

# Converting Colors

XYZ(74.3084, 68.6321,  
103.9386)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(74.3084, 68.6321, 103.9386)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(74.4734, 68.7155,  
103.9460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECCDFF
RGB	236, 205, 255
RGB Percent	93%, 80%, 100%
CMY	0.0745, 0.1961, 0.0000
CMYK	0.07, 0.20, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	277°, 100%, 90%
HSV	277°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460
YIQ	219.9690, 2.4260, 22.1220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

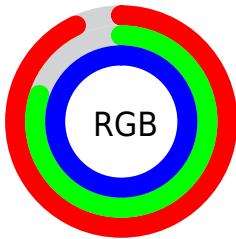
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 205, 255
Decimal	15519231
CIE Lab	86.36, 19.73, -20.44
CIE LCh	86, 28.414, 313.990
Yxy	68.7155, 0.3013, 0.2780
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293709311 (0xFFECCDFF)
YUV	219.9690, 17.2703, 14.0592
Hunter-Lab	82.8948, 15.3000, -16.3204

# Details

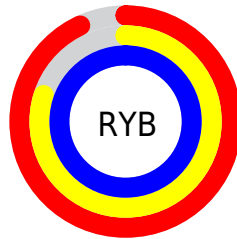
The XYZ color **74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **77.5215, 91.7758, 71.3896**, and the grayscale version is **67.8898, 71.4253, 77.7822**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **40.0820, 35.9137, 58.2456** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.7335, 55.8823, 101.9296**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.3857, 83.6324, 106.3028**.

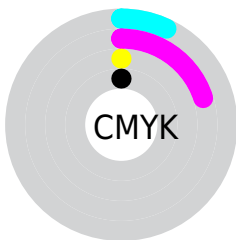
# Distribution



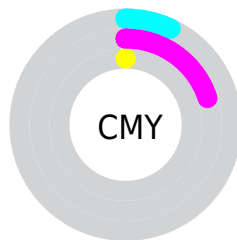
- Red (93%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460 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 74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



74.4734, 68.7155,  
103.9460

74.4734, 68.7155,  
103.9460

465.1307,  
456.0269, 594.1256

55.4742, 50.4800,  
78.9649

124.5586,  
117.3751, 168.6684

40.0169, 35.7950,  
58.3458

156.3753,  
148.5681, 209.2468

27.7360, 24.2759,  
41.6702

193.1952,  
184.8490, 255.8613

18.2662, 15.5384,  
28.5195

235.3837,  
226.6023, 308.9306

11.2421, 9.1981,  
18.4752

283.3062,  
274.2124, 368.8731

6.2984, 4.8706,  
11.1187

337.3279,

3.0697, 2.1716,

328.0635, 436.1074

6.0316

397.8143,  
388.5403, 511.0521

■ 1.1908, 0.7044,  
2.7952

■ 0.0990, 0.0000,  
0.9910

■ 74.4734, 68.7155,  
103.9460

■ 74.4734, 68.7155,  
103.9460

■ 65.7335, 55.8823,  
101.9296

■ 84.3857, 83.6324,  
106.3028

■ 58.1095, 45.0268,  
100.2361

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 51.5484, 36.0461,  
98.8484

■ 45.9902, 28.8246,  
97.7475

■ 41.3683, 23.2333,  
96.9119

■ 37.6067, 19.1251,  
96.3172

■ 34.6159, 16.3251,  
95.9343

■ 32.2566, 14.5599,  
95.7180

■ 32.1703, 14.4993,  
95.7108

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.4102, 68.7155, 115.6473



74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460



78.2068, 68.7155, 85.2351

# Triad

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



74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460



68.8542, 68.7155, 45.1824



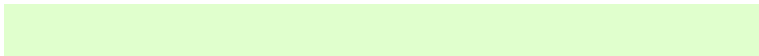
53.8176, 68.7155, 83.9002

# Complementary

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



74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460



77.5215, 91.7758, 71.3896

# 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.



53.9188, 68.7155, 65.2890



74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460



62.3088, 68.7155, 44.9473

# Square

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



74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460



74.8172, 68.7155, 52.4231



56.9346, 68.7155, 51.7158



56.6481, 68.7155, 102.8287



# Rectangle

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



74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460



78.7253, 68.7155, 72.3329



56.9346, 68.7155, 51.7158



53.5160, 68.7155, 77.3624

# Sweetspot

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



74.4753, 68.7183, 103.9464



88.2551, 89.5376, 107.2387



69.9296, 73.6025, 105.1288



18.7377, 18.9313, 22.9165



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.



74.4753, 68.7183, 103.9464



70.4930, 62.8276, 103.0193



80.1976, 71.7751, 99.3865



18.0848, 17.9355, 22.7587



16.9811, 7.6646, 50.0190



1.7750, 0.8090, 4.8759



# Inverse Universe

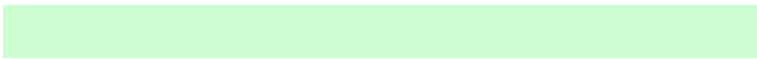
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



76.5275, 70.3071, 80.0604



73.0190, 64.7673, 74.3366



72.6758, 89.1949, 74.9074



18.2949, 18.1013, 20.1703



22.7406, 11.5855, 7.2846



2.2653, 1.1485, 0.9788



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

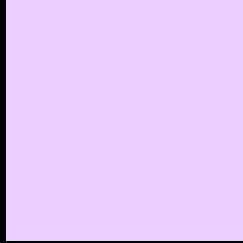
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

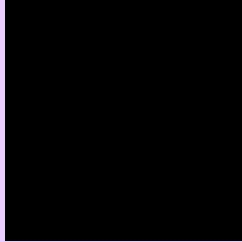
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460.



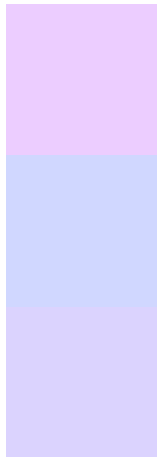
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.4734, 68.7155,



# 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

74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460

### Protanopia

68.3629, 69.2308, 104.3675

### Deuteranopia

70.3971, 68.8044, 103.3362



## Tritanopia

70.1904, 68.7950, 82.2524

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460

## Protanomaly

70.2577, 68.7140, 104.1679

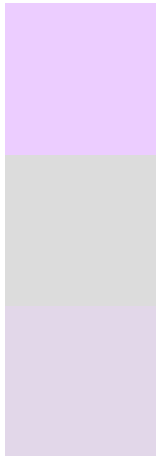
## Deuteranomaly

71.7412, 68.7642, 103.2576

## Tritanomaly

71.4462, 68.5498, 89.5866

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460

## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatomaly

70.3724, 70.6528, 87.0191

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460 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(236, 205, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 205, 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(236, 205, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 205, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460 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(236, 205, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 205, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 205, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 205, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 205, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 205,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 74.4734, 68.7155, 103.9460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 205, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
205, 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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