

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.8566, 76.7266, 88.0458)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.8566, 76.7266, 88.0458)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(73.8992, 76.7699,  
88.0140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4E2E9
RGB	228, 226, 233
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 91%
CMY	0.1059, 0.1137, 0.0863
CMYK	0.02, 0.03, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	257°, 14%, 90%
HSV	257°, 3%, 91%
XYZ	73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140
YIQ	227.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

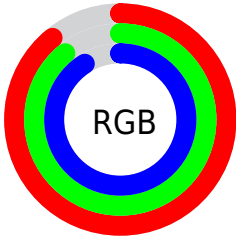
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	228, 226, 233
Decimal	15000297
CIE Lab	90.22, 1.94, -3.18
CIE LCh	90, 3.722, 301.425
Yxy	76.7699, 0.3096, 0.3216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293190377 (0xFFE4E2E9)
YUV	227.3960, 2.7628, 0.5297
Hunter-Lab	87.6184, -2.7817, 1.7752

# Details

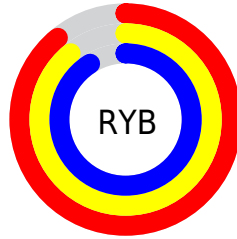
The XYZ color **73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **75.8244, 80.7599, 83.5473**, and the grayscale version is **73.2848, 77.1014, 83.9634**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **39.7323, 41.1844, 47.4502** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.9585, 62.3565, 85.8097**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.2141, 93.1741, 90.5324**.

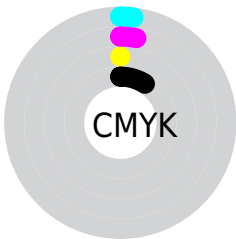
# Distribution



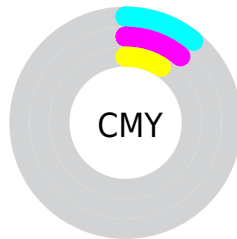
- Red (89%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140 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 73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.8992, 76.7699,  
88.0140

73.8992, 76.7699,  
88.0140

463.1811,  
483.9791, 541.9516

55.0025, 57.0640,  
65.7703

123.7492,  
128.8146, 146.4880

39.6376, 41.0567,  
47.6306

155.4332,  
161.9223, 183.5553

27.4390, 28.3634,  
33.1766

192.1104,  
200.2660, 226.4008

18.0415, 18.5997,  
21.9895

234.1461,  
244.2301, 275.4432

11.0797, 11.3814,  
13.6509

281.9056,  
294.1991, 331.1009

6.1881, 6.3240,  
7.7423

335.7544,

3.0016, 3.0431,

350.5574, 393.7925

3.8451

396.0578,  
413.6892, 463.9366

■ 1.1546, 1.1543,  
1.5408

■ 0.0701, 0.0239,  
0.2480

■ 73.8992, 76.7699,  
88.0140

■ 73.8992, 76.7699,  
88.0140

■ 62.9585, 62.3565,  
85.8097

■ 86.2141, 93.1741,  
90.5324

■ 53.3367, 49.8477,  
83.9024

■ 91.7082, 98.6633,  
91.3024

■ 44.9841, 39.1655,  
82.2808

■ 37.8456, 30.2225,  
80.9308

■ 31.8615, 22.9244,  
79.8376

■ 26.9670, 17.1672,  
78.9843

■ 23.0903, 12.8352,  
78.3524

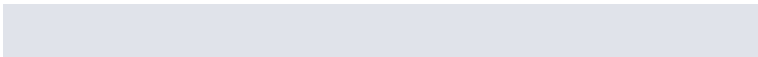
■ 20.1500, 9.7953,  
77.9207

■ 18.0501, 7.8879,  
77.6632

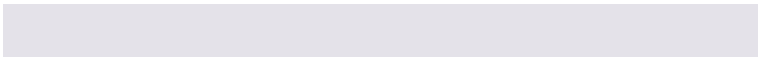
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.0117, 76.7699, 88.7883



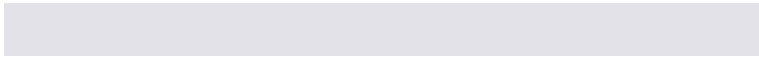
73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140



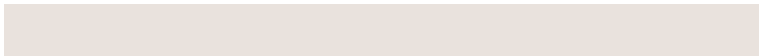
74.5414, 76.7699, 86.0508

# Triad

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



73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140



73.8219, 76.7699, 79.1933



71.2030, 76.7699, 83.7161

# Complementary

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



73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140



75.8244, 80.7599, 83.5473

# 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.



71.4159, 76.7699, 81.1754



73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140



72.9233, 76.7699, 78.5975

# Square

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



73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140



74.4965, 76.7699, 80.9603



72.0436, 76.7699, 79.3156



71.4595, 76.7699, 86.2747



# Rectangle

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



73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140



74.7412, 76.7699, 84.3516



72.0436, 76.7699, 79.3156



71.2220, 76.7699, 82.8318

# Sweetspot

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



73.9014, 76.7732, 88.0157



93.5746, 98.0398, 108.5994



74.6553, 79.2156, 88.4474



20.0444, 21.0052, 23.2479



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.



73.9014, 76.7732, 88.0157



89.2506, 92.3073, 107.7208



75.0181, 77.3489, 88.0679



15.7846, 16.2734, 19.2314



9.7439, 4.0591, 44.0129



0.8569, 0.3660, 3.4604



# Inverse Universe

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



75.2273, 77.4895, 86.5976



91.4169, 93.4779, 105.3952



74.7108, 80.1858, 83.4952



16.2392, 16.5191, 18.7420



23.0568, 11.4254, 21.8984

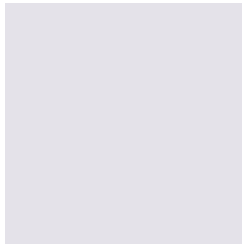


1.8516, 0.9136, 1.9357



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

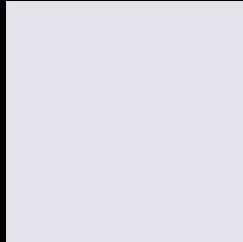
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

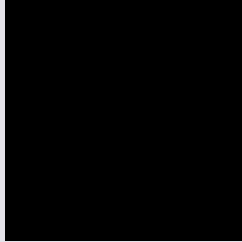
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

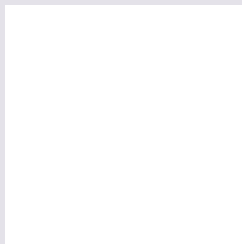
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140.



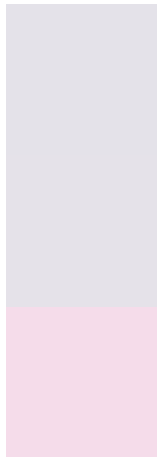
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.8992, 76.7699,



# 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

73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140

### Protanopia

74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288

### Deuteranopia

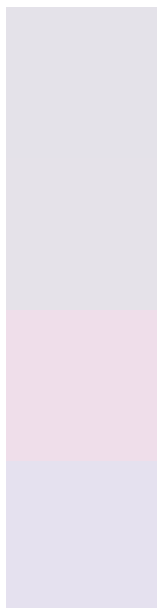
78.1007, 76.5394, 88.4991



## Tritanopia

75.2653, 76.9192, 94.8844

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140

## Protanomaly

74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288

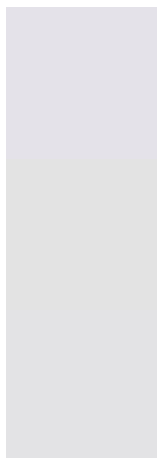
## Deuteranomaly

76.5692, 76.5338, 88.5788

## Tritanomaly

74.8183, 76.7404, 92.5304

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140

## Achromatopsia

73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517

## Achromatomaly

73.2905, 76.9262, 85.1142

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140 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(228, 226, 233) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 226, 233)  
}
```

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(228, 226, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 226, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140 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(228, 226, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 226, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 226, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 226, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 226, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 226,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.8992, 76.7699, 88.0140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 226, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
226, 233) }
```

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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