

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.8536, 79.8036, 80.8310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.8536, 79.8036, 80.8310)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(73.6878, 79.7205,  
80.6111)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2E9DE
RGB	226, 233, 222
RGB Percent	89%, 91%, 87%
CMY	0.1137, 0.0863, 0.1294
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.05, 0.09
HSL	98°, 20%, 89%
HSV	98°, 5%, 91%
XYZ	73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111
YIQ	229.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

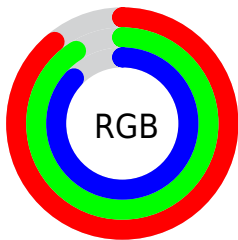
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	222, 233, 229
Decimal	14871006
CIE Lab	91.56, -4.29, 4.52
CIE LCh	92, 6.230, 133.519
Yxy	79.7205, 0.3149, 0.3407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293061086 (0xFFE2E9DE)
YUV	229.6530, -3.7729, -3.2037
Hunter-Lab	89.2863, -8.9355, 8.9712

# Details

The XYZ color **73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **73.1454, 74.7859, 87.6748**, and the grayscale version is **74.9866, 78.8918, 85.9131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **39.4918, 42.8922, 42.7568** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.3275, 76.2647, 65.0758**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.8865, 83.5632, 98.4418**.

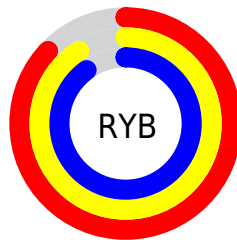
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (91%)

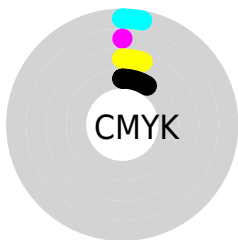
Blue (87%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (90%)

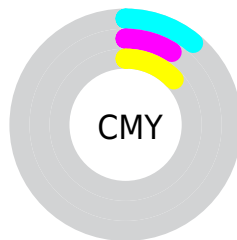


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111 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 73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.6878, 79.7205,  
80.6111

73.6878, 79.7205,  
80.6111

462.4621,  
493.9904, 516.7509

54.8289, 59.4884,  
59.6922

123.4510,  
132.9727, 136.0437

39.4981, 43.0064,  
42.7469

155.0861,  
166.7616, 171.3945

27.3299, 29.8901,  
29.3567

191.7106,  
205.8381, 212.3931

17.9590, 19.7552,  
19.1029

233.6899,  
250.5868, 259.4580

11.0201, 12.2172,  
11.5671

281.3893,  
301.3920, 313.0076

6.1477, 6.8918,  
6.3307

335.1743,

2.9766, 3.3945,

358.6380, 373.4606

2.9752

395.4101,  
422.7094, 441.2355

■ 1.1414, 1.3410,  
1.0820

■ 0.0593, 0.1726,  
0.0000

■ 73.6878, 79.7205,  
80.6111

■ 73.6878, 79.7205,  
80.6111

■ 66.3275, 76.2647,  
65.0758

■ 81.8865, 83.5632,  
98.4418

■ 59.7712, 73.1732,  
51.7376

■ 88.4305, 86.7609,  
106.6935

■ 53.9918, 70.4366,  
40.4987

■ 48.9580, 68.0410,  
31.2520

■ 44.6363, 65.9718,  
23.8807

■ 40.9902, 64.2129,  
18.2562

■ 37.9796, 62.7468,  
14.2334

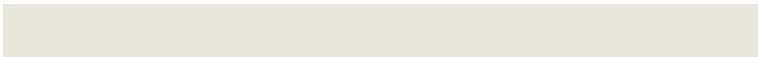
■ 35.5589, 61.5537,  
11.6439

■ 33.6748, 60.6106,  
10.2816

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.0601, 79.7205, 78.5704



73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111



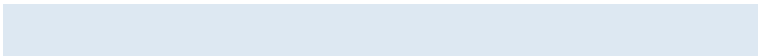
72.8802, 79.7205, 84.3435

# Triad

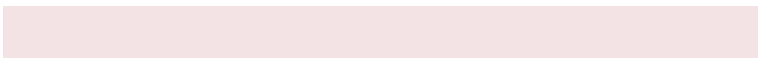
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111



74.9086, 79.7205, 95.4647



78.7812, 79.7205, 84.7729

# Complementary

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



73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111



73.1454, 74.7859, 87.6748

# 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.



78.7392, 79.7205, 89.3079



73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111



76.4883, 79.7205, 95.5895

# Square

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



73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111



73.5782, 79.7205, 92.9669



77.8950, 79.7205, 93.3022



78.0088, 79.7205, 80.9160



# Rectangle

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



73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111



72.7636, 79.7205, 87.3401



77.8950, 79.7205, 93.3022



78.8621, 79.7205, 86.2662

# Sweetspot

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



73.6900, 79.7239, 80.6128



94.0475, 99.5303, 106.7242



74.8023, 78.6210, 80.3413



20.1406, 21.3085, 22.8663



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

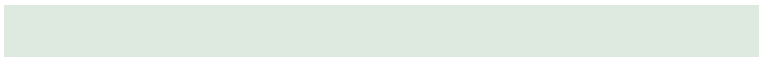
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



73.6900, 79.7239, 80.6128



89.1911, 97.2530, 96.2754



72.6478, 79.1638, 81.5951



15.8529, 17.3482, 17.0061



18.7681, 34.2198, 5.6159



1.5760, 2.7398, 0.4458



# Inverse Universe

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



73.1454, 74.7859, 87.6748



88.3453, 89.5841, 107.2429



74.2278, 75.3680, 86.6358



15.6872, 15.8463, 19.1541



15.4473, 6.9993, 44.2798

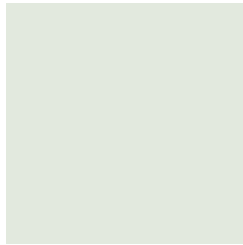


1.3178, 0.6037, 3.4819



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

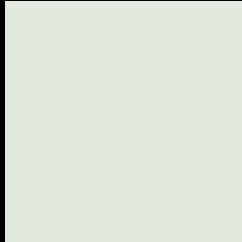
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

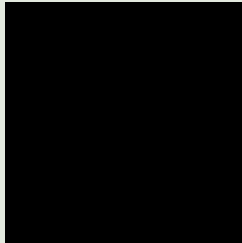
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

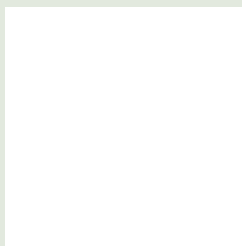
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111.



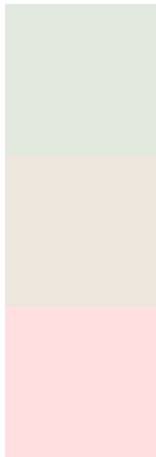
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.6878, 79.7205,

80.6111.

# 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

73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111

### Protanopia

76.1401, 79.7655, 79.0934

### Deuteranopia

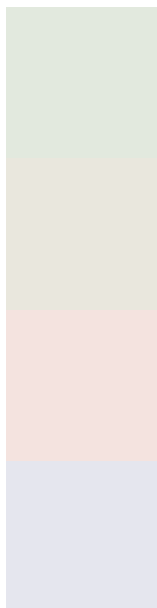
81.0822, 79.4172, 81.5766



## **Tritanopia**

77.4409, 79.5770, 99.2740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111

## Protanomaly

75.2313, 79.6959, 79.8243

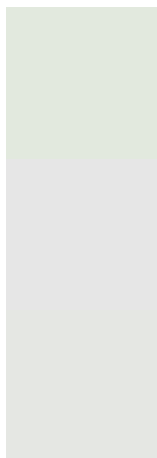
## Deuteranomaly

78.0966, 79.4990, 81.0407

## Tritanomaly

76.0425, 79.4247, 92.2115

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111

## Achromatopsia

75.2129, 79.1298, 86.1723

## Achromatomaly

74.7541, 79.3559, 84.0503

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111 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(226, 233, 222) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 233, 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(226, 233, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 233, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111 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(226, 233, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 233, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 233, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 233, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 233, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 233,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.6878, 79.7205, 80.6111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 233, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
233, 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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