

# Converting Colors

XYZ(72.9238, 65.4216,  
110.1904)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(72.9238, 65.4216, 110.1904)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.5228, 64.7640,  
103.3388)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8C6FF
RGB	232, 198, 255
RGB Percent	91%, 78%, 100%
CMY	0.0902, 0.2235, 0.0000
CMYK	0.09, 0.22, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	276°, 100%, 89%
HSV	276°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388
YIQ	214.6640, 1.9670, 24.9350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

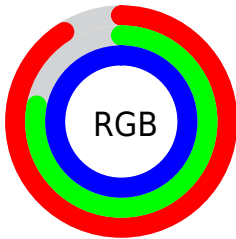
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 198, 255
Decimal	15255295
CIE Lab	84.36, 22.19, -23.51
CIE LCh	84, 32.327, 313.347
Yxy	64.7640, 0.2985, 0.2703
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293445375 (0xFFE8C6FF)
YUV	214.6640, 19.8856, 15.2037
Hunter-Lab	80.4761, 17.8080, -19.8006

# Details

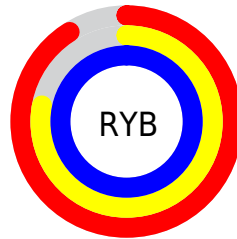
The XYZ color **71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **75.7734, 90.9701, 66.9945**, and the grayscale version is **64.2348, 67.5800, 73.5946**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **38.0708, 33.2538, 57.8382** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.9351, 52.4019, 101.4053**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.2909, 79.1946, 105.6093**.

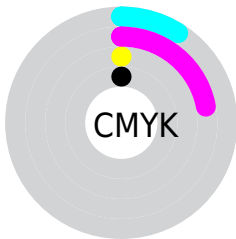
# Distribution



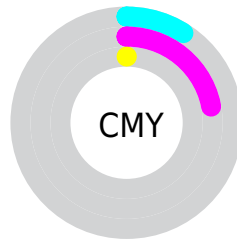
- Red (91%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388 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 71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.5228, 64.7640,  
103.3388

71.5228, 64.7640,  
103.3388

455.0624,  
441.9434, 592.1828

53.0530, 47.2697,  
78.4595

120.3923,  
111.7105, 167.8297

38.0727, 33.2489,  
57.9328

151.5228,  
141.9315, 208.2783

26.2166, 22.3172,  
41.3403

187.6041,  
177.1636, 254.7538

17.1193, 14.0902,  
28.2634

229.0018,  
217.7911, 307.6747

10.4154, 8.1834,  
18.2835

276.0811,  
264.1984, 367.4595

5.7396, 4.2125,  
10.9822

329.2074,

2.7266, 1.7931,

316.7700, 434.5267

5.9408

388.7460,  
375.8902, 509.2950

■ 1.0109, 0.4829,  
2.7409

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9639

■ 71.5228, 64.7640,  
103.3388

■ 71.5228, 64.7640,  
103.3388

■ 62.9351, 52.4019,  
101.4053

■ 81.2909, 79.1946,  
105.6093

■ 55.4699, 42.0005,  
99.7911

■ 92.2829, 95.7786,  
108.2310

■ 49.0723, 33.4539,  
98.4786

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.6800, 26.6428,  
97.4481

■ 39.2237, 21.4338,  
96.6776

■ 35.6235, 17.6728,  
96.1414

■ 32.7839, 15.1741,  
95.8087

■ 31.0186, 13.9056,  
95.6569

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.7972, 64.7640, 116.3844



71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388



75.7463, 64.7640, 82.4600

# Triad

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



71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388



65.5962, 64.7640, 39.0257



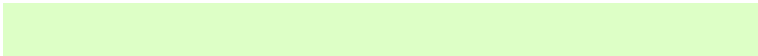
49.0818, 64.7640, 80.0396

# Complementary

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



71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388



75.7734, 90.9701, 66.9945

# 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.



49.2592, 64.7640, 59.7867



71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388



58.4252, 64.7640, 38.6293

# Square

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



71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388



72.1468, 64.7640, 46.7189



52.5614, 64.7640, 45.5043



52.0564, 64.7640, 101.2726



# Rectangle

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



71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388



76.3857, 64.7640, 68.2347



52.5614, 64.7640, 45.5043



48.7822, 64.7640, 72.8496

# Sweetspot

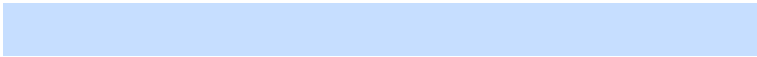
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



71.5246, 64.7667, 103.3392



87.0172, 87.7947, 106.9675



67.3958, 71.3379, 104.8252



18.4832, 18.5773, 22.8616



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.



71.5246, 64.7667, 103.3392



67.3880, 58.7675, 102.3993



78.7299, 68.5684, 99.7340



18.0421, 17.9135, 22.7567



16.3812, 7.3553, 49.9909



1.7186, 0.7799, 4.8732



# Inverse Universe

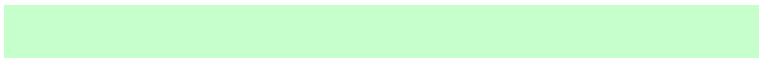
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



74.4868, 66.8711, 77.3903



70.9594, 61.2926, 71.6632



69.8003, 87.8266, 69.6201



18.3131, 18.1086, 20.2659



22.8944, 11.6471, 8.0943



2.2815, 1.1550, 1.0639



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

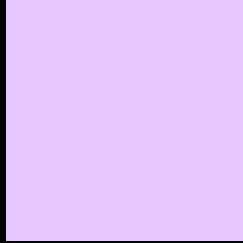
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

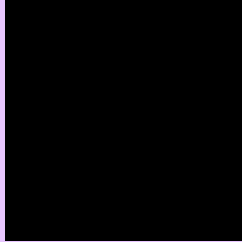
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388.



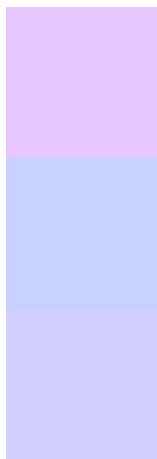
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.5228, 64.7640,



# 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

71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388

### Protanopia

64.6699, 65.1003, 103.7649

### Deuteranopia

66.3793, 64.9361, 101.9639



## Tritanopia

66.1897, 64.6839, 76.7068

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388

## Protanomaly

67.0327, 64.8797, 103.5978

## Deuteranomaly

68.1588, 64.7731, 102.6760

## Tritanomaly

68.1416, 64.7823, 86.0036

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

66.9022, 66.6863, 84.2085

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388 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, 198, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 198, 255)  
}
```

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, 198, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 198, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388 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, 198, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 198, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 198, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 198, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 198, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 198,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.5228, 64.7640, 103.3388 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 198, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
198, 255) }
```

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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