

# Converting Colors

XYZ(74.1678, 76.8506, 88.1236)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(74.1678, 76.8506, 88.1236)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(74.2174, 76.9339,  
88.0288)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5E2E9
RGB	229, 226, 233
RGB Percent	90%, 89%, 91%
CMY	0.1020, 0.1137, 0.0863
CMYK	0.02, 0.03, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	266°, 14%, 90%
HSV	266°, 3%, 91%
XYZ	74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288
YIQ	227.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 226, 233
Decimal	15065833
CIE Lab	90.29, 2.27, -3.06
CIE LCh	90, 3.809, 306.649
Yxy	76.9339, 0.3103, 0.3217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293255913 (0xFFE5E2E9)
YUV	227.6950, 2.6154, 1.1445
Hunter-Lab	87.7120, -2.4583, 1.8942

# Details

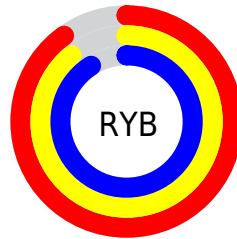
The XYZ color **74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **75.5024, 80.5938, 83.5322**, and the grayscale version is **73.5036, 77.3315, 84.2140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **39.9543, 41.2988, 47.4606** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.2190, 63.0063, 85.8686**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.4074, 92.7582, 90.4946**.

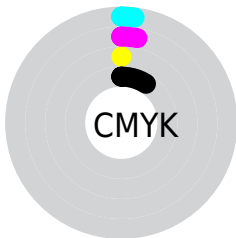
# Distribution



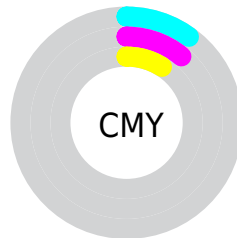
- Red (90%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (91%)



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



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288 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 74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 74.2174, 76.9339,  
88.0288

■ 74.2174, 76.9339,  
88.0288

464.2621,  
484.5386, 542.0013

■ 55.2639, 57.1986,  
65.7824

124.1978,  
129.0462, 146.5087

■ 39.8477, 41.1647,  
47.6405

155.9554,  
162.1920, 183.5794

■ 27.6035, 28.4478,  
33.1843

192.7117,  
200.5767, 226.4286

■ 18.1659, 18.6635,  
21.9954

234.8322,  
244.5848, 275.4749

■ 11.1696, 11.4274,  
13.6552

282.6821,  
294.6006, 331.1367

■ 6.2492, 6.3551,  
7.7453

336.6268,

■ 3.0393, 3.0622,

351.0086, 393.8327

3.8470

397.0317,  
414.1932, 463.9814

■ 1.1746, 1.1643,  
1.5418

■ 0.0861, 0.0322,  
0.2488

■ 74.2174, 76.9339,  
88.0288

■ 74.2174, 76.9339,  
88.0288

■ 64.2190, 63.0063,  
85.8686

■ 85.4074, 92.7582,  
90.4946

■ 55.3637, 50.8927,  
83.9972

■ 91.7082, 98.6633,  
91.3023

■ 47.6096, 40.5189,  
82.4035

■ 40.9090, 31.8018,  
81.0741

■ 35.2111, 24.6511,  
79.9942

■ 30.4597, 18.9678,  
79.1477

■ 26.5931, 14.6410,  
78.5163

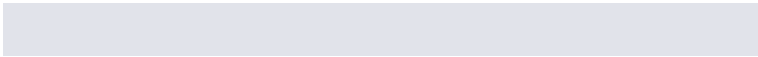
■ 23.5404, 11.5432,  
78.0792

■ 21.2177, 9.5209,  
77.8113

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.3347, 76.9339, 89.0638



74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288



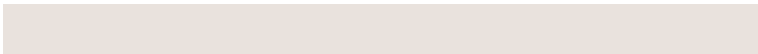
74.8106, 76.9339, 85.8553

# Triad

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



74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288



73.8486, 76.9339, 79.0635



71.3268, 76.9339, 84.3741

# Complementary

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



74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288



75.5024, 80.5938, 83.5322

# 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.



71.4617, 76.9339, 81.7147



74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288



72.9124, 76.9339, 78.6863

# Square

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



74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288



74.5964, 76.9339, 80.6887



72.0401, 76.9339, 79.6468



71.6699, 76.9339, 86.9245

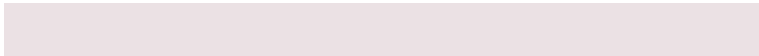


# Rectangle

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



74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288



74.9592, 76.9339, 84.0736



72.0401, 76.9339, 79.6468



71.3178, 76.9339, 83.4630

# Sweetspot

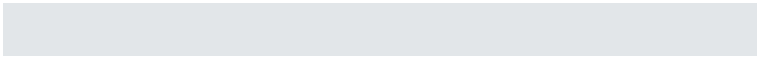
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



74.2196, 76.9372, 88.0305



93.7075, 98.1083, 108.6056



74.3948, 78.6947, 88.3605



20.0714, 21.0192, 23.2492



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.



74.2196, 76.9372, 88.0305



89.7688, 92.5745, 107.7451



75.3207, 77.5049, 88.0820



15.8931, 16.3293, 19.2365



11.4496, 4.9384, 44.0927



1.0072, 0.4435, 3.4674



# Inverse Universe

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



75.0863, 77.4330, 85.8555



91.1865, 93.3857, 104.1820



74.4164, 80.0340, 83.4813



16.1909, 16.4997, 18.4873



21.5419, 10.8194, 13.9207

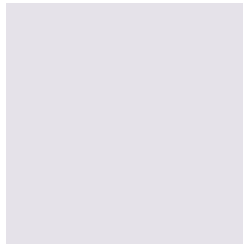


1.7396, 0.8688, 1.3460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

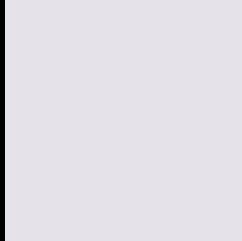
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

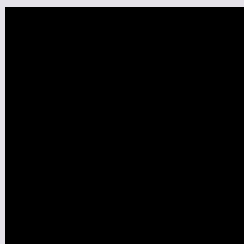
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

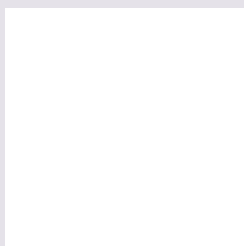
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288.



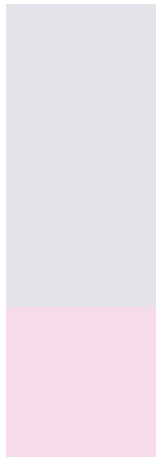
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.2174, 76.9339,

88.0288.

# 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

74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288

### Protanopia

74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288

### Deuteranopia

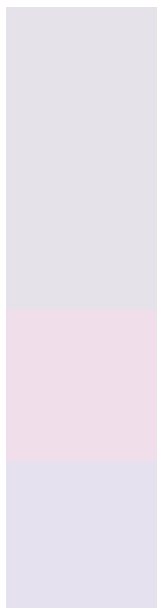
78.4505, 76.7197, 88.5155



## Tritanopia

75.5854, 77.0842, 94.8994

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288

## Protanomaly

74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288

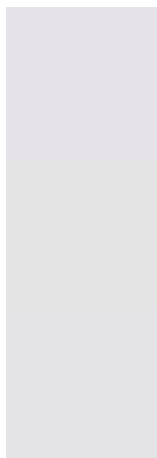
## Deuteranomaly

76.9077, 76.7083, 88.5946

## Tritanomaly

75.1383, 76.9054, 92.5454

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288

## Achromatopsia

73.7419, 77.5822, 84.4870

## Achromatomaly

73.7469, 77.1453, 85.8666

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288 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(229, 226, 233) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 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(229, 226, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 226, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288 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(229, 226, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 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(229, 226, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 226, 233); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 226, 233); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 226, 233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 74.2174, 76.9339, 88.0288 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 226, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
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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