

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.4935, 61.3996,  
100.8009)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(75.4935, 61.3996,  
100.8009)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB5FD
RGB	255, 181, 253
RGB Percent	100%, 71%, 99%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2902, 0.0078
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.01, 0.00
HSL	302°, 100%, 85%
HSV	302°, 29%, 100%
XYZ	75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009
YIQ	211.3340, 20.9920, 38.0800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

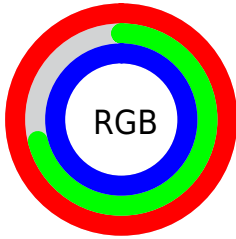
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 181, 253
Decimal	16758269
CIE Lab	82.59, 38.08, -24.94
CIE LCh	83, 45.517, 326.782
Yxy	61.3996, 0.3176, 0.2583
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294948349 (0xFFFFB5FD)
YUV	211.3340, 20.5413, 38.2951
Hunter-Lab	78.3579, 34.8486, -21.4211

# Details

The XYZ color **75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **63.3651, 84.7635, 57.8236**, and the grayscale version is **61.9977, 65.2264, 71.0315**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.8645, 89.6291, 107.1715**, and **40.5791, 31.0346, 56.0761** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.6659, 51.9195, 98.6520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.2730, 72.7824, 103.2707**.

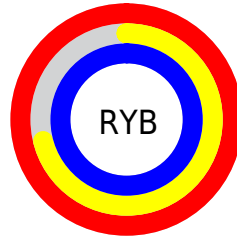
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (71%)

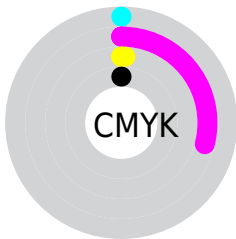
Blue (99%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (99%)

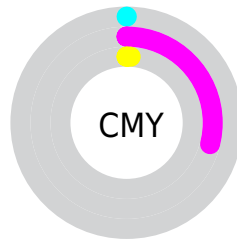


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)


Yellow (1%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009 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 75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 75.4935, 61.3996,  
100.8009

 75.4935, 61.3996,  
100.8009

468.5832,  
429.7376, 584.0260

 56.3129, 44.5477,  
76.3490


 125.9949,  
106.8573, 164.3188

 40.6918, 31.1013,  
56.2103


158.0463,  
136.2320, 204.2219

 28.2650, 20.6760,  
39.9665


195.1188,  
170.5496, 250.1124

 18.6670, 12.8874,  
27.1988

237.5775,  
210.1948, 302.4090

 11.5325, 7.3511,  
17.4888

285.7880,  
255.5518, 361.5301

 6.4961, 3.6826,  
10.4180

340.1155,

 3.1925, 1.4976,

307.0050, 427.8942

5.5678

400.9255,  
364.9388, 501.9200

■ 1.2564, 0.2871,  
2.5196

■ 0.1502, 0.0000,  
0.8505

■ 75.4935, 61.3996,  
100.8009

■ 75.4935, 61.3996,  
100.8009

■ 70.6659, 51.9195,  
98.6520

■ 81.2730, 72.7824,  
103.2707

■ 66.7344, 44.2312,  
96.8030

■ 88.0484, 86.1565,  
106.0735

■ 63.6436, 38.2237,  
95.2362

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 61.3303, 33.7703,  
93.9304

■ 59.7222, 30.7269,  
92.8617

■ 58.7337, 28.9221,  
92.0015

■ 58.2383, 28.1028,  
91.3075

■ 58.2006, 28.0442,  
91.2431

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.2221, 61.3996, 127.1698



75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009



79.1540, 61.3996, 69.9144

# Triad

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



75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009



59.4176, 61.3996, 26.2923



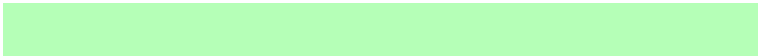
43.1679, 61.3996, 94.0889

# Complementary

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



75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009



63.3651, 84.7635, 57.8236

# 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.



41.5671, 61.3996, 63.8837



75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009



50.3104, 61.3996, 29.4583

# Square

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



75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009



69.2458, 61.3996, 31.2389



44.0347, 61.3996, 41.5380



48.6767, 61.3996, 122.5969



# Rectangle

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



75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009



78.2155, 61.3996, 52.5162



44.0347, 61.3996, 41.5380



42.1835, 61.3996, 83.5887

# Sweetspot

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



75.4948, 61.4020, 100.8022



88.0610, 86.1815, 106.0787



53.9229, 50.2443, 101.4638



18.6240, 18.0025, 22.6133



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.



75.4948, 61.4020, 100.8022



72.4950, 55.5073, 99.4786



70.2595, 59.3078, 73.2331



18.7702, 18.2914, 22.6732



30.4206, 14.6575, 47.7268



2.9684, 1.4297, 4.6809



# Inverse Universe

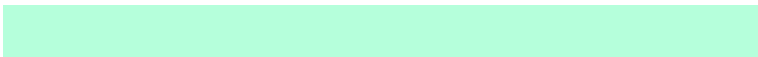
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



75.4948, 61.4020, 100.8022



72.4950, 55.5073, 99.4786



67.6347, 86.4714, 80.3068



18.7702, 18.2914, 22.6732



30.4206, 14.6575, 47.7268



2.9684, 1.4297, 4.6809



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

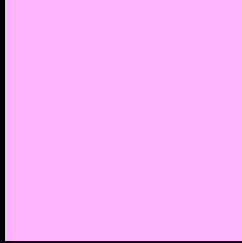
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

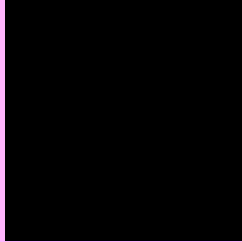
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.4935, 61.3996,

100.8009.

# 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

75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009

### Protanopia

61.6352, 61.7432, 103.2768

### Deuteranopia

62.8874, 61.4502, 98.1691



## Tritanopia

68.4998, 61.3744, 65.9937

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009



## Protanomaly

65.9482, 61.2345, 102.1095



## Deuteranomaly

66.9785, 61.1737, 98.7200



## Tritanomaly

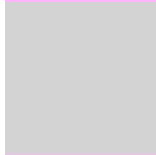
70.7388, 61.3238, 77.2156

# Monochromacy



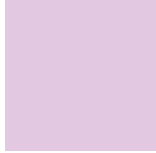
## Original Color

75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009



## Achromatopsia

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381



## Achromatomaly

66.0603, 63.1304, 80.6551

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009 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, 181, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 181, 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, 181, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 181, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009 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, 181, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 181, 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, 181, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 181, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 181, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 181,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 75.4935, 61.3996, 100.8009 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 181, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
181, 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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