

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.4457, 80.3033, 98.8230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.4457, 80.3033, 98.8230)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(73.4940, 80.4936,  
98.8521)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3ECF6
RGB	211, 236, 246
RGB Percent	83%, 93%, 96%
CMY	0.1725, 0.0745, 0.0353
CMYK	0.14, 0.04, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	197°, 66%, 90%
HSV	197°, 14%, 96%
XYZ	73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521
YIQ	229.6650, -18.1100, -2.1900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

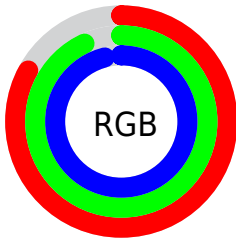
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	211, 226, 246
Decimal	13888758
CIE Lab	91.91, -6.19, -7.61
CIE LCh	92, 9.812, 230.906
Yxy	80.4936, 0.2907, 0.3184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292078838 (0xFFD3ECF6)
YUV	229.6650, 8.0532, -16.3692
Hunter-Lab	89.7182, -10.7860, -2.5233

# Details

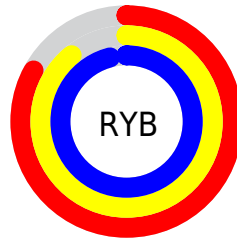
The XYZ color **73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **75.6210, 76.0088, 72.3151**, and the grayscale version is **74.9202, 78.8218, 85.8370**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **39.3258, 43.4281, 55.0250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.9958, 73.1702, 97.8877**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.1551, 88.5388, 99.8971**.

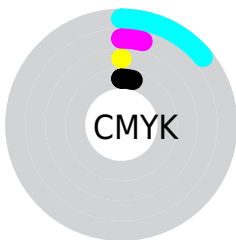
# Distribution



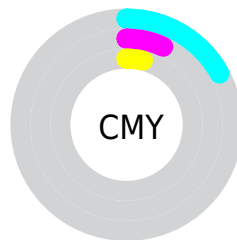
- Red (83%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521 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 73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.4940, 80.4936,  
98.8521

73.4940, 80.4936,  
98.8521

461.8025,  
496.5947, 577.7213

54.6698, 60.1246,  
74.7307

123.1776,  
134.0595, 161.6169

39.3702, 43.5191,  
54.8919

154.7677,  
168.0252, 201.0974

27.2299, 30.2926,  
38.9172

191.3439,  
207.2919, 246.5346

17.8834, 20.0608,  
26.3879

233.2714,  
252.2440, 298.3472

10.9655, 12.4392,  
16.8857

280.9157,  
303.2660, 356.9536

6.1108, 7.0436,  
9.9920

334.6421,

2.9538, 3.4894,

360.7422, 422.7724

5.2881

394.8159,  
425.0570, 496.2221

■ 1.1294, 1.3922,  
2.3556

■ 0.0495, 0.2110,  
0.7621

■ 73.4940, 80.4936,  
98.8521

■ 73.4940, 80.4936,  
98.8521

■ 64.9958, 73.1702,  
97.8877

■ 83.1551, 88.5388,  
99.8971

■ 57.6035, 66.5317,  
96.9960

■ 92.0784, 96.3211,  
100.9289

■ 51.2660, 60.5524,  
96.1759

■ 93.6348, 99.4339,  
101.4477

■ 45.9251, 55.2009,  
95.4244

■ 41.5165, 50.4427,  
94.7384

■ 37.9681, 46.2392,  
94.1140

■ 35.1962, 42.5457,  
93.5472

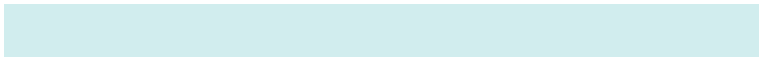
■ 33.0987, 39.3081,  
93.0329

■ 32.1087, 37.6017,  
92.7557

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.0723, 80.4936, 92.6855



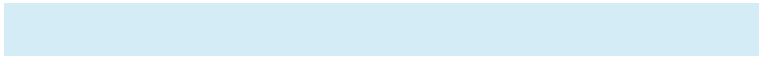
73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521



75.7440, 80.4936, 102.0612

# Triad

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



73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521



81.3879, 80.4936, 89.8539



74.7921, 80.4936, 75.3180

# Complementary

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



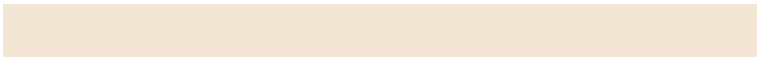
73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521



75.6210, 76.0088, 72.3151

# Split Complementary

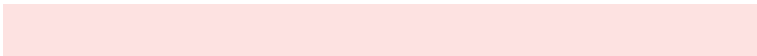
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



77.2746, 80.4936, 74.6525



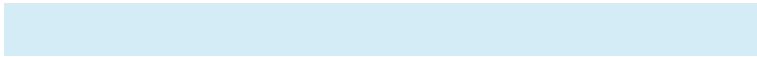
73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521



81.1195, 80.4936, 82.7885

# Square

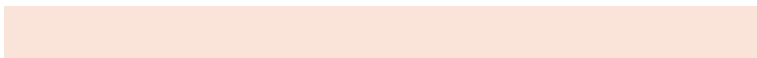
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



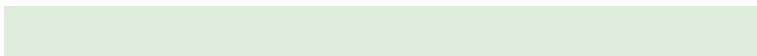
73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521



80.3263, 80.4936, 96.6820



79.6007, 80.4936, 77.3165

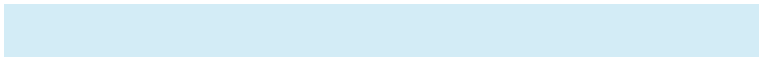


72.8102, 80.4936, 79.1873



# Rectangle

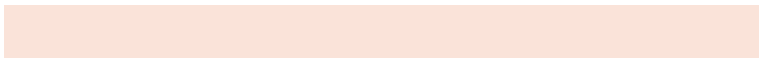
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521



77.4264, 80.4936, 101.9770



79.6007, 80.4936, 77.3165



75.5944, 80.4936, 74.7209

# Sweetspot

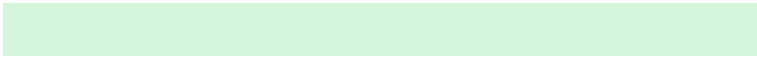
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



73.4964, 80.4969, 98.8539



90.4741, 96.2718, 108.4216



72.8613, 84.9779, 80.9121



19.1860, 20.4591, 23.1877



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

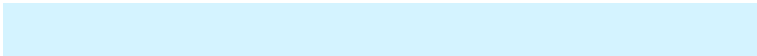


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



73.4964, 80.4969, 98.8539



77.0370, 85.0380, 106.9614



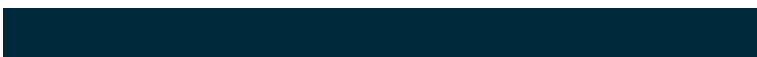
68.7230, 70.9502, 97.2628



16.5734, 17.9111, 21.1263



17.2638, 20.3214, 49.5505



1.6047, 1.9609, 4.3841



# Inverse Universe

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



76.4425, 72.2393, 89.2753



80.8161, 74.6202, 94.6357



80.4613, 85.6894, 73.9286



17.0000, 16.6829, 19.7467



24.5185, 12.1508, 23.2365

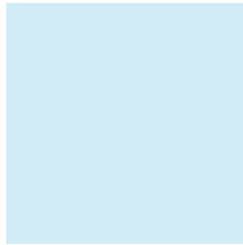


2.1991, 1.0856, 2.2746



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

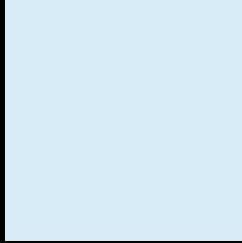
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

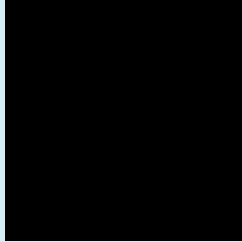
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521.



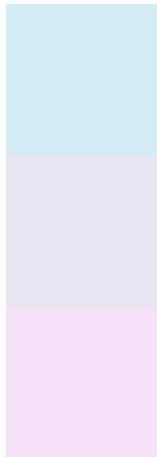
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.4940, 80.4936,



# 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

73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521

### Protanopia

77.6025, 80.1602, 95.3868

### Deuteranopia

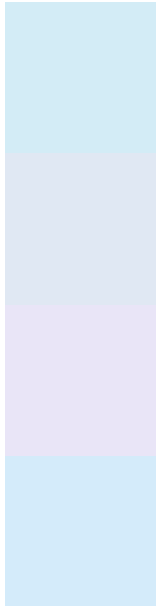
81.8745, 80.2206, 99.9758



## **Tritanopia**

74.5893, 80.5056, 104.5364

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521

## Protanomaly

75.7747, 80.0316, 96.2479

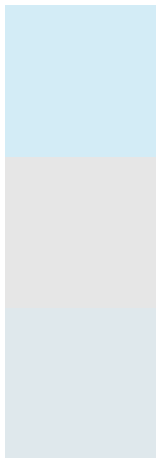
## Deuteranomaly

78.4121, 80.0777, 99.3195

## Tritanomaly

74.1150, 80.3158, 102.0387

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521

## Achromatopsia

75.2129, 79.1298, 86.1723

## Achromatomaly

74.4284, 79.4573, 90.7709

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521 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(211, 236, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 236, 246)  
}
```

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(211, 236, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 236, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521 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(211, 236, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 236, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 236, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 236, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 236, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 236,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.4940, 80.4936, 98.8521 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 236, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
236, 246) }
```

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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