

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.4858, 73.5187,  
104.9251)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.4858, 73.5187, 104.9251)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036)</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(73.5057, 73.4126,  
104.9036)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEDBFF
RGB	222, 219, 255
RGB Percent	87%, 86%, 100%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1412, 0.0000
CMYK	0.13, 0.14, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	245°, 100%, 93%
HSV	245°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036
YIQ	224.0010, -9.7680, 11.8320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

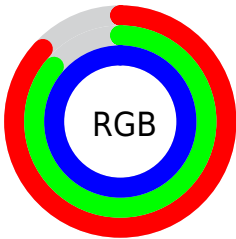
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 219, 255
Decimal	14605311
CIE Lab	88.64, 7.90, -17.11
CIE LCh	89, 18.846, 294.771
Yxy	73.4126, 0.2919, 0.2915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292795391 (0xFFDEDBFF)
YUV	224.0010, 15.2825, -1.7549
Hunter-Lab	85.6812, 3.1928, -12.6148

# Details

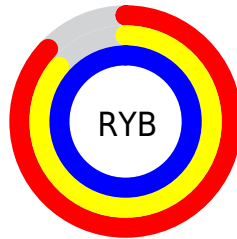
The XYZ color **73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **88.6927, 97.3307, 81.1333**, and the grayscale version is **70.7533, 74.4380, 81.0629**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **39.4049, 38.8436, 58.8468** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.6858, 57.6745, 102.5416**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.3413, 91.7064, 107.6528**.

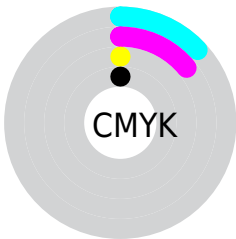
# Distribution



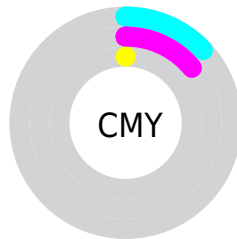
- Red (87%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036 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 73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.5057, 73.4126,  
104.9036

73.5057, 73.4126,  
104.9036

461.8423,  
472.4436, 597.1827

54.6794, 54.3134,  
79.7624

123.1941,  
124.0628, 169.9901

39.3779, 38.8523,  
58.9978

154.7870,  
156.3825, 210.7725

27.2359, 26.6448,  
42.1914

191.3660,  
193.8780, 257.6057

17.8880, 17.3067,  
28.9245

233.2967,  
236.9334, 310.9082

10.9688, 10.4534,  
18.7786

280.9443,  
285.9333, 371.0987

6.1130, 5.7006,  
11.3352

334.6742,

2.9552, 2.6639,

341.2620, 438.5955

6.1758

394.8518,  
403.3040, 513.8174

■ 1.1301, 0.9589,  
2.8817

■ 0.0501, 0.0000,  
1.0346

■ 73.5057, 73.4126,  
104.9036

■ 73.5057, 73.4126,  
104.9036

■ 60.6858, 57.6745,  
102.5416

■ 88.3413, 91.7064,  
107.6528

■ 49.7887, 44.3699,  
100.5478

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 40.7234, 33.3797,  
98.9043

■ 33.3888, 24.5715,  
97.5907

■ 27.6741, 17.7993,  
96.5848

■ 23.4559, 12.8993,  
95.8613

■ 20.5922, 9.6824,  
95.3913

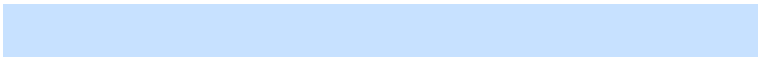
■ 18.9137, 7.9189,  
95.1394

■ 18.3642, 7.3820,  
95.0647

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.9824, 73.4126, 107.5635



73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036



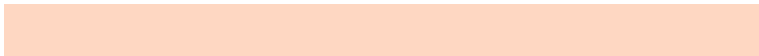
77.1676, 73.4126, 95.2715

# Triad

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



73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036



74.9444, 73.4126, 61.1686



61.4238, 73.4126, 77.6726

# Complementary

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



73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036



88.6927, 97.3307, 81.1333

# 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.



62.8730, 73.4126, 66.3376



73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036



70.5766, 73.4126, 57.4938

# Square

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



73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036



78.0232, 73.4126, 69.8911



66.1756, 73.4126, 59.2785



62.1323, 73.4126, 90.8953



# Rectangle

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



73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036



78.5606, 73.4126, 86.6959



66.1756, 73.4126, 59.2785



61.6728, 73.4126, 73.5329

# Sweetspot

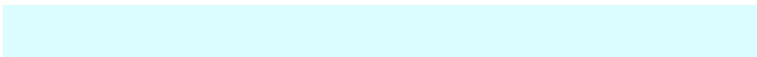
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



73.5077, 73.4156, 104.9041



88.5251, 91.9333, 107.6869



82.2641, 92.2793, 108.0836



18.6934, 19.3630, 23.0021



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.



73.5077, 73.4156, 104.9041



69.6068, 68.6186, 104.1838



79.1153, 76.3064, 105.1665



17.1432, 17.4500, 22.7146



9.6439, 3.8821, 49.6756



0.9848, 0.4016, 4.8389



# Inverse Universe

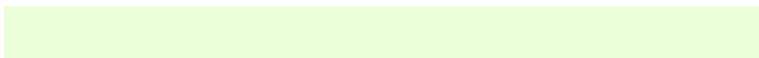
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



84.1439, 78.9541, 102.9024



82.1703, 75.1618, 101.7664



82.6768, 94.2294, 80.8518



18.7236, 18.2727, 22.4274



29.3186, 14.2167, 41.9235



2.8731, 1.3916, 4.1793



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

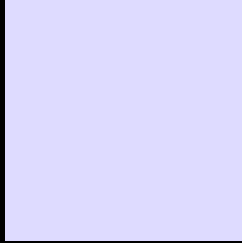
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

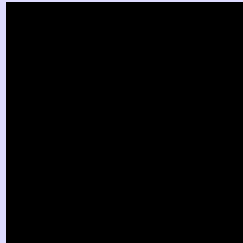
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.5057, 73.4126,



# 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

73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036

### Protanopia

72.2254, 73.5318, 104.9941

### Deuteranopia

74.8578, 73.3397, 104.8183



## Tritanopia

70.9147, 73.5346, 92.1174

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036

## Protanomaly

72.5566, 73.3118, 104.9342

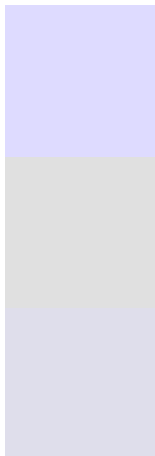
## Deuteranomaly

74.4854, 73.5316, 104.8749

## Tritanomaly

71.8531, 73.5211, 96.7901

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036

## Achromatopsia

70.8507, 74.5404, 81.1745

## Achromatomaly

71.5481, 73.9287, 89.0959

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036 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(222, 219, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 219, 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(222, 219, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 219, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036 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(222, 219, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 219, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 219, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 219, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 219, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 219,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.5057, 73.4126, 104.9036 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 219, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
219, 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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