

# Converting Colors

XYZ(76.9931, 81.0280, 87.3360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(76.9931, 81.0280, 87.3360)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(76.8847, 80.8064,  
87.1462)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9E8E7
RGB	233, 232, 231
RGB Percent	91%, 91%, 91%
CMY	0.0863, 0.0902, 0.0941
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.09
HSL	30°, 4%, 91%
HSV	30°, 1%, 91%
XYZ	76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462
YIQ	232.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

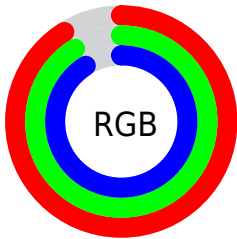
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	233, 233, 231
Decimal	15329511
CIE Lab	92.05, 0.16, 0.59
CIE LCh	92, 0.615, 74.648
Yxy	80.8064, 0.3140, 0.3300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293519591 (0xFFE9E8E7)
YUV	232.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148
Hunter-Lab	89.8924, -4.6411, 5.4460

# Details

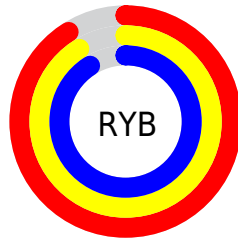
The XYZ color **76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **76.5196, 80.5843, 88.6132**, and the grayscale version is **76.8460, 80.8480, 88.0434**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **41.3947, 43.4929, 46.7707** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.6522, 73.2613, 69.8992**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.7756, 88.9651, 106.7760**.

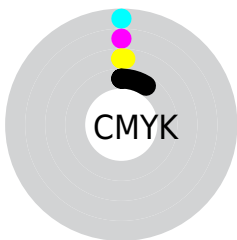
# Distribution



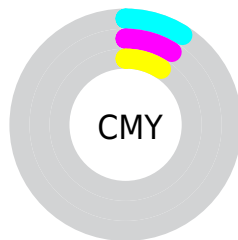
- Red (91%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (91%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (9%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462 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 76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76.8847, 80.8064,  
87.1462

■ 76.8847, 80.8064,  
87.1462

473.2688,  
497.6463, 539.0318

■ 57.4578, 60.3822,  
65.0559

127.9504,  
134.4989, 145.2686

■ 41.6145, 43.7267,  
47.0548

160.3200,  
168.5359, 182.1377

■ 28.9894, 30.4557,  
32.7243

197.7345,  
207.8794, 224.7702

■ 19.2170, 20.1848,  
21.6459

240.5593,  
252.9136, 273.5846

■ 11.9321, 12.5294,  
13.4011

289.1598,  
304.0230, 328.9994

■ 6.7693, 7.1053,  
7.5714

343.9013,

■ 3.3633, 3.5281,

361.5920, 391.4332

3.7381

405.1492,  
426.0050, 461.3045

■ 1.3487, 1.4132,  
1.4828

■ 0.2192, 0.2264,  
0.2051

■ 76.8847, 80.8064,  
87.1462

■ 76.8847, 80.8064,  
87.1462

■ 70.6522, 73.2613,  
69.8992

■ 83.7756, 88.9651,  
106.7760

■ 65.0500, 66.3041,  
54.9377

■ 87.4148, 96.0639,  
108.5427

■ 60.0576, 59.9225,  
42.1658

■ 55.6512, 54.0999,  
31.4785

■ 51.8049, 48.8187,  
22.7620

■ 48.4905, 44.0601,  
15.8917

■ 45.6771, 39.8040,  
10.7284

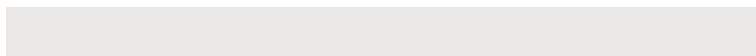
■ 43.3297, 36.0282,  
7.1129

■ 41.4072, 32.7078,  
4.8550

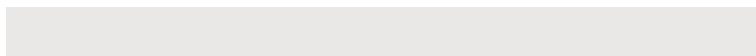
# Harmonies

## Analogous

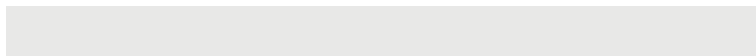
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



77.0209, 80.8064, 87.3730



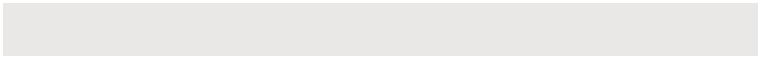
76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462



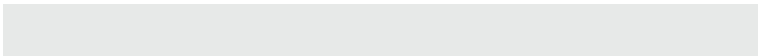
76.7271, 80.8064, 87.1434

# Triad

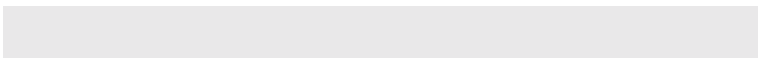
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462



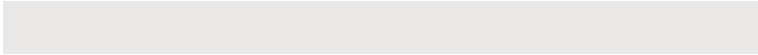
76.5098, 80.8064, 88.2051



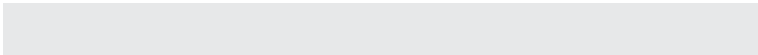
77.0182, 80.8064, 88.6063

# Complementary

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



76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462



76.5196, 80.5843, 88.6132

# Split Complementary

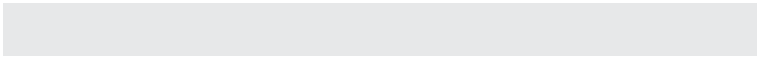
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



76.8811, 80.8064, 88.8308



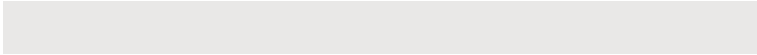
76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462



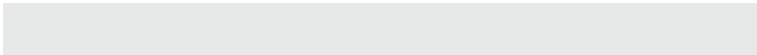
76.5876, 80.8064, 88.5987

# Square

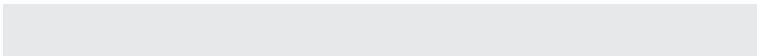
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



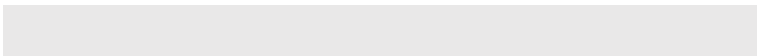
76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462



76.5108, 80.8064, 87.7538



76.7235, 80.8064, 88.8280



77.0981, 80.8064, 88.2155



# Rectangle

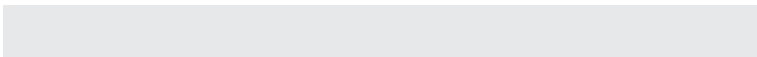
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462



76.6311, 80.8064, 87.2690



76.7235, 80.8064, 88.8280



76.9773, 80.8064, 88.7038

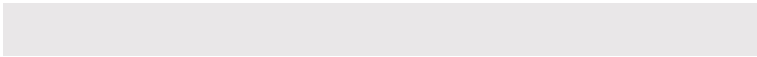
# Sweetspot

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



76.8870, 80.8099, 87.1480

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



76.7468, 80.3029, 87.8001



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

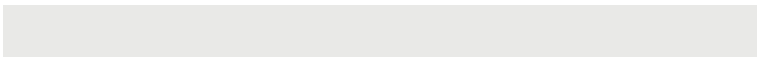
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



76.8870, 80.8099, 87.1480



94.2383, 99.0293, 106.6175



77.1681, 81.3722, 87.2417



16.8645, 17.7231, 19.0938



22.7995, 17.2933, 2.1363

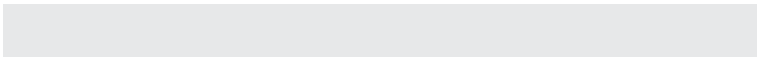


1.8865, 1.5504, 0.1998



# Inverse Universe

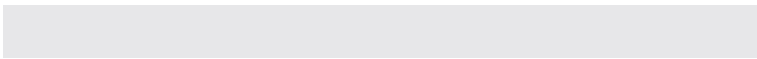
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



76.5196, 80.5843, 88.6132



93.7110, 98.7055, 108.7207



76.2401, 80.0252, 88.5201



16.7756, 17.6685, 19.4484



12.0152, 10.6775, 45.1707

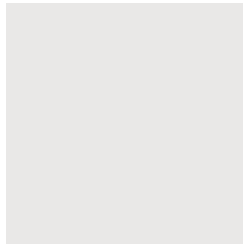


1.0397, 1.0308, 3.5790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

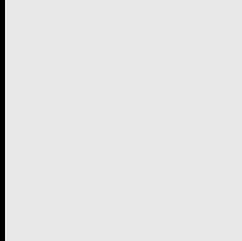
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462 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

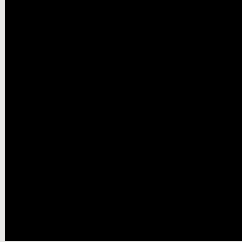
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

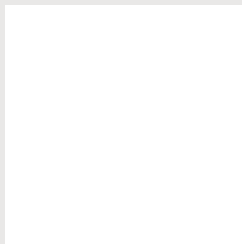


**XYZ 76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462.



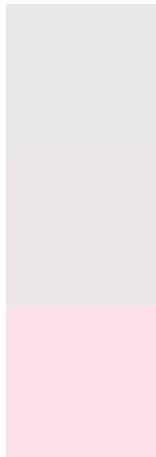
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.8847, 80.8064,

87.1462.

# 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

76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462

### Protanopia

77.4509, 80.6979, 86.3571

### Deuteranopia

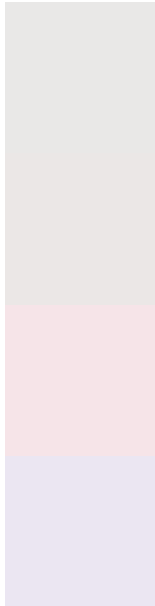
82.3638, 80.7475, 87.5887



## Tritanopia

79.5547, 80.6488, 100.1807

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462

## Protanomaly

77.1198, 80.5272, 86.3416

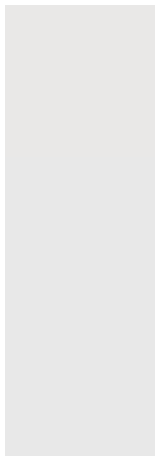
## Deuteranomaly

80.3149, 80.9058, 87.7273

## Tritanomaly

78.5848, 80.6666, 95.4327

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462

## 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 76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462 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(233, 232, 231) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 232, 231)  
}
```

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(233, 232, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 232, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462 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(233, 232, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 232, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(233, 232, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 232, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 232, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 232,  
231) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 76.8847, 80.8064, 87.1462 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 232, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
232, 231) }
```

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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