

# Converting Colors

XYZ(74.1546, 58.2092,  
101.9349)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(74.1546, 58.2092, 101.9349)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(74.2336, 58.3671,  
101.9612)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFADFF
RGB	255, 173, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 68%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3215, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 84%
HSV	300°, 32%, 100%
XYZ	74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612
YIQ	206.8660, 22.5500, 42.8860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

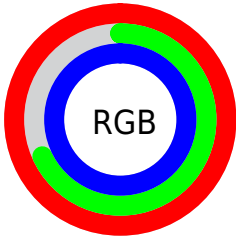
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 173, 255
Decimal	16756223
CIE Lab	80.94, 42.60, -28.53
CIE LCh	81, 51.272, 326.194
Yxy	58.3671, 0.3165, 0.2488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294946303 (0xFFFFADFF)
YUV	206.8660, 23.7301, 42.2135
Hunter-Lab	76.3984, 39.7450, -25.6495

# Details

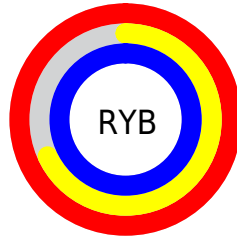
The XYZ color **74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **60.5382, 83.4222, 52.4494**, and the grayscale version is **59.0651, 62.1411, 67.6716**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.3093, 84.5186, 106.3198**, and **39.8158, 29.1412, 56.9524** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.8025, 49.5050, 100.4842**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.5998, 69.0997, 103.7499**.

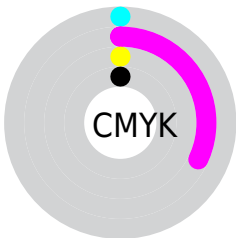
# Distribution



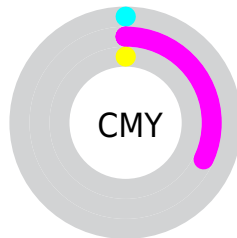
- Red (100%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612 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 74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



74.2336, 58.3671,  
101.9612

74.2336, 58.3671,  
101.9612

464.3171,  
418.5524, 587.7626

55.2772, 42.1038,  
77.3134

124.2206,  
102.4572, 165.9250

39.8584, 29.1826,  
56.9971

155.9820,  
131.0529, 206.0782

27.6119, 19.2190,  
40.5935

192.7423,  
164.5282, 252.2369

18.1723, 11.8286,  
27.6843

234.8671,  
203.2675, 304.8197

11.1742, 6.6271,  
17.8509

282.7216,  
247.6552, 364.2451

6.2523, 3.2300,  
10.6746

336.6712,

3.0412, 1.2530,

298.0756, 430.9317

5.7371

397.0812,  
354.9132, 505.2981

■ 1.1756, 0.1043,  
2.6197

■ 0.0870, 0.0000,  
0.9026

■ 74.2336, 58.3671,  
101.9612

■ 74.2336, 58.3671,  
101.9612

■ 69.8025, 49.5050,  
100.4842

■ 79.5998, 69.0997,  
103.7499

■ 66.2502, 42.4004,  
99.3001

■ 85.9471, 81.7943,  
105.8657

■ 63.5191, 36.9383,  
98.3897

■ 93.3221, 96.5443,  
108.3240

■ 61.5436, 32.9872,  
97.7312

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 60.2478, 30.3956,  
97.2993

■ 59.5403, 28.9805,  
97.0634

■ 59.2900, 28.4800,  
96.9800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.9875, 58.3671, 131.8007



74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612



78.4489, 58.3671, 67.5133

# Triad

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



74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612



56.8427, 58.3671, 21.2352



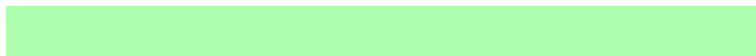
39.0956, 58.3671, 93.0214

# Complementary

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



74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612



60.5382, 83.4222, 52.4494

# 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.



37.4929, 58.3671, 59.7485



74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612



46.9414, 58.3671, 24.1928

# Square

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



74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612



67.6314, 58.3671, 26.2897



40.1789, 58.3671, 36.2498



44.8723, 58.3671, 125.5879



# Rectangle

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



74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612



77.4887, 58.3671, 48.5964



40.1789, 58.3671, 36.2498



38.0853, 58.3671, 81.2982

# Sweetspot

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



74.2346, 58.3693, 101.9615



87.4479, 84.7957, 106.3660



50.2294, 45.9941, 100.8381



18.5068, 17.7284, 22.6965



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.



74.2346, 58.3693, 101.9615



71.1031, 52.1062, 100.9177



68.3226, 56.0044, 70.8291



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Inverse Universe

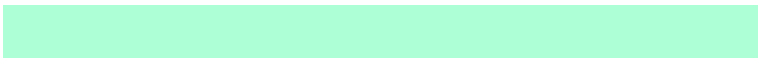
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



74.2346, 58.3693, 101.9615



71.1031, 52.1062, 100.9177



65.1327, 85.2600, 76.6442



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

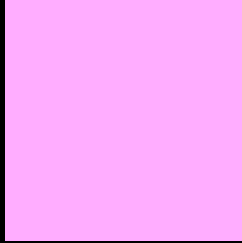
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

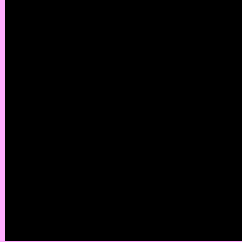
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.2336, 58.3671,

101.9612.

# 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

74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612

### Protanopia

58.7231, 58.5060, 102.8055

### Deuteranopia

59.9865, 58.5704, 98.5861



## Tritanopia

65.6913, 58.1324, 61.1844

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612



## Protanomaly

63.3274, 57.8958, 102.4450



## Deuteranomaly

64.1692, 57.7464, 99.8596



## Tritanomaly

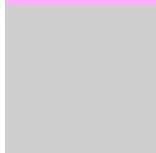
68.5318, 58.0810, 74.6166

# Monochromacy



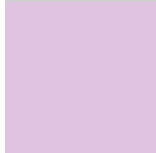
## Original Color

74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612



## 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 74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612 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, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 173, 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(255, 173, 255) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612 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, 255) }
```



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

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

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, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 74.2336, 58.3671, 101.9612 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, 255) }
```

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

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