

# Converting Colors

XYZ(74.0634, 58.4220,  
100.6863)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(74.0634, 58.4220, 100.6863)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(73.9132, 58.2390,  
100.2741)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFADFD
RGB	255, 173, 253
RGB Percent	100%, 68%, 99%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3215, 0.0078
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.01, 0.00
HSL	301°, 100%, 84%
HSV	301°, 32%, 100%
XYZ	73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741
YIQ	206.6380, 23.1920, 42.2640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

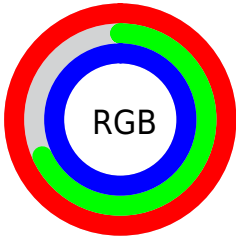
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 173, 253
Decimal	16756221
CIE Lab	80.87, 42.25, -27.56
CIE LCh	81, 50.443, 326.877
Yxy	58.2390, 0.3180, 0.2506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294946301 (0xFFFFADFD)
YUV	206.6380, 22.8565, 42.4135
Hunter-Lab	76.3145, 39.3330, -24.4845

# Details

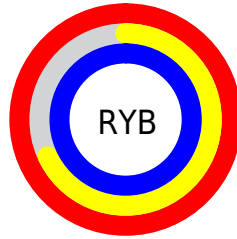
The XYZ color **73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **60.7332, 83.5002, 53.4761**, and the grayscale version is **58.9240, 61.9927, 67.5100**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.3093, 84.5186, 106.3198**, and **39.5866, 29.0495, 55.7452** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.3834, 49.3374, 98.2771**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.3789, 69.0114, 102.5862**.

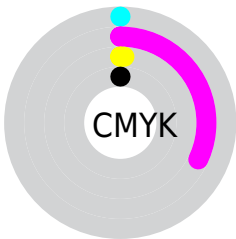
# Distribution



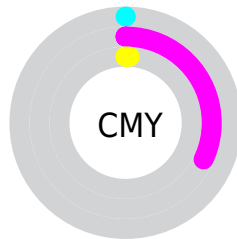
- Red (100%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741 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 73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.9132, 58.2390,  
100.2741

73.9132, 58.2390,  
100.2741

463.2287,  
418.0759, 582.3253

55.0140, 42.0008,  
75.9113

123.7689,  
102.2708, 163.5890

39.6468, 29.1019,  
55.8536

155.4562,  
130.8332, 203.3781

27.4463, 19.1579,  
39.6823

192.1368,  
164.2725, 249.1465

18.0470, 11.7845,  
26.9790

234.1763,  
202.9731, 301.3126

11.0836, 6.5971,  
17.3252

281.9398,  
247.3193, 360.2950

6.1908, 3.2114,  
10.3022

335.7928,

3.0032, 1.2431,

297.6956, 426.5122

5.4916

396.1007,  
354.4863, 500.3828

■ 1.1555, 0.0965,  
2.4747

■ 0.0708, 0.0000,  
0.8267

■ 73.9132, 58.2390,  
100.2741

■ 73.9132, 58.2390,  
100.2741

■ 69.3834, 49.3374,  
98.2771

■ 79.3789, 69.0114,  
102.5862

■ 65.7325, 42.1934,  
96.5739

■ 85.8258, 81.7458,  
105.2263

■ 62.9032, 36.6919,  
95.1461

■ 93.3007, 96.5358,  
108.2105

■ 60.8297, 32.7016,  
93.9718

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 59.4363, 30.0710,  
93.0258

■ 58.6314, 28.6170,  
92.2776

■ 58.3051, 28.0860,  
91.7934

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.9281, 58.2390, 129.7064



73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741



77.8997, 58.2390, 66.5942

# Triad

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



73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741



56.4546, 58.2390, 21.6046



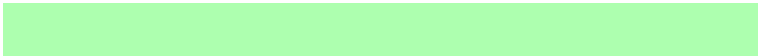
39.3189, 58.2390, 93.0941

# Complementary

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



73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741



60.7332, 83.5002, 53.4761

# 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.



37.6419, 58.2390, 60.3335



73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741



46.7713, 58.2390, 24.7301

# Square

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



73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741



67.0564, 58.2390, 26.4388



40.1955, 58.2390, 36.9132



45.0998, 58.2390, 124.7279



# Rectangle

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



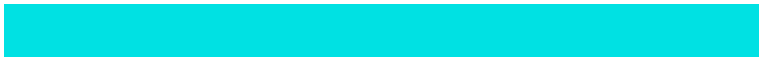
73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741



76.8567, 58.2390, 48.1519



40.1955, 58.2390, 36.9132



38.2907, 58.2390, 81.5979

# Sweetspot

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



73.9145, 58.2413, 100.2753



87.3479, 84.7557, 105.8396



50.5333, 46.1508, 100.8524



18.4824, 17.7187, 22.5680



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.



73.9145, 58.2413, 100.2753



70.7151, 51.9510, 98.8747



68.1488, 55.9350, 69.9137



18.7724, 18.2923, 22.6847



30.4743, 14.6790, 48.0096



2.9730, 1.4316, 4.7053



# Inverse Universe

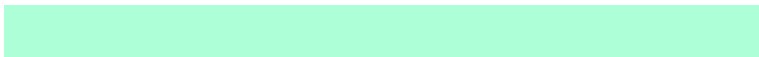
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



73.9145, 58.2413, 100.2753



70.7151, 51.9510, 98.8747



65.3081, 85.3302, 77.5674



18.7724, 18.2923, 22.6847



30.4743, 14.6790, 48.0096



2.9730, 1.4316, 4.7053



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

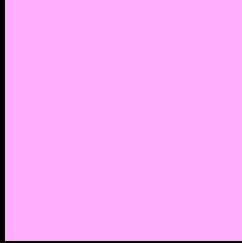
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

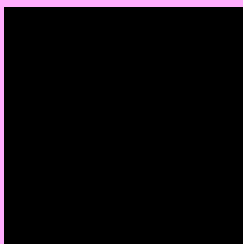
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.9132, 58.2390,

100.2741.

# 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

73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741

### Protanopia

58.7231, 58.5060, 102.8055

### Deuteranopia

60.0911, 58.6424, 97.7745



## Tritanopia

66.0449, 58.3147, 61.2010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741



## Protanomaly

63.1668, 57.8316, 101.5993



## Deuteranomaly

64.1520, 57.7740, 98.2128



## Tritanomaly

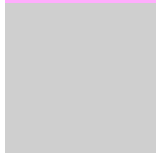
68.7598, 58.2137, 73.9420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741



## Achromatopsia

59.3074, 62.3960, 67.9493



## Achromatomaly

63.7101, 60.2593, 78.7943

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741 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, 173, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 173, 253)  
}
```

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, 173, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 173, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741 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, 173, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 173, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 173, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 173, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 173, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 173,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.9132, 58.2390, 100.2741 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 173, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
173, 253) }
```

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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