

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.8484, 64.2896, 81.1999)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.8484, 64.2896, 81.1999)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(73.9548, 64.5053,  
81.2260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFC0E3
RGB	255, 192, 227
RGB Percent	100%, 75%, 89%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2470, 0.1098
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	327°, 100%, 88%
HSV	327°, 25%, 100%
XYZ	73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260
YIQ	214.8270, 26.3130, 24.2410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

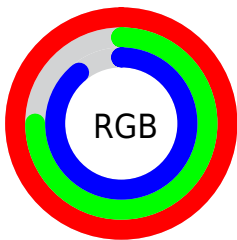
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 192, 227
Decimal	16761059
CIE Lab	84.23, 27.86, -8.58
CIE LCh	84, 29.155, 342.884
Yxy	64.5053, 0.3366, 0.2936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294951139 (0xFFFFC0E3)
YUV	214.8270, 6.0013, 35.2317
Hunter-Lab	80.3152, 23.8125, -3.7417

# Details

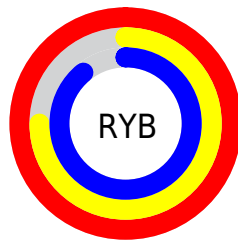
The XYZ color **73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **70.4186, 87.8948, 80.9673**, and the grayscale version is **64.4239, 67.7789, 73.8112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.1657, 96.2314, 108.2719**, and **39.8236, 33.1613, 43.3316** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.3201, 53.6574, 71.5493**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.6654, 77.3397, 91.7711**.

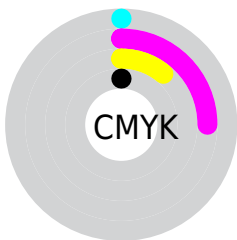
# Distribution



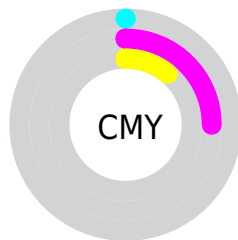
- Red (100%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (11%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260 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 73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 73.9548, 64.5053,  
81.2260

 73.9548, 64.5053,  
81.2260

463.3701,  
441.0121, 518.8703

 55.0482, 47.0601,  
60.1957


 123.8276,  
111.3383, 136.9150

 39.6743, 33.0831,  
43.1500

155.5245,  
141.4949, 172.4107

 27.4678, 22.1901,  
29.6706


192.2155,  
176.6574, 213.5653

 18.0632, 13.9967,  
19.3388

234.2660,  
217.2102, 260.7973

 11.0954, 8.1184,  
11.7360

282.0413,  
263.5376, 314.5253

 6.1988, 4.1708,  
6.4438

335.9069,

 3.0081, 1.7695,

316.0242, 375.1677

3.0437

396.2280,  
375.0542, 443.1432

■ 1.1581, 0.4681,  
1.1170

■ 0.0729, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 73.9548, 64.5053,  
81.2260

■ 73.9548, 64.5053,  
81.2260

■ 67.3201, 53.6574,  
71.5493

■ 81.6654, 77.3397,  
91.7711

■ 61.7049, 44.6871,  
62.7100

■ 90.4958, 92.2461,  
103.2062

■ 57.0542, 37.4874,  
54.6806

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.3056, 31.9369,  
47.4300

■ 50.3892, 27.8990,  
40.9243

■ 48.2235, 25.2146,  
35.1252

■ 46.7092, 23.6884,  
29.9883

■ 46.0971, 23.2028,  
27.5070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.1512, 64.5053, 99.6362



73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260



74.2240, 64.5053, 62.6034

# Triad

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



73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260



58.5841, 64.5053, 40.9683



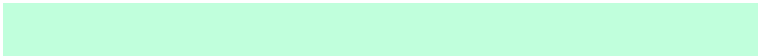
52.6575, 64.5053, 97.3105

# Complementary

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



73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260



70.4186, 87.8948, 80.9673

# 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.



49.9887, 64.5053, 78.4636



73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260



53.2454, 64.5053, 47.2747

# Square

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



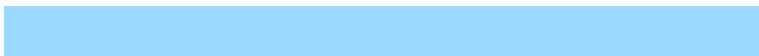
73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260



65.0366, 64.5053, 41.4445



50.1961, 64.5053, 60.2836



57.7292, 64.5053, 109.9822



# Rectangle

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



73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260



72.3361, 64.5053, 52.6486



50.1961, 64.5053, 60.2836



51.4661, 64.5053, 91.3579

# Sweetspot

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



73.9562, 64.5080, 81.2273



88.3664, 88.6348, 100.5001



66.2057, 60.0290, 102.7051



18.7964, 18.7723, 21.3606



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.



73.9562, 64.5080, 81.2273



70.3110, 58.5205, 75.9953



70.0781, 62.9567, 60.8056



18.4318, 18.1560, 20.8912



24.1631, 12.1545, 14.7753



2.4077, 1.2055, 1.7284



# Inverse Universe

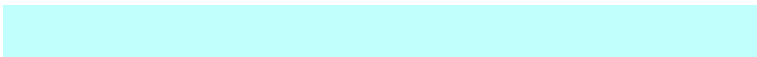
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



73.9562, 64.5080, 81.2273



70.3110, 58.5205, 75.9953



74.8808, 89.6797, 104.4652



18.4318, 18.1560, 20.8912



24.1631, 12.1545, 14.7753



2.4077, 1.2055, 1.7284



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

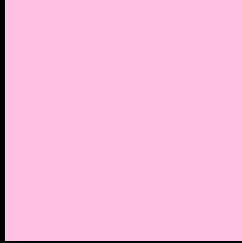
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

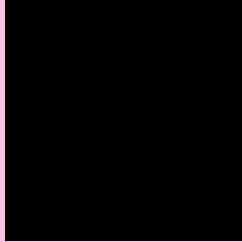
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.9548, 64.5053,

81.2260.

# 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

73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260

### Protanopia

63.6867, 64.8958, 90.0584

### Deuteranopia

65.9239, 64.4693, 80.2034



## Tritanopia

71.6560, 64.5660, 69.6586

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260

## Protanomaly

66.9477, 64.4997, 86.7631

## Deuteranomaly

68.6427, 64.4617, 80.7760

## Tritanomaly

72.5595, 64.6123, 73.6129

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

67.7321, 66.5631, 76.2959

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260 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, 192, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 192, 227)  
}
```

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, 192, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 192, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260 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, 192, 227) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 192, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 192, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 192, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 192, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 192,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.9548, 64.5053, 81.2260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 192, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
192, 227) }
```

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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