

# Converting Colors

XYZ(76.0764, 76.5744, 85.8911)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(76.0764, 76.5744, 85.8911)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(76.2672, 76.8392,  
85.6747)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EFDFE6
RGB	239, 223, 230
RGB Percent	94%, 87%, 90%
CMY	0.0627, 0.1255, 0.0980
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.04, 0.06
HSL	334°, 33%, 91%
HSV	334°, 7%, 94%
XYZ	76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747
YIQ	228.5820, 7.2890, 5.5690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

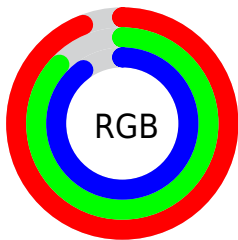
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	239, 223, 230
Decimal	15720422
CIE Lab	90.25, 6.66, -1.46
CIE LCh	90, 6.819, 347.678
Yxy	76.8392, 0.3194, 0.3218
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293910502 (0xFFEFDfE6)
YUV	228.5820, 0.6991, 9.1366
Hunter-Lab	87.6580, 1.9033, 3.4120

# Details

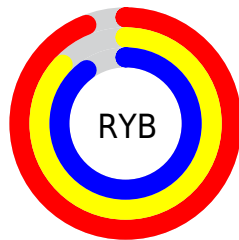
The XYZ color **76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **75.8663, 83.2492, 88.4180**, and the grayscale version is **74.1622, 78.0244, 84.9686**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **41.2689, 41.1677, 46.3285** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.5113, 64.2329, 74.1296**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.0745, 91.3130, 98.2909**.

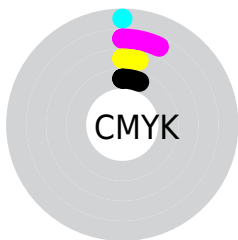
# Distribution



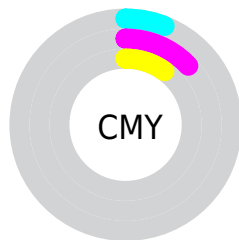
- Red (94%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747 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 76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



76.2672, 76.8392,  
85.6747

76.2672, 76.8392,  
85.6747

471.1922,  
484.2156, 534.0607

56.9495, 57.1209,  
63.8457

127.0829,  
128.9125, 143.1980

41.2046, 41.1023,  
46.0803

159.3115,  
162.0362, 179.7293

28.6674, 28.3990,  
31.9601

196.5745,  
200.3973, 221.9984

18.9724, 18.6267,  
21.0664

239.2372,  
244.3800, 270.4240

11.7542, 11.4008,  
12.9809

287.6650,  
294.3688, 325.4244

6.6475, 6.3371,  
7.2848

342.2232,

3.2870, 3.0511,

350.7481, 387.4183

3.5597

403.2771,  
413.9022, 456.8242

■ 1.3073, 1.1585,  
1.3870

■ 0.1887, 0.0274,  
0.1316

■ 76.2672, 76.8392,  
85.6747

■ 76.2672, 76.8392,  
85.6747

■ 68.5113, 64.2329,  
74.1296

■ 85.0745, 91.3130,  
98.2909

■ 61.7594, 53.4078,  
63.6208

■ 89.4071, 97.0910,  
108.6359

■ 55.9701, 44.2854,  
54.1189

■ 51.0965, 36.7776,  
45.5909

■ 47.0877, 30.7882,  
38.0017

■ 43.8873, 26.2107,  
31.3138

■ 41.4319, 22.9247,  
25.4863

■ 39.6476, 20.7892,  
20.4740

■ 38.4420, 19.6262,  
16.2241

# Harmonies

## Analogous

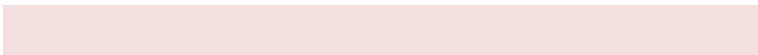
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



75.4721, 76.8392, 90.1147



76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747



76.1860, 76.8392, 80.8596

# Triad

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



76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747



72.0472, 76.8392, 75.0747



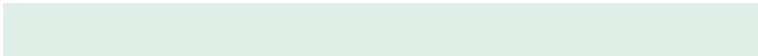
70.8587, 76.8392, 90.7648

# Complementary

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



76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747



75.8663, 83.2492, 88.4180

# 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.



69.9689, 76.8392, 86.5342



76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747



70.6477, 76.8392, 77.5303

# Square

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



76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747



73.7318, 76.8392, 74.8647



69.8922, 76.8392, 81.6866



72.3393, 76.8392, 93.1289



# Rectangle

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



76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747



75.6460, 76.8392, 78.0830



69.8922, 76.8392, 81.6866



70.4816, 76.8392, 89.5065

# Sweetspot

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



76.2694, 76.8425, 85.6764



92.9859, 96.6056, 105.9499



75.1842, 76.1333, 92.3950



19.9245, 20.7131, 22.7087



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.



76.2694, 76.8425, 85.6764



87.0906, 86.9505, 97.4011



75.5205, 76.8857, 80.6760



16.0599, 15.8737, 17.8718



21.1306, 10.7247, 8.6041



1.8070, 0.9118, 0.9745



# Inverse Universe

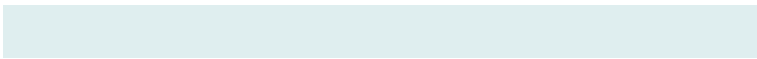
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



76.2694, 76.8425, 85.6764



87.0906, 86.9505, 97.4011



76.6466, 83.1875, 93.6795



16.0599, 15.8737, 17.8718



21.1306, 10.7247, 8.6041

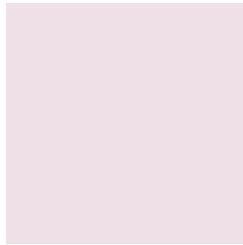


1.8070, 0.9118, 0.9745



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

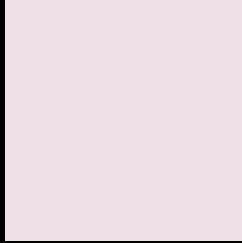
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

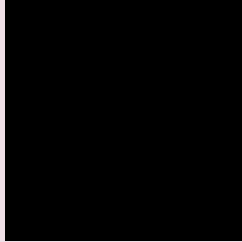
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

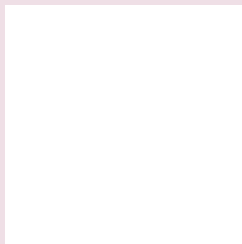
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747.



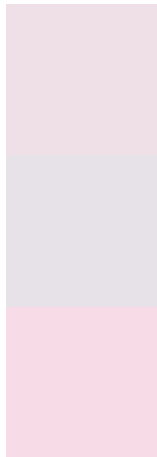
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.2672, 76.8392,



# 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

76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747

### Protanopia

74.3950, 77.0419, 87.2935

### Deuteranopia

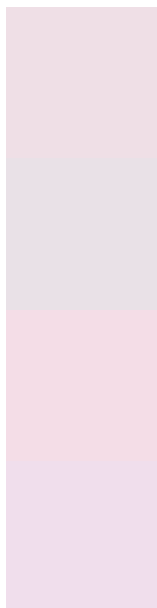
78.3748, 76.7301, 86.2809



## Tritanopia

77.6364, 76.9998, 92.4319

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747

## Protanomaly

74.9533, 76.9436, 86.5024

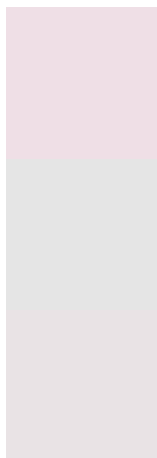
## Deuteranomaly

77.5885, 76.7155, 86.3195

## Tritanomaly

77.1968, 76.8239, 90.1167

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747

## Achromatopsia

74.4753, 78.3538, 85.3273

## Achromatomaly

75.2162, 77.9190, 85.2043

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747 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(239, 223, 230) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 223, 230)  
}
```

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(239, 223, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 223, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747 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(239, 223, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 223, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 223, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 223, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 223, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 223,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 76.2672, 76.8392, 85.6747 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 223, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
223, 230) }
```

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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