

# Converting Colors

XYZ(74.9857, 73.2181,  
104.7881)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(74.9857, 73.2181, 104.7881)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332)</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(75.1760, 73.5037,  
104.8332)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5D9FF
RGB	229, 217, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 85%, 100%
CMY	0.1020, 0.1490, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.15, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	259°, 100%, 93%
HSV	259°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332
YIQ	224.9200, -5.0460, 14.3620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

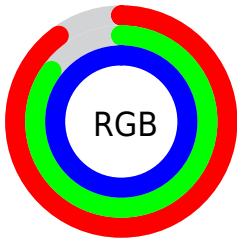
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 217, 255
Decimal	15063551
CIE Lab	88.69, 11.16, -16.99
CIE LCh	89, 20.331, 303.294
Yxy	73.5037, 0.2965, 0.2899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293253631 (0xFFE5D9FF)
YUV	224.9200, 14.8294, 3.5782
Hunter-Lab	85.7343, 6.4825, -12.4839

# Details

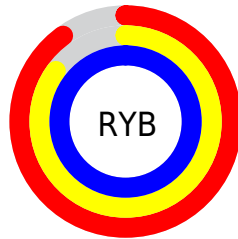
The XYZ color **75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **85.2481, 95.5852, 79.6058**, and the grayscale version is **71.4118, 75.1308, 81.8174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **40.3470, 38.8021, 58.7891** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.8142, 58.6332, 102.5617**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1169, 90.6997, 107.4703**.

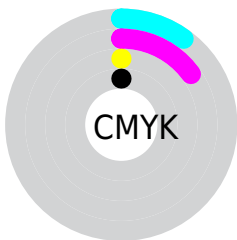
# Distribution



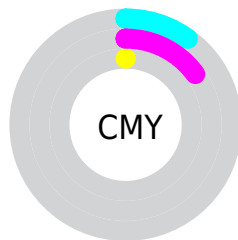
- Red (90%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332 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 75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



75.1760, 73.5037,  
104.8332

75.1760, 73.5037,  
104.8332

467.5101,  
472.7587, 596.9582

56.0518, 54.3879,  
79.7037

125.5480,  
124.1920, 169.8930

40.4816, 38.9119,  
58.9499

157.5266,  
156.5334, 210.6604

28.1001, 26.6912,  
42.1530

194.5206,  
194.0520, 257.4775

18.5420, 17.3414,  
28.8947

236.8954,  
237.1323, 310.7630

11.4418, 10.4782,  
18.7563

285.0164,  
286.1588, 370.9352

6.4343, 5.7172,  
11.3193

339.2490,

3.1541, 2.6739,

341.5157, 438.4128

6.1651

399.9584,  
403.5876, 513.6143

■ 1.2358, 0.9639,  
2.8753

■ 0.1343, 0.0000,  
1.0313

■ 75.1760, 73.5037,  
104.8332

■ 75.1760, 73.5037,  
104.8332

■ 63.8142, 58.6332,  
102.5617

■ 88.1169, 90.6997,  
107.4703

■ 53.9625, 45.9777,  
100.6382

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 45.5557, 35.4311,  
99.0456

■ 38.5211, 26.8750,  
97.7649

■ 32.7791, 20.1789,  
96.7750

■ 28.2413, 15.1959,  
96.0524

■ 24.8067, 11.7562,  
95.5695

■ 22.3540, 9.6526,  
95.2927

■ 21.4023, 8.9482,  
95.2069

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.4071, 73.5037, 110.1824



75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332



78.6429, 73.5037, 92.8124

# Triad

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



75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332



74.1933, 73.5037, 58.2232



60.8533, 73.5037, 81.5973

# Complementary

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



75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332



85.2481, 95.5852, 79.6058

# 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.



61.7623, 73.5037, 68.4841



75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332



69.3218, 73.5037, 55.9559

# Square

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



75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332



78.0571, 73.5037, 66.0864



64.8065, 73.5037, 59.4894



62.2635, 73.5037, 95.8155



# Rectangle

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



75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332



79.6674, 73.5037, 83.2326



64.8065, 73.5037, 59.4894



60.8980, 73.5037, 76.9165

# Sweetspot

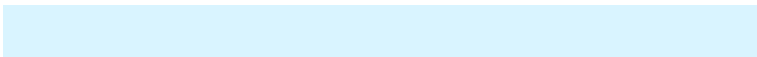
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



75.1780, 73.5067, 104.8336



89.3607, 92.3641, 107.7260



78.8977, 86.4343, 107.1329



18.9041, 19.4717, 23.0120



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.



75.1780, 73.5067, 104.8336



71.4896, 68.6524, 104.0911



81.3635, 76.6954, 105.1231



17.5427, 17.6560, 22.7333



11.3186, 4.7454, 49.7540



1.2095, 0.5174, 4.8494



# Inverse Universe

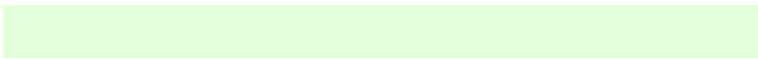
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



82.2322, 77.3595, 95.3939



79.8686, 73.2314, 92.7587



79.2131, 92.4740, 79.3234



18.5342, 18.1970, 21.4304



25.6361, 12.7437, 22.5318



2.5456, 1.2606, 2.4548



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

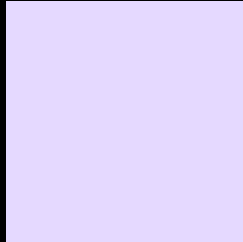
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

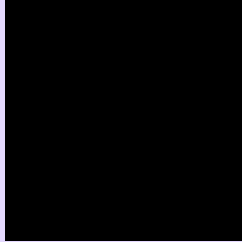
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332.



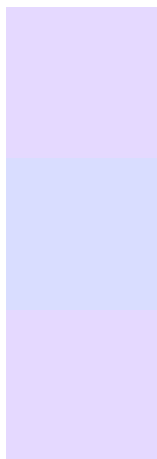
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.1760, 73.5037,



# 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

75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332

### Protanopia

72.5217, 73.6846, 105.0080

### Deuteranopia

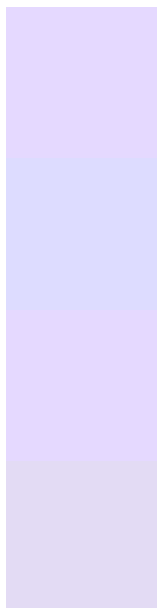
75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332



## Tritanopia

72.2433, 73.4696, 90.4942

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332

## Protanomaly

73.4620, 73.7786, 104.9766

## Deuteranomaly

75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332

## Tritanomaly

73.3392, 73.5256, 95.9144

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332

## Achromatopsia

71.5672, 75.2942, 81.9954

## Achromatomaly

72.6256, 74.4674, 89.9028

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332 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(229, 217, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 217, 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(229, 217, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 217, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332 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(229, 217, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 217, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 217, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 217, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 217, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 217,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 217, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
217, 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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