

# Converting Colors

XYZ(85.8773, 69.6355, 81.8686)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(85.8773, 69.6355, 81.8686)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(73.3027, 63.2012,  
81.0086)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFBDE3
RGB	255, 189, 227
RGB Percent	100%, 74%, 89%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2588, 0.1098
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	325°, 100%, 87%
HSV	325°, 26%, 100%
XYZ	73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086
YIQ	213.0660, 27.1380, 25.8100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

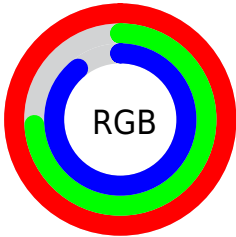
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 189, 227
Decimal	16760291
CIE Lab	83.55, 29.44, -9.59
CIE LCh	84, 30.962, 341.954
Yxy	63.2012, 0.3370, 0.2906
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294950371 (0xFFFFBDE3)
YUV	213.0660, 6.8695, 36.7761
Hunter-Lab	79.4992, 25.4634, -4.7663

# Details

The XYZ color **73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **69.2727, 87.3496, 78.8580**, and the grayscale version is **63.2341, 66.5272, 72.4481**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2458, 94.3915, 107.9653**, and **39.3991, 32.3123, 43.1901** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.8455, 52.6017, 71.7195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.8210, 75.7721, 91.1160**.

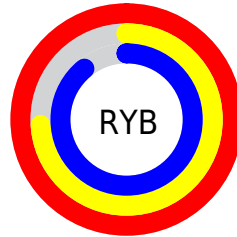
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (74%)

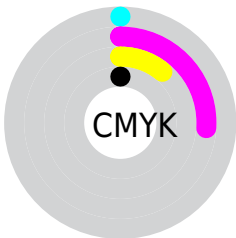
Blue (89%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (89%)

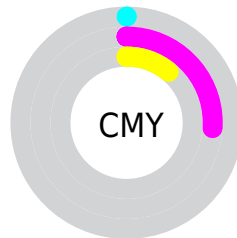


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)


Yellow (11%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086 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 73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 73.3027, 63.2012,  
81.0086

 73.3027, 63.2012,  
81.0086


461.1508,  
436.2993, 518.1215

 54.5128, 46.0040,  
60.0176


 122.9077,  
109.4597, 136.6070

 39.2441, 32.2490,  
43.0075


154.4534,  
139.2898, 172.0516

 27.1312, 21.5517,  
29.5595


190.9818,  
174.0997, 213.1511

 17.8089, 13.5279,  
19.2553

232.8582,  
214.2738, 260.3240

 10.9117, 7.7931,  
11.6762

280.4479,  
260.1963, 313.9890

 6.0744, 3.9628,  
6.4038

334.1163,

 2.9314, 1.6528,

312.2519, 374.5646

3.0194

394.2289,  
370.8247, 442.4692

■ 1.1176, 0.3928,  
1.1045

■ 0.0398, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 73.3027, 63.2012,  
81.0086

■ 73.3027, 63.2012,  
81.0086

■ 66.8455, 52.6017,  
71.7195

■ 80.8210, 75.7721,  
91.1160

■ 61.3927, 43.8640,  
63.2189

■ 89.4444, 90.4007,  
102.0621

■ 56.8891, 36.8799,  
55.4806

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.2717, 31.5266,  
48.4747

■ 50.4698, 27.6653,  
42.1682

■ 48.4006, 25.1339,  
36.5242

■ 46.9620, 23.7313,  
31.4988

■ 46.4918, 23.3607,  
29.5856

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.1905, 63.2012, 100.3931



73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086



73.7118, 63.2012, 61.3859

# Triad

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



73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086



57.4174, 63.2012, 38.4329



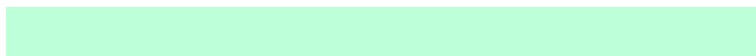
50.9099, 63.2012, 96.8365

# Complementary

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



73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086



69.2727, 87.3496, 78.8580

# 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.



48.2260, 63.2012, 76.8213



73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086



51.7899, 63.2012, 44.6688

# Square

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



73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086



64.1898, 63.2012, 39.1317



48.5356, 63.2012, 57.9115



56.1320, 63.2012, 110.6463



# Rectangle

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



73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086



71.7935, 63.2012, 50.9272



48.5356, 63.2012, 57.9115



49.6992, 63.2012, 90.4672

# Sweetspot

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



73.3042, 63.2038, 81.0099



87.5215, 87.1229, 99.6702



64.7167, 58.2935, 102.4486



18.4478, 18.1624, 20.9752



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.



73.3042, 63.2038, 81.0099



69.8683, 57.5362, 76.1529



69.2333, 61.5755, 59.5733



18.4478, 18.1624, 20.9752



24.3692, 12.2370, 15.8608



2.4274, 1.2133, 1.8322



# Inverse Universe

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



73.3042, 63.2038, 81.0099



69.8683, 57.5362, 76.1529



73.9248, 89.2104, 103.3554



18.4478, 18.1624, 20.9752



24.3692, 12.2370, 15.8608



2.4274, 1.2133, 1.8322



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

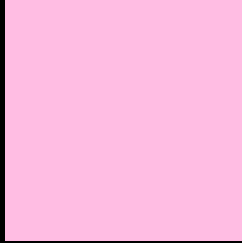
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

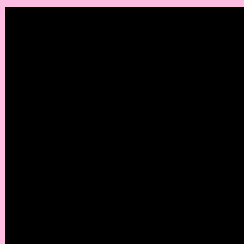
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.3027, 63.2012,

81.0086.

# 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

73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086

### Protanopia

62.3740, 63.4952, 89.8573

### Deuteranopia

64.9347, 63.6233, 79.3791



## Tritanopia

70.6201, 63.0869, 67.4864

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086



## Protanomaly

65.6298, 62.7787, 86.5003



## Deuteranomaly

67.7164, 63.3168, 79.8865



## Tritanomaly

71.6415, 63.1875, 72.0388

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086



## Achromatopsia

63.2451, 66.5387, 72.4607



## Achromatomaly

66.2427, 64.7417, 75.3347

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086 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, 189, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 189, 227)  
}
```

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, 189, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 189, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086 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, 189, 227) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 189, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 189, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 189, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 189, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 189,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.3027, 63.2012, 81.0086 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 189, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
189, 227) }
```

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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