

# Converting Colors

XYZ(84.1474, 92.2107,  
100.7165)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(84.1474, 92.2107, 100.7165)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(84.0989, 92.1808,  
100.5490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8FAF6
RGB	232, 250, 246
RGB Percent	91%, 98%, 96%
CMY	0.0902, 0.0196, 0.0353
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.02, 0.02
HSL	167°, 64%, 95%
HSV	167°, 7%, 98%
XYZ	84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490
YIQ	244.1620, -9.4440, -5.0600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

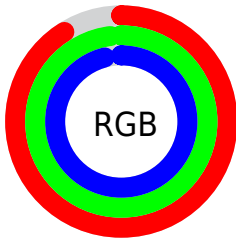
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	232, 242, 250
Decimal	15268598
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.89, -6.60, -0.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 6.600, 181.008
Yxy	92.1808, 0.3038, 0.3330
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293458678 (0xFFE8FAF6)
YUV	244.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661
Hunter-Lab	96.0108, -11.6652, 5.1151

# Details

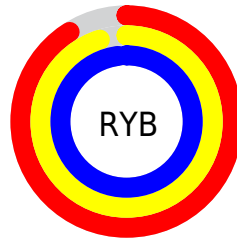
The XYZ color **84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **83.4247, 84.0958, 91.1964**, and the grayscale version is **86.1193, 90.6042, 98.6680**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **46.4905, 51.5314, 56.2114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.7138, 87.9578, 95.7698**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.9286, 96.6351, 105.4862**.

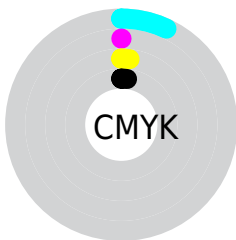
# Distribution



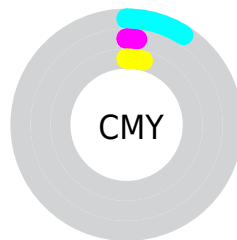
- Red (91%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490 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 84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 84.0989, 92.1808,  
100.5490

 84.0989, 92.1808,  
100.5490


497.1703,  
535.0997, 583.2131

 63.4171, 69.7908,  
76.1397


138.0341,  
150.3640, 163.9699

 46.4386, 51.3560,  
56.0397


172.0181,  
186.9259, 203.8185

 32.7982, 36.4920,  
39.8305


211.1669,  
228.9806, 249.6507

 22.1304, 24.8144,  
27.0937

255.8459,  
276.9125, 301.8849

 14.0699, 15.9389,  
17.4105

306.4204,  
331.1060, 360.9397

 8.2513, 9.4809,  
10.3626

363.2557,

 4.3093, 5.0562,

391.9454, 427.2336

5.5313

426.7172,  
459.8152, 501.1853

■ 1.8786, 2.2803,  
2.4981

■ 0.5643, 0.7632,  
0.8391

■ 84.0989, 92.1808,  
100.5490

■ 84.0989, 92.1808,  
100.5490

■ 75.7138, 87.9578,  
95.7698

■ 92.9286, 96.6351,  
105.4862

■ 68.4573, 84.3112,  
91.1738

■ 93.4773, 96.8546,  
108.3758

■ 62.2800, 81.2179,  
86.7593

■ 57.1254, 78.6491,  
82.5225

■ 52.9321, 76.5730,  
78.4594

■ 49.6319, 74.9544,  
74.5655

■ 47.1473, 73.7535,  
70.8361

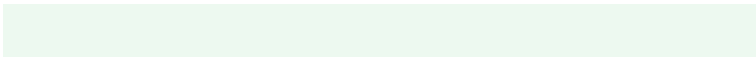
■ 45.3873, 72.9234,  
67.2655

■ 44.2346, 72.4037,  
63.8471

# Harmonies

## Analogous

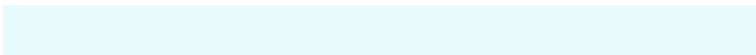
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



84.5338, 92.1808, 95.5018



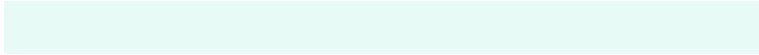
84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490



84.5951, 92.1808, 105.7212

# Triad

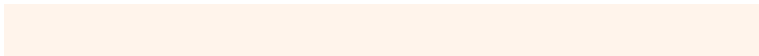
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490



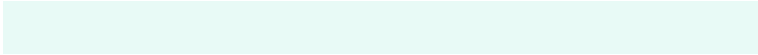
89.4644, 92.1808, 109.3764



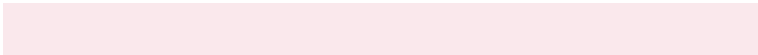
89.3543, 92.1808, 91.7013

# Complementary

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



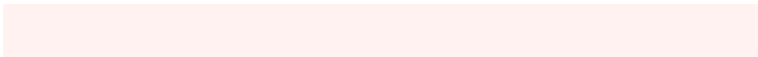
84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490



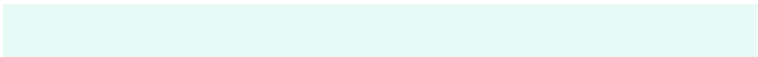
83.4247, 84.0958, 91.1964

# 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.



90.7061, 92.1808, 95.2010



84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490



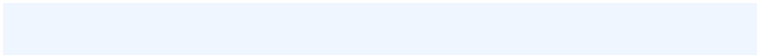
90.7704, 92.1808, 105.3993

# Square

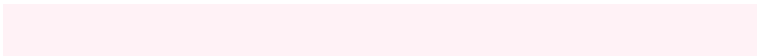
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490



87.6778, 92.1808, 110.9271



91.2279, 92.1808, 100.1897



87.5524, 92.1808, 90.5035

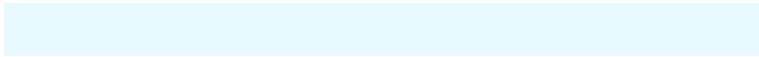


# Rectangle

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



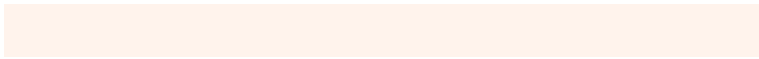
84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490



85.3911, 92.1808, 108.5154



91.2279, 92.1808, 100.1897



89.8773, 92.1808, 92.6413

# Sweetspot

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



84.1015, 92.1847, 100.5510



93.0164, 98.9727, 107.8545



83.4126, 92.0685, 89.7202



19.9307, 21.1950, 23.0963



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

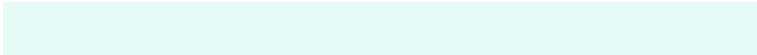


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

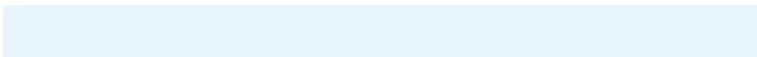
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



84.1015, 92.1847, 100.5510



86.2940, 95.5798, 104.2578



83.2499, 89.4873, 103.3320



17.5909, 19.5386, 21.3122



23.3789, 38.3646, 33.6682

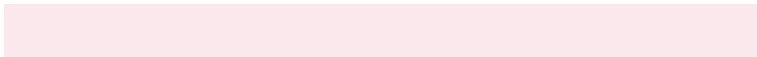


2.2045, 3.5689, 3.3248



# Inverse Universe

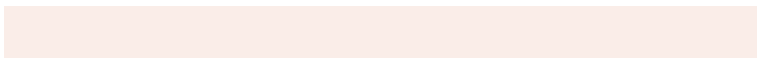
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



83.4247, 84.0958, 91.1964



85.4192, 85.1248, 92.1672



84.2193, 86.6057, 88.6232



17.4026, 17.2884, 18.7100



21.3292, 10.9474, 3.1760

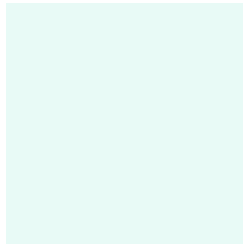


2.0134, 1.0291, 0.4942



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

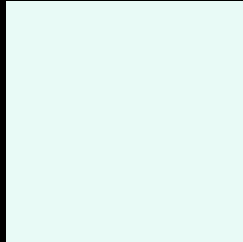
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

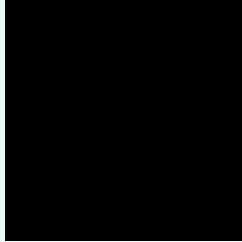
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

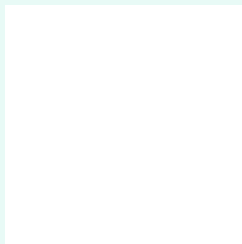
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490.



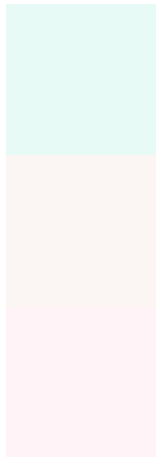
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.0989, 92.1808,

100.5490.

# 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

84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490

### Protanopia

88.6137, 92.2851, 97.9364

### Deuteranopia

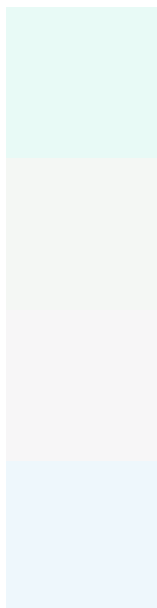
90.0791, 92.0766, 101.0206



## Tritanopia

87.2814, 91.8323, 107.7329

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490

## Protanomaly

86.8981, 92.2863, 98.8210

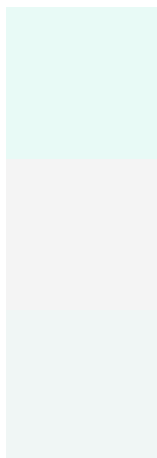
## Deuteranomaly

88.1020, 92.4011, 101.1874

## Tritanomaly

86.0913, 91.7269, 105.2630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490

## Achromatopsia

85.9880, 90.4661, 98.5176

## Achromatomaly

85.3724, 91.0294, 99.4570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490 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(232, 250, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 250, 246)  
}
```

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(232, 250, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 250, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490 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(232, 250, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 250, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 250, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 250, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 250, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 250,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 84.0989, 92.1808, 100.5490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 250, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
250, 246) }
```

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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