

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.1606, 73.6247,  
104.9628)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.1606, 73.6247, 104.9628)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(73.1584, 73.6220,  
104.9624)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCDCFF
RGB	220, 220, 255
RGB Percent	86%, 86%, 100%
CMY	0.1372, 0.1372, 0.0000
CMYK	0.14, 0.14, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	240°, 100%, 93%
HSV	240°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624
YIQ	223.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

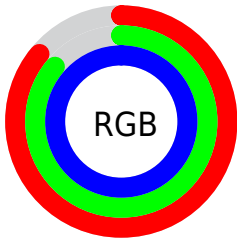
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 220, 255
Decimal	14474495
CIE Lab	88.74, 6.74, -16.98
CIE LCh	89, 18.268, 291.664
Yxy	73.6220, 0.2906, 0.2924
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292664575 (0xFFDCDCFF)
YUV	223.9900, 15.2879, -3.4992
Hunter-Lab	85.8033, 2.0387, -12.4667

# Details

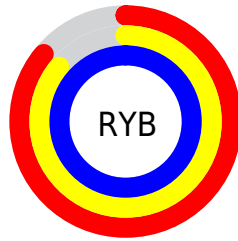
The XYZ color **73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **89.9178, 97.9459, 81.8781**, and the grayscale version is **70.7461, 74.4304, 81.0547**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **39.1652, 38.9868, 58.8871** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.8321, 57.5654, 102.5655**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.6865, 92.3326, 107.7554**.

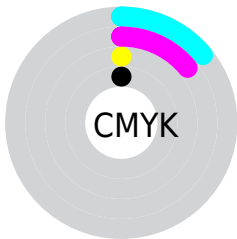
# Distribution



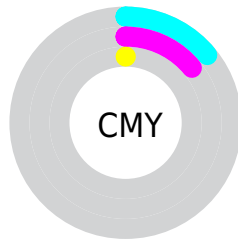
- Red (86%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624 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 73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.1584, 73.6220,  
104.9624

73.1584, 73.6220,  
104.9624

460.6589,  
473.1677, 597.3701

54.3943, 54.4847,  
79.8114

122.7040,  
124.3598, 170.0712

39.1489, 38.9893,  
59.0379

154.2162,  
156.7291, 210.8661

27.0569, 26.7514,  
42.2234

190.7085,  
194.2779, 257.7127

17.7527, 17.3866,  
28.9494

232.5463,  
237.3906, 311.0296

10.8712, 10.5105,  
18.7973

280.0948,  
286.4515, 371.2352

6.0470, 5.7387,  
11.3486

333.7196,

2.9146, 2.6869,

341.8451, 438.7481

6.1847

393.7858,  
403.9557, 513.9869

■ 1.1088, 0.9705,  
2.8871

■ 0.0324, 0.0000,  
1.0373

■ 73.1584, 73.6220,  
104.9624

■ 73.1584, 73.6220,  
104.9624

■ 59.8321, 57.5654,  
102.5655

■ 88.6865, 92.3326,  
107.7554

■ 48.6022, 44.0343,  
100.5456

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 39.3641, 32.9030,  
98.8840

■ 32.0014, 24.0314,  
97.5596

■ 26.3858, 17.2649,  
96.5495

■ 22.3730, 12.4295,  
95.8277

■ 19.7956, 9.3237,  
95.3641

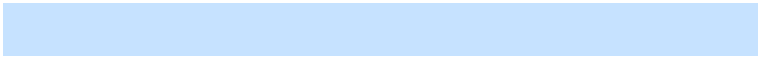
■ 18.4493, 7.7013,  
95.1219

■ 18.0502, 7.2204,  
95.0501

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.7513, 73.6220, 106.7212



73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624



76.8520, 73.6220, 96.2175

# Triad

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



73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624



75.3775, 73.6220, 62.5541



61.9030, 73.6220, 76.6866

# Complementary

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



73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624



89.9178, 97.9459, 81.8781

# 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.



63.5219, 73.6220, 65.9997



73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624



71.2142, 73.6220, 58.4207

# Square

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



73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624



78.1703, 73.6220, 71.5123



66.8863, 73.6220, 59.6122



62.3744, 73.6220, 89.4822



# Rectangle

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



73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624



78.3522, 73.6220, 88.0607



66.8863, 73.6220, 59.6122



62.2182, 73.6220, 72.7500

# Sweetspot

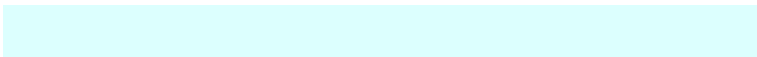
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



73.1604, 73.6250, 104.9628



88.2286, 91.7808, 107.6731



83.2321, 93.9185, 107.8575



18.6188, 19.3246, 22.9987



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.



73.1604, 73.6250, 104.9628



69.9379, 69.7421, 104.3832



78.5415, 76.3981, 105.2145



17.0032, 17.3780, 22.7081



9.4317, 3.7729, 49.6657



0.9184, 0.3674, 4.8358



# Inverse Universe

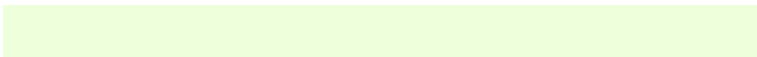
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



79.7527, 77.6152, 78.4913



77.5007, 74.3198, 74.0147



83.9669, 94.8792, 81.5998



18.0095, 17.9871, 18.6673



21.5489, 11.1088, 1.0089



2.0982, 1.0816, 0.0983



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

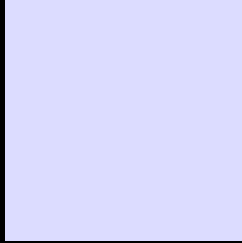
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

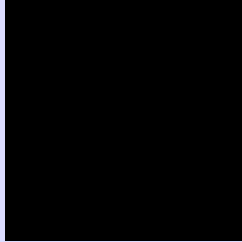
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624.



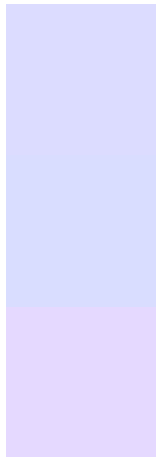
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.1584, 73.6220,



# 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

73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624

### Protanopia

72.5217, 73.6846, 105.0080

### Deuteranopia

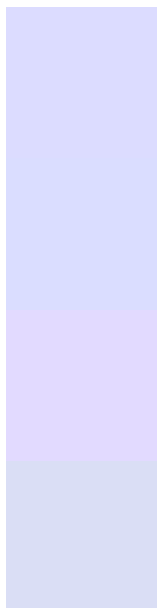
75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332



## Tritanopia

70.7311, 73.8183, 92.9585

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624

## Protanomaly

72.8199, 73.8383, 105.0219

## Deuteranomaly

74.4854, 73.5316, 104.8749

## Tritanomaly

71.5161, 73.7406, 96.8502

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624

## Achromatopsia

70.8507, 74.5404, 81.1745

## Achromatomaly

71.8145, 74.4615, 89.1847

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624 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(220, 220, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 220, 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(220, 220, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 220, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624 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(220, 220, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 220, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 220, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 220, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 220, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 220,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.1584, 73.6220, 104.9624 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 220, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
220, 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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