

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.2323, 60.2700, 89.5874)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.2323, 60.2700, 89.5874)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(73.1412, 60.1345,  
89.4135)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB4EF
RGB	255, 180, 239
RGB Percent	100%, 71%, 94%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2941, 0.0627
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.06, 0.00
HSL	313°, 100%, 85%
HSV	313°, 29%, 100%
XYZ	73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135
YIQ	209.1510, 25.7610, 34.2490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

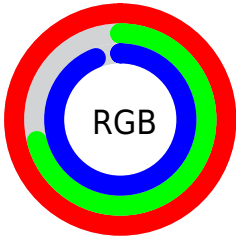
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 180, 239
Decimal	16757999
CIE Lab	81.91, 36.16, -18.48
CIE LCh	82, 40.605, 332.934
Yxy	60.1345, 0.3284, 0.2700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294948079 (0xFFFFB4EF)
YUV	209.1510, 14.7156, 40.2096
Hunter-Lab	77.5464, 32.6536, -14.0807

# Details

The XYZ color **73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **64.5481, 85.2098, 65.2725**, and the grayscale version is **60.5994, 63.7553, 69.4295**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.5742, 89.0484, 107.0747**, and **39.0341, 30.2109, 48.5737** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.6676, 50.4539, 83.6837**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.5888, 71.7236, 95.5888**.

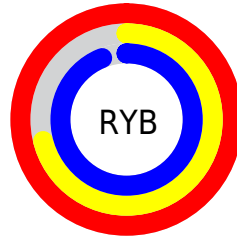
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (71%)

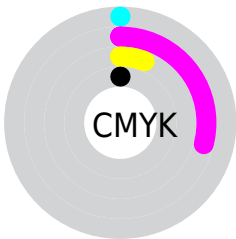
Blue (94%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (94%)

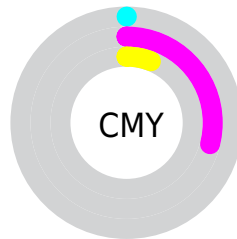


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)


Yellow (6%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135 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 73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 73.1412, 60.1345,  
89.4135

 73.1412, 60.1345,  
89.4135


460.6003,  
425.0934, 546.6419

 54.3802, 43.5271,  
66.9233


 122.6797,  
105.0248, 148.4518

 39.1376, 30.2989,  
48.5611

154.1879,  
134.0763, 185.8371

 27.0480, 20.0655,  
33.9083


190.6759,  
168.0448, 229.0245

 17.7460, 12.4427,  
22.5464

232.5091,  
207.3145, 278.4325

 10.8664, 7.0459,  
14.0568

280.0527,  
252.2697, 334.4797

 6.0437, 3.4908,  
8.0210

333.6722,

 2.9126, 1.3930,

303.2951, 397.5847

4.0204

393.7330,  
360.7748, 468.1659

■ 1.1077, 0.2116,  
1.6365

■ 0.0315, 0.0000,  
0.3167

■ 73.1412, 60.1345,  
89.4135

■ 73.1412, 60.1345,  
89.4135

■ 67.6676, 50.4539,  
83.6837

■ 79.5888, 71.7236,  
95.5888

■ 63.1114, 42.5702,  
78.3774

■ 87.0543, 85.3098,  
102.2230

■ 59.4170, 36.3720,  
73.4755

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 56.5205, 31.7319,  
68.9559

■ 54.3492, 28.5048,  
64.7931

■ 52.8165, 26.5179,  
60.9572

■ 51.7896, 25.5060,  
57.4029

■ 51.7355, 25.4582,  
57.1987

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.6025, 60.1345, 113.6749



73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135



75.2656, 60.1345, 63.0877

# Triad

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



73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135



56.3158, 60.1345, 28.7180



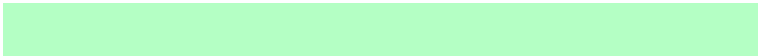
44.3978, 60.1345, 94.6686

# Complementary

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



73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135



64.5481, 85.2098, 65.2725

# 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.



42.2127, 60.1345, 67.9243



73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135



48.6479, 60.1345, 33.2883

# Square

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



73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135



64.9961, 60.1345, 31.7716



43.6881, 60.1345, 46.2449



49.9732, 60.1345, 117.2039



# Rectangle

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



73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135



73.7354, 60.1345, 48.7373



43.6881, 60.1345, 46.2449



43.2692, 60.1345, 85.6664

# Sweetspot

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



73.1426, 60.1370, 89.4147



87.3823, 85.9100, 102.5047



56.8794, 51.4676, 101.5441



18.4556, 17.9352, 21.7268



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.



73.1426, 60.1370, 89.4147



69.9653, 54.4954, 86.1573



68.2829, 58.1931, 63.8241



18.6169, 18.2301, 21.8660



27.0901, 13.3253, 30.1885



2.6771, 1.3132, 3.1470



# Inverse Universe

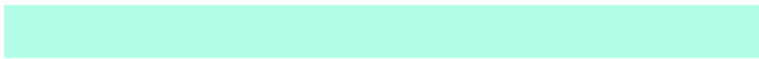
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



73.1426, 60.1370, 89.4147



69.9653, 54.4954, 86.1573



69.2207, 87.0788, 89.8777



18.6169, 18.2301, 21.8660



27.0901, 13.3253, 30.1885



2.6771, 1.3132, 3.1470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

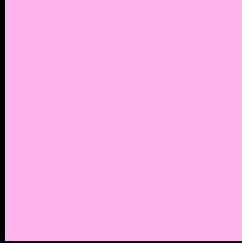
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

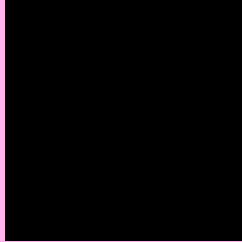
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.1412, 60.1345,

89.4135.

# 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

73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135

### Protanopia

60.7482, 60.6033, 102.2618

### Deuteranopia

61.7133, 60.4003, 87.0030



## Tritanopia

67.7373, 60.0817, 63.2851

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135



## Protanomaly

64.4150, 59.8702, 97.7836



## Deuteranomaly

65.3540, 59.9242, 87.4789



## Tritanomaly

69.5511, 59.8827, 72.1828

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135



## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343



## Achromatomaly

64.4764, 61.7242, 76.2258

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135 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(255, 180, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 180, 239)  
}
```

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(255, 180, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 180, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135 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(255, 180, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 180, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 180, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 180, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 180, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 180,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.1412, 60.1345, 89.4135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 180, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
180, 239) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor