

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.0340, 63.4137, 61.1293)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.0340, 63.4137, 61.1293)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(57.1978, 63.6707,  
60.9048)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7D5C3
RGB	199, 213, 195
RGB Percent	78%, 84%, 76%
CMY	0.2196, 0.1647, 0.2353
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.08, 0.16
HSL	107°, 18%, 80%
HSV	107°, 8%, 84%
XYZ	57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048
YIQ	206.7620, -2.5660, -8.5660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

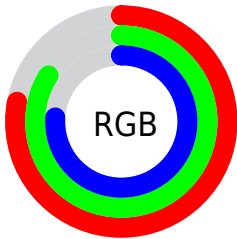
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	195, 213, 209
Decimal	13096387
CIE Lab	83.79, -8.01, 7.27
CIE LCh	84, 10.819, 137.782
Yxy	63.6707, 0.3147, 0.3503
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291286467 (0xFFC7D5C3)
YUV	206.7620, -5.7987, -6.8073
Hunter-Lab	79.7939, -11.6872, 10.6011

# Details

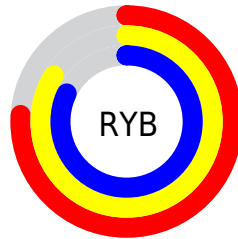
The XYZ color **57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **57.8222, 57.3913, 70.9841**, and the grayscale version is **59.1938, 62.2765, 67.8191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.5707, 99.8083, 106.3760**, and **28.7116, 32.3965, 29.9392** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.8003, 60.6332, 48.9177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.4211, 67.0979, 74.7265**.

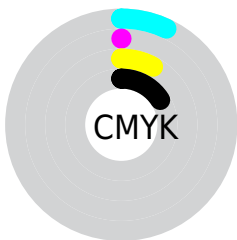
# Distribution



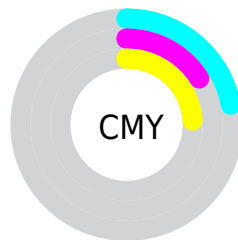
- Red (78%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048 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 57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.1978, 63.6707,  
60.9048

■ 57.1978, 63.6707,  
60.9048

404.1923,  
437.9995, 445.8217

■ 41.4048, 46.3840,  
43.7183

99.8834, 110.1366,  
107.6973

■ 28.8246, 32.5490,  
30.1135

127.5068,  
140.0845, 138.1403

■ 19.0918, 21.7811,  
19.6720

159.8044,  
175.0217, 173.8393

■ 11.8410, 13.6962,  
11.9751

197.1415,  
215.3325, 215.2127

■ 6.7069, 7.9097,  
6.6044

239.8834,  
261.4012, 262.6791

■ 3.3242, 4.0372,  
3.1413

288.3957,

■ 1.3274, 1.6944,

313.6124, 316.6570

1.1672

343.0435,  
372.3504, 377.5651

■ 0.2036, 0.4200,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 57.1978, 63.6707,  
60.9048

■ 57.1978, 63.6707,  
60.9048

■ 50.8003, 60.6332,  
48.9177

■ 64.4211, 67.0979,  
74.7265

■ 45.1935, 57.9635,  
38.6842

■ 72.4931, 70.9195,  
90.4512

■ 40.3478, 55.6499,  
30.1233

■ 80.8075, 74.8966,  
104.8052

■ 36.2292, 53.6769,  
23.1459

■ 83.0855, 76.0709,  
104.9118

■ 32.8016, 52.0279,  
17.6549

■ 30.0252, 50.6847,  
13.5421

■ 27.8561, 49.6275,  
10.6852

■ 26.2443, 48.8336,  
8.9397

■ 25.1235, 48.2734,  
8.0883

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.1332, 63.6707, 57.6041



57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048



56.1629, 63.6707, 66.5955

# Triad

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



57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048



59.5558, 63.6707, 82.9100



64.9704, 63.6707, 65.4088

# Complementary

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



57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048



57.8222, 57.3913, 70.9841

# 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.



65.0907, 63.6707, 72.1313



57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048



61.9224, 63.6707, 82.5404

# Square

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



57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048



57.5002, 63.6707, 79.4701



63.9624, 63.6707, 78.4910



63.6377, 63.6707, 60.0851



# Rectangle

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



57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048



56.1045, 63.6707, 71.1125



63.9624, 63.6707, 78.4910



65.1552, 63.6707, 67.5708

# Sweetspot

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



57.1996, 63.6734, 60.9062



91.6872, 98.4059, 102.4409



60.0449, 63.5919, 60.7405



19.4367, 20.9737, 21.5665



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.



57.1996, 63.6734, 60.9062



84.2884, 94.8955, 88.3695



56.7038, 63.3541, 63.7626



12.5179, 14.0277, 13.2086



15.3324, 29.4805, 4.8822



0.9972, 1.8155, 0.2979



# Inverse Universe

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



57.8222, 57.3913, 70.9841



85.3941, 83.7370, 106.2698



58.3677, 57.7419, 67.8751



12.6706, 12.4871, 15.6800



16.9921, 7.9122, 39.0848

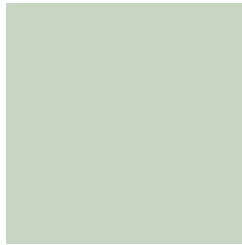


1.0929, 0.5123, 2.3606



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048 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 57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

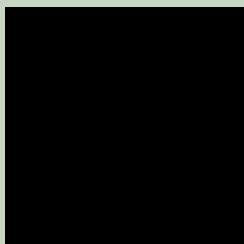
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

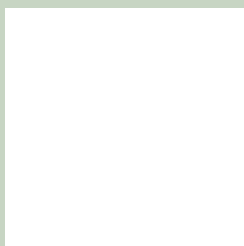
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.1978, 63.6707,



# 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

57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048

### Protanopia

60.3892, 63.5165, 58.9462

### Deuteranopia

64.8028, 63.5959, 61.6831



## Tritanopia

61.2929, 63.8745, 80.3327

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048

## Protanomaly

59.2506, 63.6451, 59.6140

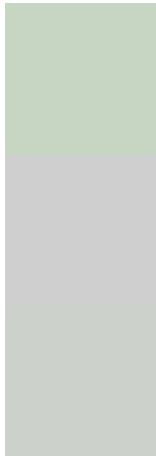
## Deuteranomaly

61.8539, 63.5003, 61.2213

## Tritanomaly

59.5413, 63.5048, 72.7378

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048

## Achromatopsia

59.3074, 62.3960, 67.9493

## Achromatomaly

58.4818, 62.7501, 65.5296

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048 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(199, 213, 195) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 213, 195)  
}
```

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(199, 213, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 213, 195) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048 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(199, 213, 195) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 213, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 213, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 213, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 213, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 213,  
195) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 57.1978, 63.6707, 60.9048 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 213, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
213, 195) }
```

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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