

# Converting Colors

XYZ(76.7393, 80.7358, 87.9212)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(76.7393, 80.7358, 87.9212)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(76.7008, 80.6952,  
87.8771)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8E8E8
RGB	232, 232, 232
RGB Percent	91%, 91%, 91%
CMY	0.0902, 0.0902, 0.0902
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	122°, 0%, 91%
HSV	122°, 0%, 91%
XYZ	76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771
YIQ	232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

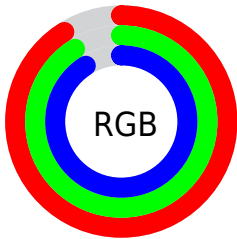
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 232, 232
Decimal	15263976
CIE Lab	92.00, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	92, 0.011, 296.885
Yxy	80.6952, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293454056 (0xFFE8E8E8)
YUV	232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	89.8305, -4.7931, 4.8806

# Details

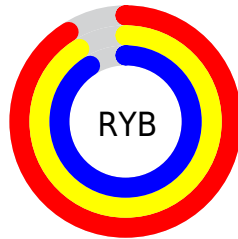
The XYZ color **76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **76.7038, 80.6973, 87.8814**, and the grayscale version is **76.7037, 80.6983, 87.8804**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **41.2663, 43.4154, 47.2793** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.6536, 75.8655, 71.7067**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.0857, 86.1713, 106.2703**.

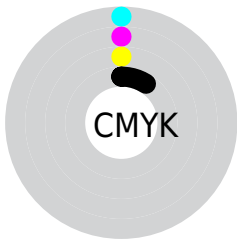
# Distribution



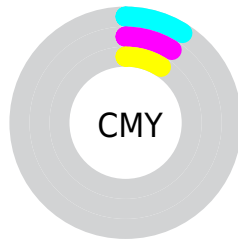
- Red (91%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (91%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771 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 76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76.7008, 80.6952,  
87.8771

■ 76.7008, 80.6952,  
87.8771

472.6509,  
497.2726, 541.4916

■ 57.3064, 60.2906,  
65.6575

127.6921,  
134.3427, 146.2957

■ 41.4924, 43.6529,  
47.5397

160.0198,  
168.3544, 183.3318

■ 28.8934, 30.3977,  
33.1051

197.3892,  
207.6706, 226.1438

■ 19.1441, 20.1407,  
21.9352

240.1658,  
252.6757, 275.1502

■ 11.8791, 12.4973,  
13.6114

288.7149,  
303.7540, 330.7697

■ 6.7330, 7.0833,  
7.7153

343.4019,

■ 3.3405, 3.5143,

361.2900, 393.4207

3.8282

404.5921,  
425.6681, 463.5218

■ 1.3363, 1.4058,  
1.5315

■ 0.2101, 0.2210,  
0.2413

■ 76.7008, 80.6952,  
87.8771

■ 76.7008, 80.6952,  
87.8771

■ 66.6536, 75.8655,  
71.7067

■ 88.0857, 86.1713,  
106.2703

■ 57.9572, 71.6840,  
57.6731

■ 88.1482, 86.1963,  
106.5994

■ 50.5562, 68.1262,  
45.6886

■ 44.3886, 65.1623,  
35.6573

■ 39.3874, 62.7600,  
27.4757

■ 35.4791, 60.8838,  
21.0310

■ 32.5821, 59.4943,  
16.1978

■ 30.6031, 58.5465,  
12.8339

■ 29.4318, 57.9871,  
10.7725

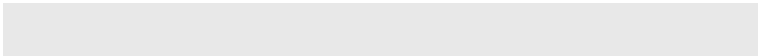
# Harmonies

## Analogous

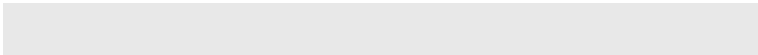
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



76.6981, 80.6952, 87.8787



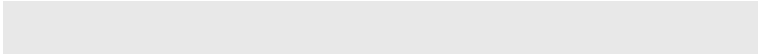
76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771



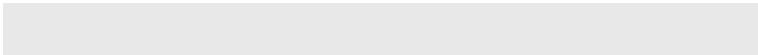
76.7029, 80.6952, 87.8718

# Triad

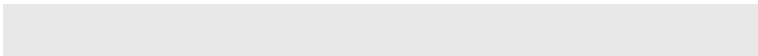
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771



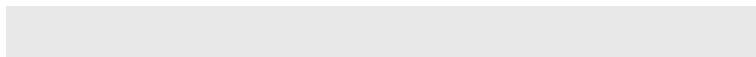
76.7013, 80.6952, 87.8504



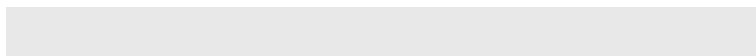
76.6930, 80.6952, 87.8625

# Complementary

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



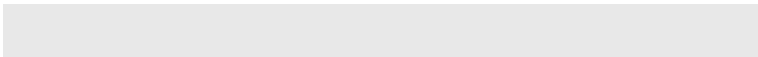
76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771



76.7038, 80.6973, 87.8814

# Split Complementary

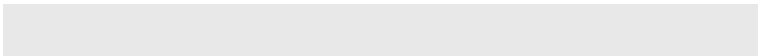
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



76.6939, 80.6952, 87.8549



76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771



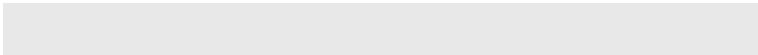
76.6987, 80.6952, 87.8480

# Square

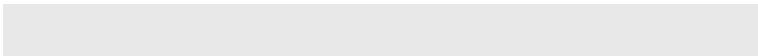
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



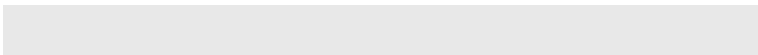
76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771



76.7032, 80.6952, 87.8564



76.6959, 80.6952, 87.8496



76.6936, 80.6952, 87.8703



# Rectangle

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



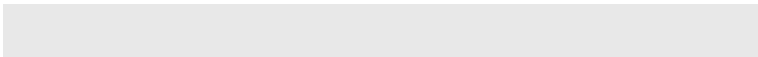
76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771



76.7036, 80.6952, 87.8669



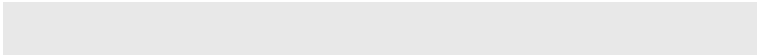
76.6959, 80.6952, 87.8496



76.6931, 80.6952, 87.8599

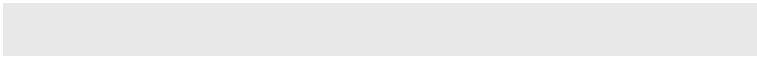
# Sweetspot

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



76.7031, 80.6987, 87.8789

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



76.7043, 80.6993, 87.8788



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

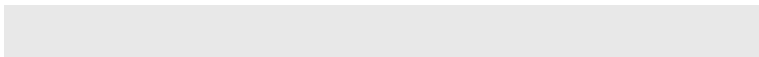
# Same Dimension

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



76.7031, 80.6987, 87.8789

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



76.7034, 80.6988, 87.8803



16.2198, 17.0645, 18.5832



16.0450, 32.0501, 5.4711

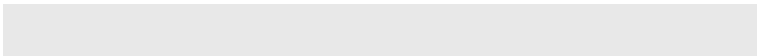


1.1909, 2.3705, 0.4321



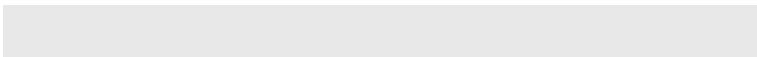
# Inverse Universe

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



76.7038, 80.6973, 87.8814

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



76.7035, 80.6972, 87.8799



16.2198, 17.0645, 18.5832



26.1107, 12.5785, 41.0732

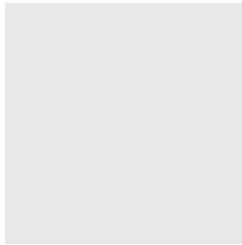


1.9345, 0.9315, 3.0618



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

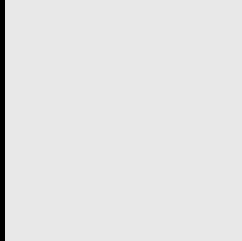
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771 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

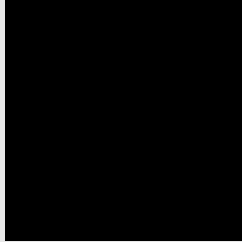
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

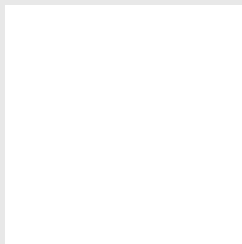


**XYZ 76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771.



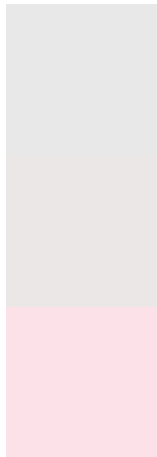
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.7008, 80.6952,

87.8771.

# 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

76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771

### Protanopia

77.5918, 80.7542, 87.0989

### Deuteranopia

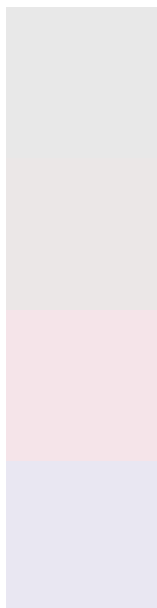
82.1412, 80.6163, 88.3220



## Tritanopia

79.1718, 80.8634, 100.2423

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771

## Protanomaly

77.2607, 80.5835, 87.0834

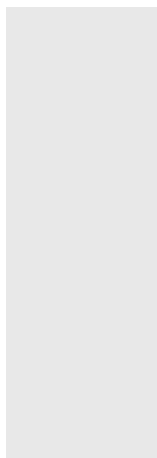
## Deuteranomaly

80.1076, 80.7825, 88.4612

## Tritanomaly

78.2072, 80.8863, 95.4951

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771

## Achromatopsia

76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771

## Achromatomaly

76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771 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(232, 232, 232) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 232, 232)  
}
```

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(232, 232, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 232, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771 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(232, 232, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 232, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 232, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 232, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 232, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 232,  
232) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 232, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
232, 232) }
```

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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