

# Converting Colors

XYZ(79.5145, 83.4747, 90.6565)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(79.5145, 83.4747, 90.6565)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(79.2958, 83.2477,  
90.4863)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECEBEB
RGB	236, 235, 235
RGB Percent	93%, 92%, 92%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0784, 0.0784
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	0°, 3%, 92%
HSV	0°, 0%, 93%
XYZ	79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863
YIQ	235.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

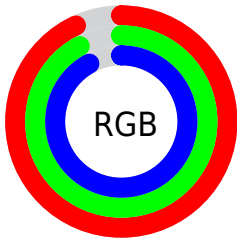
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 235, 235
Decimal	15526891
CIE Lab	93.12, 0.34, 0.11
CIE LCh	93, 0.356, 17.687
Yxy	83.2477, 0.3134, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293716971 (0xFFECEBEB)
YUV	235.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148
Hunter-Lab	91.2402, -4.5380, 5.0680

# Details

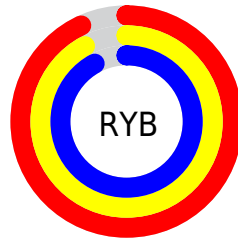
The XYZ color **79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **79.3967, 83.7081, 91.3307**, and the grayscale version is **79.1962, 83.3206, 90.7361**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.0792, 45.1982, 49.1014** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.8199, 69.3945, 71.6068**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.4026, 96.5731, 108.5889**.

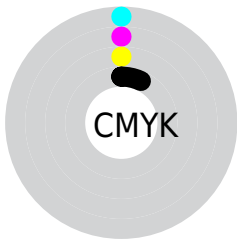
# Distribution



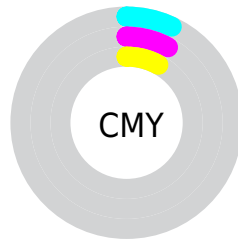
- Red (93%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (92%)



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



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863 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 79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 79.2958, 83.2477,  
90.4863

■ 79.2958, 83.2477,  
90.4863

481.3292,  
505.8117, 550.2224

■ 59.4455, 62.3945,  
67.8081

131.3309,  
137.9223, 149.9551

■ 43.2196, 45.3516,  
49.2759

164.2465,  
172.5126, 187.5828

■ 30.2527, 31.7344,  
34.4712

202.2479,  
212.4506, 231.0307

■ 20.1795, 21.1587,  
22.9756

245.7004,  
258.1208, 280.7173

■ 12.6346, 13.2401,  
14.3703

294.9694,  
309.9077, 337.0613

■ 7.2527, 7.5941,  
8.2370

350.4204,

■ 3.6684, 3.8363,

368.1955, 400.4811

4.1570

412.4185,  
433.3687, 471.3953

■ 1.5163, 1.5824,  
1.7119

■ 0.3369, 0.3457,  
0.3689

■ 79.2958, 83.2477,  
90.4863

■ 79.2958, 83.2477,  
90.4863

■ 69.8199, 69.3945,  
71.6068

■ 88.4026, 96.5731,  
108.5889

■ 61.6309, 57.4206,  
55.2997

■ 54.6754, 47.2484,  
41.4554

■ 48.8938, 38.7907,  
29.9543

■ 44.2214, 31.9532,  
20.6667

■ 40.5871, 26.6324,  
13.4506

■ 37.9118, 22.7129,  
8.1472

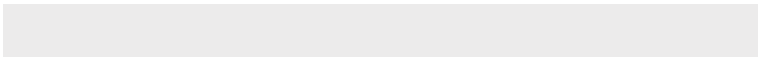
■ 36.1051, 20.0627,  
4.5751

■ 35.0590, 18.5249,  
2.5176

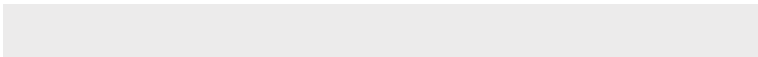
# Harmonies

## Analogous

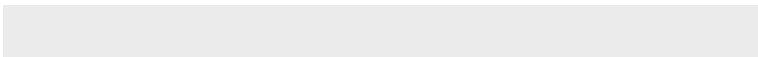
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



79.3002, 83.2477, 90.7524



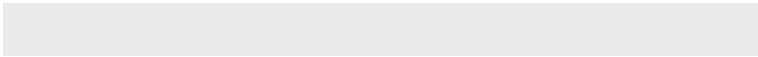
79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863



79.2455, 83.2477, 90.2625

# Triad

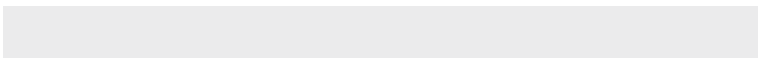
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863



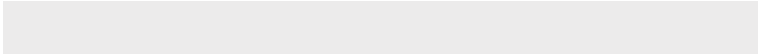
78.9916, 83.2477, 90.2965



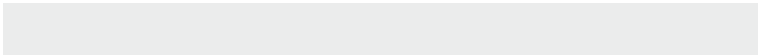
79.0861, 83.2477, 91.1464

# Complementary

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



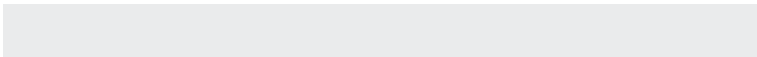
79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863



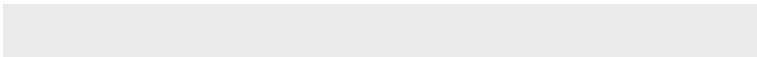
79.3967, 83.7081, 91.3307

# 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.



79.0035, 83.2477, 91.0238



79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863



78.9490, 83.2477, 90.5329

# Square

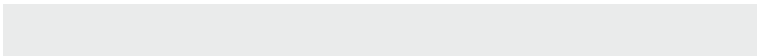
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



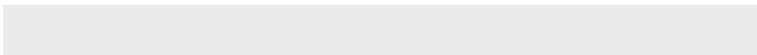
79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863



79.0698, 83.2477, 90.1531



78.9533, 83.2477, 90.7991

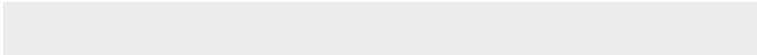


79.1791, 83.2477, 91.1339

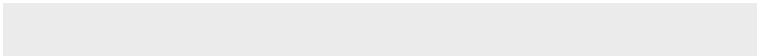


# Rectangle

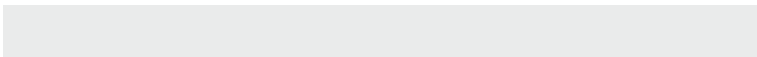
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



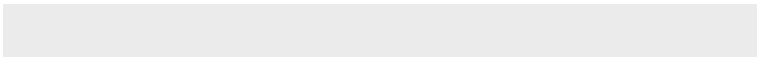
79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863



79.1927, 83.2477, 90.1672



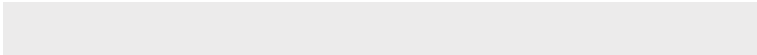
78.9533, 83.2477, 90.7991



79.0562, 83.2477, 91.1196

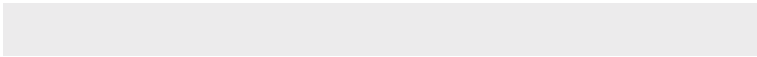
# Sweetspot

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



79.2982, 83.2513, 90.4881

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



79.4419, 83.3069, 91.2509



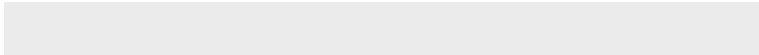
20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

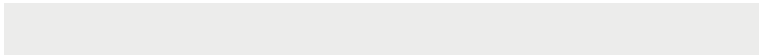
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



79.2982, 83.2513, 90.4881



93.8373, 98.2271, 106.4838



79.4403, 83.5357, 90.5355



16.7969, 17.5878, 19.0713



19.0758, 9.8458, 0.8950



1.4996, 0.7766, 0.0709



# Inverse Universe

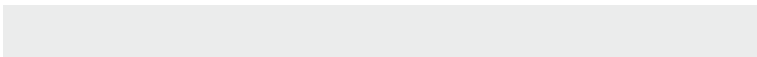
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



79.3967, 83.7081, 91.3307



94.1148, 99.5130, 108.8553



79.2542, 83.4229, 91.2831



16.8437, 17.8046, 19.4711



24.7305, 36.1079, 49.4091

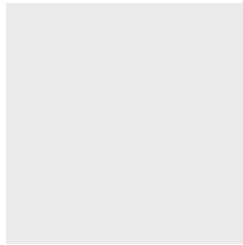


1.9436, 2.8388, 3.8804



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

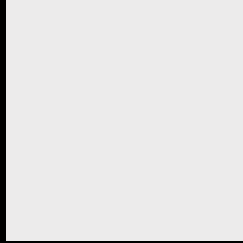
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863 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

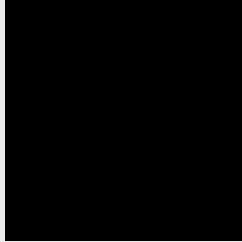
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

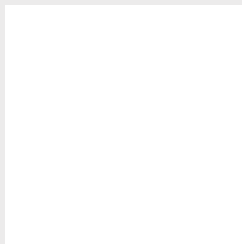


**XYZ 79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863.



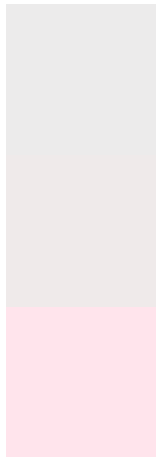
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 79.2958, 83.2477,

90.4863.

# 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

79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863

### Protanopia

79.8707, 83.1369, 89.6793

### Deuteranopia

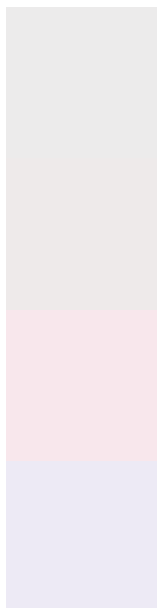
84.1237, 82.8029, 90.9056



## Tritanopia

81.8114, 83.4200, 103.0565

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863

## Protanomaly

79.5340, 82.9633, 89.6635

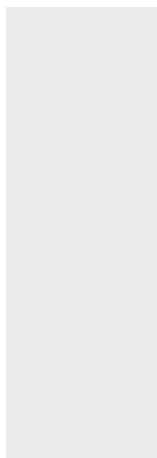
## Deuteranomaly

82.4276, 83.1644, 91.0648

## Tritanomaly

80.8293, 83.4427, 98.2321

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863

## Achromatopsia

78.9647, 83.0770, 90.4708

## Achromatomaly

78.9647, 83.0770, 90.4708

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863 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(236, 235, 235) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 235, 235)  
}
```

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(236, 235, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 235, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863 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(236, 235, 235) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 235, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 235, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 235, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 235, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 235,  
235) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 79.2958, 83.2477, 90.4863 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 235, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
235, 235) }
```

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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