

# Converting Colors

XYZ(109.9566, 100.0000,  
126.4843)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(109.9566, 100.0000, 126.4843)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(90.1565, 90.2130,  
107.2688)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEEFF
RGB	255, 239, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 94%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0627, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 97%
HSV	300°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688
YIQ	245.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

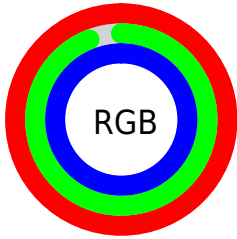
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 239, 255
Decimal	16773119
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.09, 8.15, -5.76
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 9.976, 324.758
Yxy	90.2130, 0.3134, 0.3136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963199 (0xFFFFEFFF)
YUV	245.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368
Hunter-Lab	94.9805, 3.2181, -0.4744

# Details

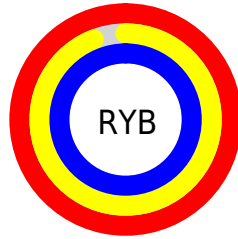
The XYZ color **90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **86.9395, 96.1041, 95.6337**, and the grayscale version is **87.2439, 91.7873, 99.9564**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **50.4152, 49.9500, 60.4102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.2117, 76.3234, 104.9539**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

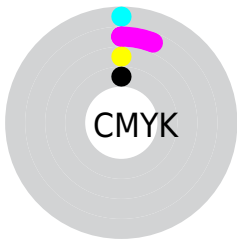
# Distribution



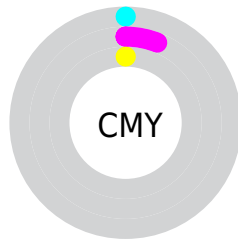
- Red (100%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688 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 90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 90.1565, 90.2130,  
107.2688

 90.1565, 90.2130,  
107.2688


516.7701,  
528.7235, 604.6987

 68.4472, 68.1573,  
81.7341


146.4330,  
147.6342, 173.2496

 50.5366, 50.0257,  
60.6119


181.7309,  
183.7686, 214.5327

 36.0595, 35.4338,  
43.4835


222.2890,  
225.3646, 261.9025

 24.6505, 23.9973,  
29.9304

268.4726,  
272.8066, 315.7773

 15.9442, 15.3316,  
19.5342

320.6472,  
326.4792, 376.5758

 9.5753, 9.0524,  
11.8762

379.1781,

 5.1784, 4.7754,

386.7666, 444.7166

6.5379

444.4306,  
454.0532, 520.6180

■ 2.3881, 2.1161,  
3.1008

■ 0.8392, 0.6737,  
1.1463

■ 90.1565, 90.2130,  
107.2688

■ 90.1565, 90.2130,  
107.2688

■ 83.2117, 76.3234,  
104.9539

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 77.2745, 64.4490,  
102.9748

■ 72.2996, 54.4993,  
101.3165

■ 68.2365, 46.3730,  
99.9622

■ 65.0298, 39.9596,  
98.8933

■ 62.6183, 35.1365,  
98.0894

■ 60.9325, 31.7650,  
97.5275

■ 59.8912, 29.6824,  
97.1804

■ 59.3932, 28.6864,  
97.0144

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.9885, 90.2130, 112.6985



90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688



91.1438, 90.2130, 99.6231

# Triad

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



90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688



86.2310, 90.2130, 83.8433



81.0111, 90.2130, 104.7360

# Complementary

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



90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688



86.9395, 96.1041, 95.6337

# 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.



80.5633, 90.2130, 96.8432



90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688



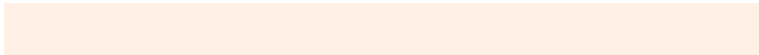
83.5395, 90.2130, 85.0499

# Square

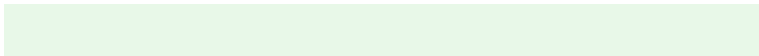
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688



88.8465, 90.2130, 86.3189



81.4793, 90.2130, 89.7074



82.7161, 90.2130, 111.1820



# Rectangle

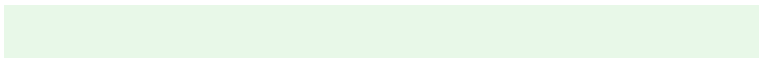
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688



90.9845, 90.2130, 94.4023



81.4793, 90.2130, 89.7074



80.7101, 90.2130, 102.1528

# Sweetspot

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



90.1582, 90.2165, 107.2694



93.4445, 96.7891, 108.3648



84.5168, 87.3082, 107.0054



20.0178, 20.7505, 23.2001



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.



90.1582, 90.2165, 107.2694



88.8839, 87.6679, 106.8446



88.8972, 89.7121, 100.6289



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Inverse Universe

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



90.1582, 90.2165, 107.2694



88.8839, 87.6679, 106.8446



88.1476, 96.5873, 101.9954



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

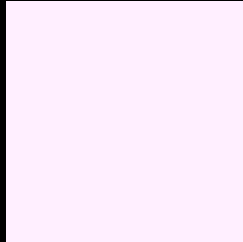
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688 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 90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 90.1565, 90.2130,



# 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

90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688

### Protanopia

87.4088, 90.5543, 107.4795

### Deuteranopia

89.5191, 89.9580, 103.9123



## Tritanopia

89.7181, 90.4228, 107.3324

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688

## Protanomaly

88.5135, 90.6807, 107.4457

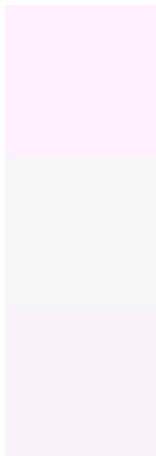
## Deuteranomaly

89.6772, 90.0213, 104.7448

## Tritanomaly

90.0831, 90.6110, 107.3495

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688

## Achromatopsia

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

## Achromatomaly

88.2164, 91.0805, 102.5533

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688 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, 239, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 239, 255)  
}
```

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, 239, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 239, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688 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, 239, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 239, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 239, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 239, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 239, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 239,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 239, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
239, 255) }
```

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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