

Converting Colors

XYZ(72.9764, 76.7769, 83.6100)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(72.9764, 76.7769, 83.6100)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(73.0128, 76.8151,
83.6517)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3E3E3
RGB	227, 227, 227
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 89%
CMY	0.1098, 0.1098, 0.1098
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	120°, 0%, 89%
HSV	120°, 0%, 89%
XYZ	73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R _Y B	227, 227, 227
Decimal	14935011
CIE Lab	90.24, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	90, 0.011, 297.186
Yxy	76.8151, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293125091 (0xFFE3E3E3)
YUV	227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Details

The XYZ color **73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517** is a light color, and the **websafe** version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **73.0156, 76.8172, 83.6558**, and the grayscale version is **73.0156, 76.8180, 83.6549**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **39.2122, 41.2543, 44.9259** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.3990, 72.1987, 67.9565**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.9855, 82.0890, 101.5562**.

Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (89%)

Blue (89%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (89%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517 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 73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.0128, 76.8151,
83.6517

95.6322, 100.6127,
109.5659

122.4984,
128.8784, 140.3452

153.9768,
161.9966, 176.4083

190.4327,
200.3516, 218.1737

232.2314,
244.3279, 266.0599

279.7384,
294.3098, 320.4855

333.3190,
350.6818, 381.8689

393.3385,
413.8282, 450.6288

460.1623,
484.1334, 527.1837

■ 73.0128, 76.8151,
83.6517

■ 54.2748, 57.1011,
62.1842

■ 39.0530, 41.0864,
44.7448

■ 26.9819, 28.3866,
30.9150

■ 17.6961, 18.6173,
20.2762

■ 10.8304, 11.3941,
12.4099

■ 6.0194, 6.3326,
6.8976

■ 2.8976, 3.0483,
3.3206

■ 1.0999, 1.1570,
1.2606

■ 0.0250, 0.0262,
0.0292

73.0128, 76.8151,
83.6517

73.0128, 76.8151,
83.6517

63.3990, 72.1987,
67.9565

83.9855, 82.0890,
101.5562

55.0851, 68.2045,
54.3802

86.7605, 83.4211,
106.1368

48.0171, 64.8091,
42.8337

42.1353, 61.9836,
33.2193

37.3745, 59.6968,
25.4318

33.6636, 57.9144,
19.3554

30.9233, 56.5984,
14.8615

29.0631, 55.7051,
11.8032

27.9752, 55.1830,
10.0062

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.0102, 76.8151, 83.6533



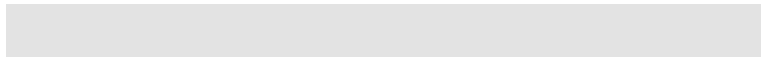
73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517



73.0148, 76.8151, 83.6466

Triad

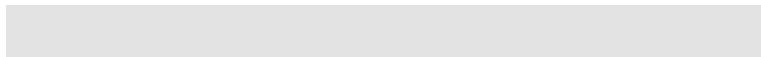
The triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517



73.0132, 76.8151, 83.6262



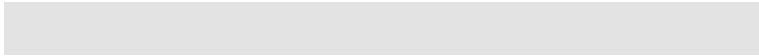
73.0053, 76.8151, 83.6379

Complementary

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



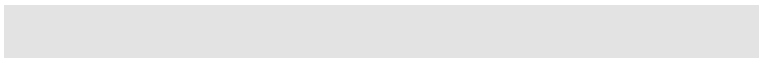
73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517



73.0156, 76.8172, 83.6558

Split Complementary

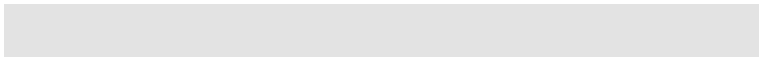
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



73.0061, 76.8151, 83.6306



73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517



73.0107, 76.8151, 83.6239

Square

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



73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517



73.0150, 76.8151, 83.6318



73.0081, 76.8151, 83.6255



73.0059, 76.8151, 83.6453

Rectangle

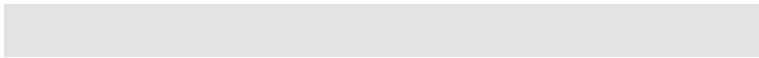
The rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



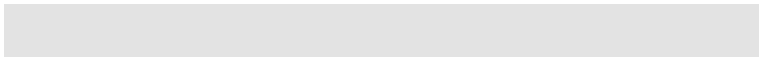
73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517



73.0155, 76.8151, 83.6419



73.0081, 76.8151, 83.6255



73.0054, 76.8151, 83.6353

Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



73.0150, 76.8184, 83.6534

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



73.0161, 76.8190, 83.6534



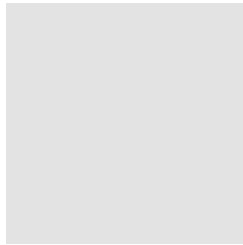
20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

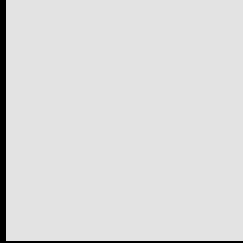
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

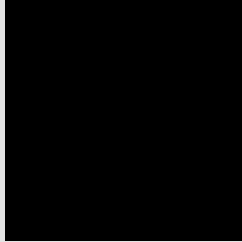
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

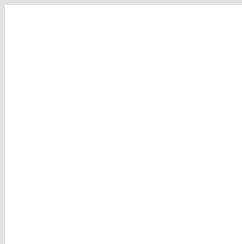
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517.

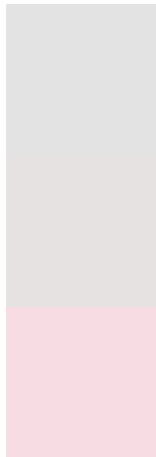


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.0128, 76.8151,

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

73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517

Protanopia

73.8788, 76.8726, 82.8956

Deuteranopia

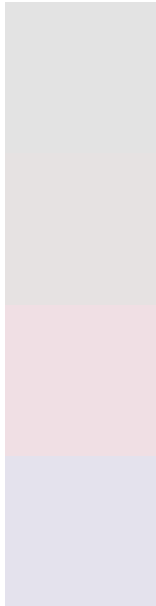
78.3082, 76.7443, 84.0846



Tritanopia

75.2653, 76.9192, 94.8844

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517

Protanomaly

73.5570, 76.7067, 82.8805

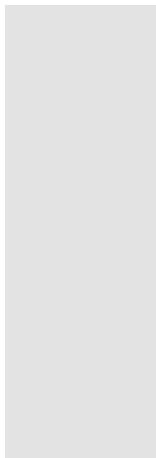
Deuteranomaly

76.3264, 76.9021, 84.2195

Tritanomaly

74.4773, 77.0011, 91.0581

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517

Achromatopsia

73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517

Achromatomaly

73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517 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(227, 227, 227) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 227, 227)  
}
```

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(227, 227, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 227, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517 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(227, 227, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 227, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(227, 227, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 227, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 227, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 227,  
227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 227, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
227, 227) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Have a look at my other booklet **HOWCOLORS.WORK – A CSS color notation guide.**



HOWCOLORS.WORK

A CSS color notation guide.

Are you new to web development and want to know the different ways to express colors in CSS? Then this booklet is for you!

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