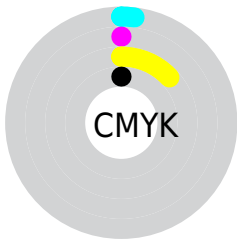
# Distribution



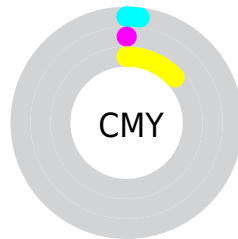
- Red (98%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121 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 88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 88.7285, 97.3032,  
83.2121

 88.7285, 97.3032,  
83.2121


512.1857,  
551.5124, 525.6826

 67.2593, 74.0534,  
61.8235

144.4583,  
157.4428, 139.7244

 49.5669, 54.8378,  
44.4552


179.4497,  
195.1013, 175.6851

 35.2858, 39.2718,  
30.6887


219.6792,  
238.3316, 217.3404

 24.0506, 26.9713,  
20.1055

265.5121,  
287.5180, 265.1086

 15.4961, 17.5516,  
12.2869

317.3139,  
343.0448, 319.4085

 9.2569, 10.6286,  
6.8145

375.4498,

 4.9676, 5.8177,

405.2966, 380.6584

3.2697

440.2853,  
474.6577, 449.2769

■ 2.2628, 2.7345,  
1.2339

■ 0.7755, 0.9948,  
0.0067

■ 88.7285, 97.3032,  
83.2121

■ 88.7285, 97.3032,  
83.2121

■ 84.4608, 95.4686,  
66.5003

■ 93.5326, 99.3545,  
102.6500

■ 80.7045, 93.8406,  
52.3885

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 77.4351, 92.4094,  
40.7470

■ 74.6254, 91.1642,  
31.4332

■ 72.2457, 90.0931,  
24.2901

■ 70.2623, 89.1825,  
19.1413

■ 68.6363, 88.4169,  
15.7827

■ 67.3207, 87.7775,  
13.9669

■ 66.5306, 87.3828,  
13.3600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

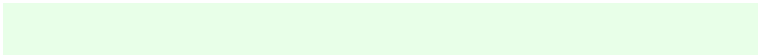
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



93.4828, 97.3032, 81.3887



88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121



85.0997, 97.3032, 90.8815

# Triad

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



88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121



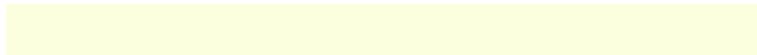
87.0619, 97.3032, 129.2038



102.1403, 97.3032, 108.8231

# Complementary

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



88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121



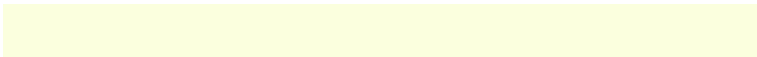
75.5361, 75.6325, 105.2251

# 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.



100.2831, 97.3032, 122.5909



88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121



91.4919, 97.3032, 135.0056

# Square

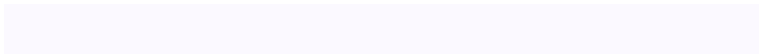
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



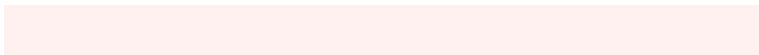
88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121



84.1614, 97.3032, 117.2287



96.3435, 97.3032, 132.4853

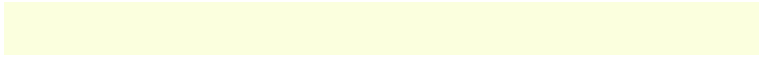


101.3374, 97.3032, 95.4127

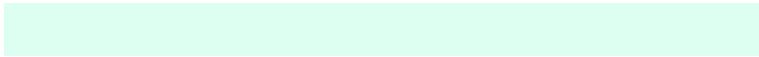


# Rectangle

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



88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121



83.7501, 97.3032, 98.6682



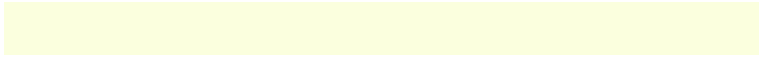
96.3435, 97.3032, 132.4853



101.8044, 97.3032, 113.5745

# Sweetspot

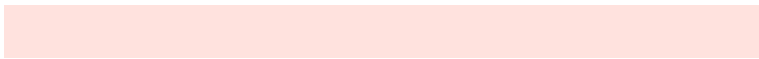
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



88.7291, 97.3035, 83.2135



92.9976, 99.1267, 100.4581



81.5811, 80.8461, 80.4137



19.8248, 21.1829, 21.1732



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

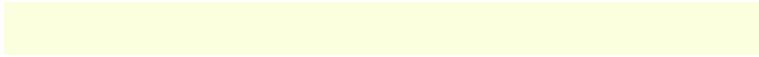


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

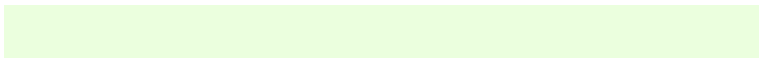
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



88.7291, 97.3035, 83.2135



87.3674, 96.7195, 77.8163



83.0910, 94.3969, 82.9497



19.3318, 20.9725, 19.1735



34.8494, 45.7036, 6.9849



3.4516, 4.4801, 0.6828



# Inverse Universe

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



75.5361, 75.6325, 105.2251



71.4041, 70.4969, 104.4516



80.9103, 78.4030, 105.4766



17.2075, 17.4832, 22.7176



9.7889, 3.9569, 49.6824



1.0150, 0.4172, 4.8403



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

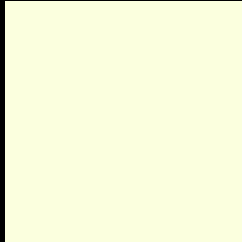
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

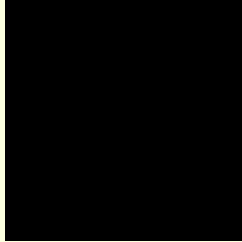
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121.



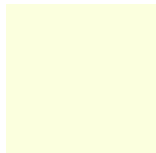
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.7285, 97.3032,



# 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

88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121



### Protanopia

92.3795, 97.4125, 99.5215

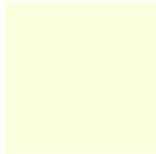
### Deuteranopia

92.9925, 97.1565, 104.2943

## **Tritanopia**

93.0552, 97.0970, 108.4448

# Trichromacy



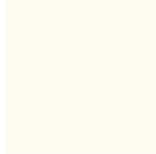
## Original Color

88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121



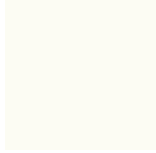
## Protanomaly

91.1387, 97.3775, 93.3491



## Deuteranomaly

91.4116, 96.9829, 96.3397



## Tritanomaly

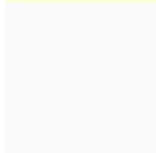
91.1329, 96.7873, 98.6726

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121



## Achromatopsia

90.8653, 95.5973, 104.1055



## Achromatomaly

89.9629, 96.2361, 96.2719

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121 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(251, 255, 222) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(251, 255, 222)  
}
```

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(251, 255, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(251, 255, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121 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(251, 255, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(251, 255, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(251, 255, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(251, 255, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 255, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 255,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 88.7285, 97.3032, 83.2121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(251, 255, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(251,  
255, 222) }
```

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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