

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.1820, 70.9343, 84.9046)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.1820, 70.9343, 84.9046)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(73.0863, 70.9773,  
84.7108)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EED4E6
RGB	238, 212, 230
RGB Percent	93%, 83%, 90%
CMY	0.0667, 0.1686, 0.0980
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.03, 0.07
HSL	318°, 43%, 88%
HSV	318°, 11%, 93%
XYZ	73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108
YIQ	221.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

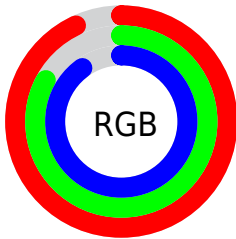
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	238, 212, 230
Decimal	15652070
CIE Lab	87.47, 12.07, -5.54
CIE LCh	87, 13.278, 335.329
Yxy	70.9773, 0.3195, 0.3103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293842150 (0xFFEED4E6)
YUV	221.8260, 4.0298, 14.1846
Hunter-Lab	84.2480, 7.4171, -0.6421

# Details

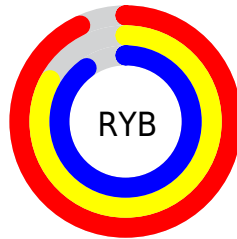
The XYZ color **73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **70.6469, 80.3153, 79.4929**, and the grayscale version is **69.2778, 72.8856, 79.3725**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **39.0862, 37.1542, 45.6688** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.5633, 59.5420, 77.5685**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.5336, 84.1900, 92.3762**.

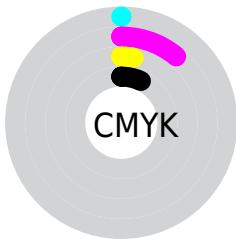
# Distribution



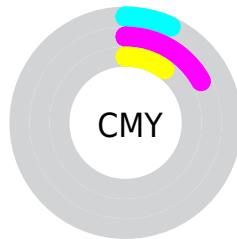
- Red (93%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108 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 73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.0863, 70.9773,  
84.7108

73.0863, 70.9773,  
84.7108

460.4130,  
463.9741, 530.7902

54.3352, 52.3237,  
63.0537

122.6022,  
120.6014, 141.8396

39.1014, 37.2631,  
45.4434

154.0976,  
152.3407, 178.1484

27.0197, 25.4113,  
31.4613

190.5719,  
189.2106, 220.1781

17.7247, 16.3837,  
20.6890

232.3904,  
231.5956, 268.3474

10.8510, 9.7961,  
12.7078

279.9184,  
279.8800, 323.0747

6.0333, 5.2640,  
7.0993

333.5212,

2.9062, 2.4030,

334.4483, 384.7786

3.4449

393.5643,  
395.6849, 453.8776

■ 1.1043, 0.8274,  
1.3260

■ 0.0287, 0.0000,  
0.0830

■ 73.0863, 70.9773,  
84.7108

■ 73.0863, 70.9773,  
84.7108

■ 66.5633, 59.5420,  
77.5685

■ 80.5336, 84.1900,  
92.3762

■ 60.9196, 49.7981,  
70.9291

■ 87.4484, 96.2686,  
100.0790

■ 56.1158, 41.6664,  
64.7777

■ 88.5870, 96.7240,  
106.0747

■ 52.1068, 35.0577,  
59.0965

■ 89.0703, 96.9174,  
108.6202

■ 48.8432, 29.8742,  
53.8665

■ 46.2699, 26.0064,  
49.0664

■ 44.3238, 23.3290,  
44.6723

■ 42.9293, 21.6920,  
40.6561

■ 42.0299, 20.8852,  
37.2981

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.0062, 70.9773, 92.2319



73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108



73.6404, 70.9773, 75.6908

# Triad

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



73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108



66.9038, 70.9773, 61.3432



62.6647, 70.9773, 87.6960

# Complementary

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



73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108



70.6469, 80.3153, 79.4929

# 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.



61.6389, 70.9773, 78.8958



73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108



64.0373, 70.9773, 64.0421

# Square

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



73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108



70.0081, 70.9773, 62.6386



62.1335, 70.9773, 70.3011



64.9780, 70.9773, 94.0467



# Rectangle

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



73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108



73.0555, 70.9773, 70.1328



62.1335, 70.9773, 70.3011



62.1612, 70.9773, 84.9018

# Sweetspot

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



73.0883, 70.9804, 84.7123



92.2811, 95.0651, 106.1186



68.4337, 68.4480, 90.4949



19.5972, 20.0726, 22.5567



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.



73.0883, 70.9804, 84.7123



83.7721, 80.0032, 97.2518



71.3563, 70.2876, 75.5913



16.2351, 15.9437, 18.7941



23.5087, 11.6759, 21.1270



2.0000, 0.9890, 1.9907



# Inverse Universe

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



73.0883, 70.9804, 84.7123



83.7721, 80.0032, 97.2518



72.4077, 81.0196, 88.7648



16.2351, 15.9437, 18.7941



23.5087, 11.6759, 21.1270

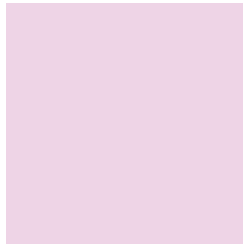


2.0000, 0.9890, 1.9907



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

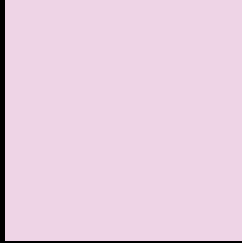
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108 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 73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.0863, 70.9773,



# 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

73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108

### Protanopia

69.1361, 71.1434, 87.9301

### Deuteranopia

72.6692, 71.1345, 84.7632



## Tritanopia

72.9462, 70.9213, 83.9732

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108

## Protanomaly

70.6279, 71.1637, 87.1043

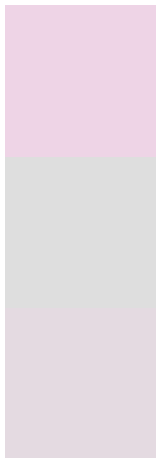
## Deuteranomaly

73.0022, 71.3062, 84.7788

## Tritanomaly

72.9462, 70.9213, 83.9732

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108

## Achromatopsia

69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472

## Achromatomaly

70.6569, 72.0730, 81.4216

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108 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(238, 212, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 212, 230)  
}
```

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(238, 212, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 212, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108 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(238, 212, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 212, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 212, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 212, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 212, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 212,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.0863, 70.9773, 84.7108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 212, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
212, 230) }
```

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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