

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.3408, 63.1151, 81.5216)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.3408, 63.1151, 81.5216)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(73.4412, 63.2566,  
81.7378)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBDE4
RGB	255, 189, 228
RGB Percent	100%, 74%, 89%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2588, 0.1059
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	325°, 100%, 87%
HSV	325°, 26%, 100%
XYZ	73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378
YIQ	213.1800, 26.8170, 26.1210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

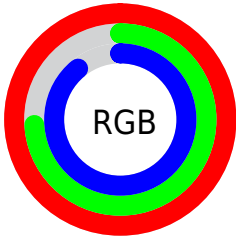
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 189, 228
Decimal	16760292
CIE Lab	83.58, 29.60, -10.08
CIE LCh	84, 31.273, 341.190
Yxy	63.2566, 0.3362, 0.2896
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294950372 (0xFFFFBDE4)
YUV	213.1800, 7.3063, 36.6761
Hunter-Lab	79.5340, 25.6412, -5.2590

# Details

The XYZ color **73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **69.1430, 87.2977, 78.1748**, and the grayscale version is **63.3077, 66.6046, 72.5324**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2458, 94.3915, 107.9653**, and **39.4955, 32.3508, 43.6979** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.0257, 52.6738, 72.6688**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.9112, 75.8082, 91.5912**.

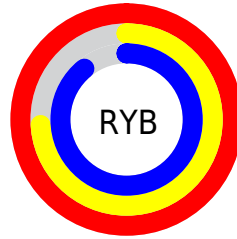
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (74%)

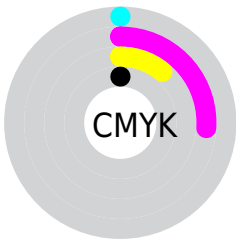
Blue (89%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (89%)

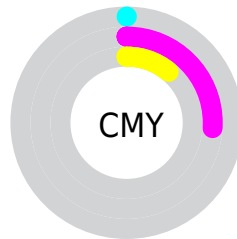


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)


Yellow (11%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378 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 73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 73.4412, 63.2566,  
81.7378

 73.4412, 63.2566,  
81.7378


461.6227,  
436.5001, 520.6306

 54.6265, 46.0488,  
60.6149


 123.1031,  
109.5396, 137.6396

 39.3354, 32.2844,  
43.4859

154.6810,  
139.3837, 173.2556

 27.2026, 21.5788,  
29.9323

191.2440,  
174.2086, 214.5397

 17.8628, 13.5477,  
19.5356

233.1574,  
214.3988, 261.9104

 10.9507, 7.8068,  
11.8772

280.7866,  
260.3386, 315.7864

 6.1007, 3.9716,  
6.5386

334.4970,

 2.9477, 1.6577,

312.4125, 376.5860

3.1012

394.6539,  
371.0049, 444.7279

■ 1.1261, 0.3960,  
1.1466

■ 0.0468, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 73.4412, 63.2566,  
81.7378

■ 73.4412, 63.2566,  
81.7378

■ 67.0257, 52.6738,  
72.6688

■ 80.9112, 75.8082,  
91.5912

■ 61.6085, 43.9503,  
64.3553

■ 89.4798, 90.4148,  
102.2485

■ 57.1344, 36.9780,  
56.7721

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.5406, 31.6341,  
49.8903

■ 50.7565, 27.7800,  
43.6782

■ 48.6998, 25.2536,  
38.0998

■ 47.2684, 23.8539,  
33.1125

■ 46.7997, 23.4839,  
31.2072

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.2001, 63.2566, 101.2587



73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378



73.9589, 63.2566, 61.8268

# Triad

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



73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378



57.6090, 63.2566, 38.1584



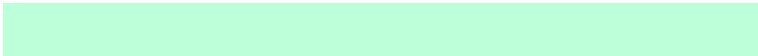
50.7662, 63.2566, 96.7542

# Complementary

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



73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378



69.1430, 87.2977, 78.1748

# 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.



48.1310, 63.2566, 76.4409



73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378



51.8775, 63.2566, 44.2575

# Square

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



73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378



64.4612, 63.2566, 39.0383



48.5218, 63.2566, 57.4390



55.9849, 63.2566, 110.9989



# Rectangle

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



73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378



72.0810, 63.2566, 51.1650



48.5218, 63.2566, 57.4390



49.5674, 63.2566, 90.2637

# Sweetspot

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



73.4426, 63.2592, 81.7391



87.5691, 87.1419, 99.9208



64.3918, 58.1260, 102.4334



18.4598, 18.1672, 21.0384



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.



73.4426, 63.2592, 81.7391



70.0290, 57.6005, 76.9990



69.3578, 61.6253, 60.2286



18.4598, 18.1672, 21.0384



24.5299, 12.3012, 16.7067



2.4427, 1.2194, 1.9125



# Inverse Universe

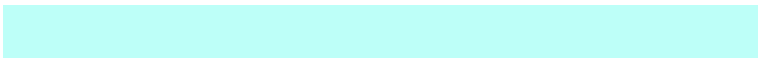
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



73.4426, 63.2592, 81.7391



70.0290, 57.6005, 76.9990



73.7532, 89.1418, 102.4520



18.4598, 18.1672, 21.0384



24.5299, 12.3012, 16.7067



2.4427, 1.2194, 1.9125



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

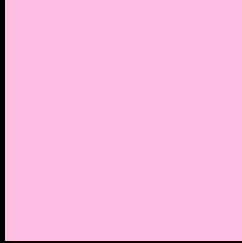
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

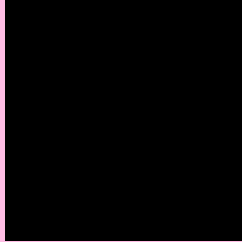
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.4412, 63.2566,

81.7378.

# 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

73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378

### Protanopia

62.5214, 63.5542, 90.6333

### Deuteranopia

64.7653, 63.5203, 80.0813



## Tritanopia

70.4773, 63.3404, 67.5428

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378



## Protanomaly

65.7739, 62.8363, 87.2592



## Deuteranomaly

67.5258, 63.2028, 80.5919



## Tritanomaly

71.6234, 63.4882, 72.7695

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378



## Achromatopsia

63.2451, 66.5387, 72.4607



## Achromatomaly

66.2427, 64.7417, 75.3347

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378 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, 189, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 189, 228)  
}
```

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, 189, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 189, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378 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, 189, 228) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 189, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 189, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 189, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 189, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 189,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.4412, 63.2566, 81.7378 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 189, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
189, 228) }
```

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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