

# Converting Colors

XYZ(91.3809, 92.1014,  
118.7806)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(91.3809, 92.1014, 118.7806)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(89.2265, 91.0483,  
107.4791)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAF2FF
RGB	250, 242, 255
RGB Percent	98%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.0196, 0.0510, 0.0000
CMYK	0.02, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	277°, 100%, 97%
HSV	277°, 5%, 100%
XYZ	89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791
YIQ	245.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 242, 255
Decimal	16446207
CIE Lab	96.43, 4.97, -5.29
CIE LCh	96, 7.257, 313.181
Yxy	91.0483, 0.3101, 0.3164
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294636287 (0xFFFAF2FF)
YUV	245.8740, 4.4991, 3.6185
Hunter-Lab	95.4192, -0.0684, 0.0099

# Details

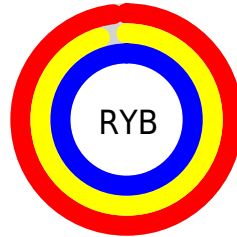
The XYZ color **89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **90.1471, 97.7061, 98.1169**, and the grayscale version is **87.4622, 92.0171, 100.2066**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **50.0001, 50.6644, 60.5700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7365, 75.1504, 104.9634**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

# Distribution



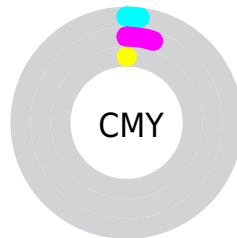
- Red (98%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791 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 89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.2265, 91.0483,  
107.4791

89.2265, 91.0483,  
107.4791

513.7869,  
531.4351, 605.3647

67.6734, 68.8504,  
81.9096

145.1473,  
148.7937, 173.5390

49.9048, 50.5899,  
60.7556

180.2458,  
185.1100, 214.8665

35.5553, 35.8823,  
43.5987

220.5901,  
226.9012, 262.2837

24.2594, 24.3433,  
30.0203

266.5456,  
274.5517, 316.2092

15.6520, 15.5885,  
19.6018

318.4777,  
328.4460, 377.0615

9.3675, 9.2334,  
11.9247

376.7518,

5.0407, 4.8938,

388.9684, 445.2591

6.5705

441.7330,  
456.5033, 521.2207

■ 2.3061, 2.1851,  
3.1206

■ 0.7978, 0.7118,  
1.1566

■ 89.2265, 91.0483,  
107.4791

■ 89.2265, 91.0483,  
107.4791

■ 78.7365, 75.1504,  
104.9634

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 69.4387, 61.3708,  
102.7937

■ 61.2863, 49.6188,  
100.9550

■ 54.2262, 39.7924,  
99.4304

■ 48.2007, 31.7808,  
98.2016

■ 43.1464, 25.4615,  
97.2482

■ 38.9918, 20.6963,  
96.5474

■ 35.6541, 17.3244,  
96.0725

■ 33.0319, 15.1478,  
95.7906

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.4282, 91.0483, 110.3773



89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791



90.3138, 91.0483, 102.3930

# Triad

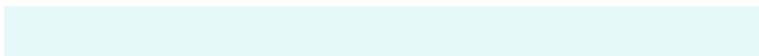
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791



87.6685, 91.0483, 88.8553



82.8082, 91.0483, 101.6968

# Complementary

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



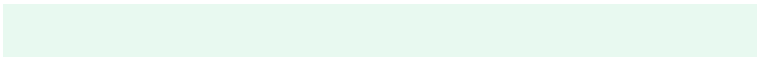
89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791



90.1471, 97.7061, 98.1169

# 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.



82.8702, 91.0483, 95.9491



89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791



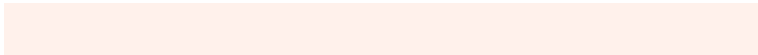
85.6552, 91.0483, 88.6853

# Square

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



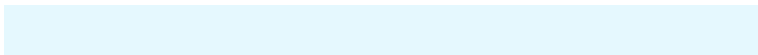
89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791



89.4048, 91.0483, 91.7103



83.9054, 91.0483, 91.2365



83.7345, 91.0483, 106.9524



# Rectangle

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



89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791



90.4789, 91.0483, 98.5196



83.9054, 91.0483, 91.2365



82.7146, 91.0483, 99.7552

# Sweetspot

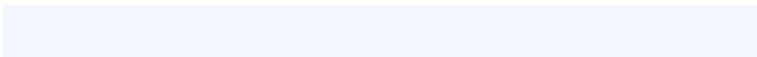
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89.2289, 91.0521, 107.4797



92.7265, 96.4189, 108.3312



87.9930, 92.7444, 107.8715



19.8717, 20.6751, 23.1933



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.



89.2289, 91.0521, 107.4797



88.2297, 89.5245, 107.2375



90.8354, 91.9044, 106.4665



18.7317, 18.9282, 22.9162



16.8600, 7.6021, 50.0133



1.7637, 0.8031, 4.8753



# Inverse Universe

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



89.7830, 91.4834, 100.9250



88.8828, 90.0321, 99.5487



88.6038, 96.8878, 99.0673



18.8868, 19.0486, 21.0963



22.7702, 11.5974, 7.4404

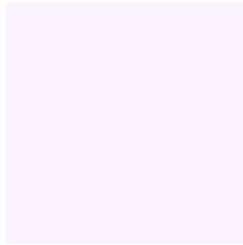


2.2685, 1.1498, 0.9952



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

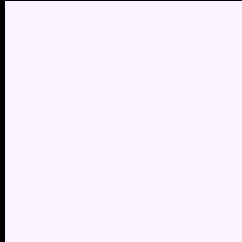
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

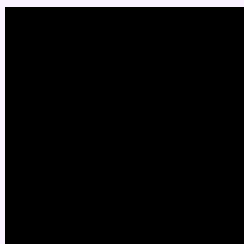
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

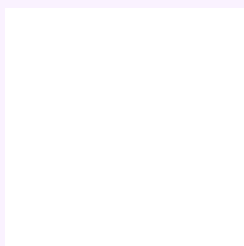
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 89.2265, 91.0483,

107.4791.

# 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

89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791

### Protanopia

88.1066, 90.9140, 107.5122

### Deuteranopia

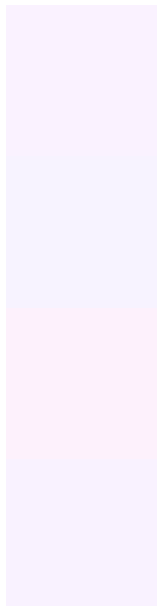
90.1079, 91.1356, 104.1085



## Tritanopia

88.8691, 90.8640, 107.4623

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791

## Protanomaly

88.4584, 91.0953, 107.5286

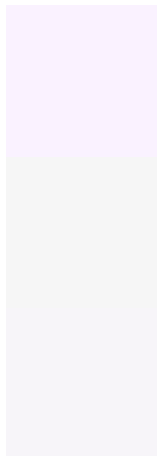
## Deuteranomaly

89.5340, 90.8215, 104.9068

## Tritanomaly

88.8691, 90.8640, 107.4623

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791

## Achromatopsia

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

## Achromatomaly

88.1091, 91.9185, 102.7207

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791 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(250, 242, 255) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 242, 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(250, 242, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 242, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791 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(250, 242, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 242, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 242, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 242, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 242, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 242,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 89.2265, 91.0483, 107.4791 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 242, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
242, 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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