

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.6803, 60.2223, 65.8873)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.6803, 60.2223, 65.8873)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(57.7086, 60.1933,  
65.7036)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CECBCC
RGB	206, 203, 204
RGB Percent	81%, 80%, 80%
CMY	0.1922, 0.2039, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.19
HSL	340°, 3%, 80%
HSV	340°, 1%, 81%
XYZ	57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036
YIQ	204.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

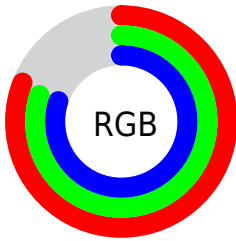
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 203, 204
Decimal	13552588
CIE Lab	81.94, 1.22, -0.14
CIE LCh	82, 1.226, 353.436
Yxy	60.1933, 0.3143, 0.3278
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291742668 (0xFFCECBCC)
YUV	204.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444
Hunter-Lab	77.5843, -3.0012, 4.0983

# Details

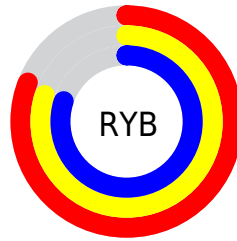
The XYZ color **57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **57.7216, 61.2485, 66.5406**, and the grayscale version is **57.4023, 60.3917, 65.7665**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **29.2014, 30.3723, 33.1775** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.5867, 50.4727, 55.8829**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.6259, 71.2702, 76.5093**.

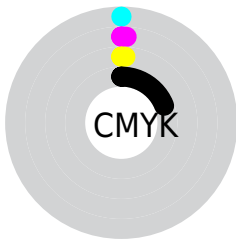
# Distribution



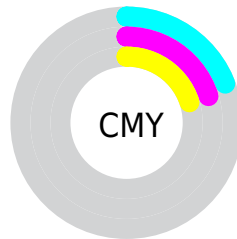
- Red (81%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036 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 57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.7086, 60.1933,  
65.7036

■ 57.7086, 60.1933,  
65.7036

406.0706,  
425.3099, 463.6913

■ 41.8168, 43.5745,  
47.5769

100.6238,  
105.1100, 114.6838

■ 29.1483, 30.3361,  
33.1343

128.3779,  
134.1767, 146.3743

■ 19.3379, 20.0938,  
21.9574

160.8168,  
168.1614, 183.4231

■ 12.0201, 12.4633,  
13.6276

198.3058,  
207.4486, 226.2488

■ 6.8297, 7.0600,  
7.7263

241.2104,  
252.4227, 275.2700

■ 3.4012, 3.4997,  
3.8351

289.8958,

■ 1.3693, 1.3978,

303.4680, 330.9051

1.5353

344.7274,  
360.9689, 393.5727

■ 0.2342, 0.2151,  
0.2440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 57.7086, 60.1933,  
65.7036

■ 57.7086, 60.1933,  
65.7036

■ 51.5867, 50.4727,  
55.8829

■ 64.6259, 71.2702,  
76.5093

■ 46.2262, 42.0484,  
47.0151

■ 72.3610, 83.7448,  
88.3230

■ 41.5977, 34.8676,  
39.0719

■ 77.7336, 91.2499,  
100.1025

■ 37.6684, 28.8708,  
32.0223

■ 79.2640, 91.8620,  
108.1612

■ 34.4026, 23.9936,  
25.8334

■ 31.7614, 20.1653,  
20.4699

■ 29.7016, 17.3073,  
15.8941

■ 28.1742, 15.3295,  
12.0647

■ 27.1213, 14.1248,  
8.9359

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.6133, 60.1933, 66.3945



57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036



57.6705, 60.1933, 64.9741

# Triad

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



57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036



57.0139, 60.1933, 64.2391



56.9155, 60.1933, 66.6937

# Complementary

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



57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036



57.7216, 61.2485, 66.5406

# 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.



56.7558, 60.1933, 66.1098



57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036



56.8125, 60.1933, 64.6934

# Square

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



57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036



57.2689, 60.1933, 64.1321



56.7181, 60.1933, 65.3772



57.1550, 60.1933, 66.9689



# Rectangle

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



57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036



57.5747, 60.1933, 64.5635



56.7181, 60.1933, 65.3772



56.8507, 60.1933, 66.5268

# Sweetspot

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



57.7103, 60.1959, 65.7049

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



57.6754, 60.1500, 66.9636



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



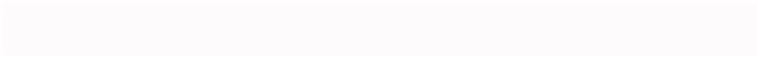
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



57.7103, 60.1959, 65.7049



92.9013, 96.5718, 105.5039



57.7093, 60.3845, 65.1168



12.3641, 12.8640, 14.0506



16.3660, 8.3570, 4.3800



0.8794, 0.4452, 0.4109



# Inverse Universe

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



57.7103, 60.1959, 65.7049



92.9013, 96.5718, 105.5039



57.7223, 61.0567, 67.1362



12.3641, 12.8640, 14.0506



16.3660, 8.3570, 4.3800

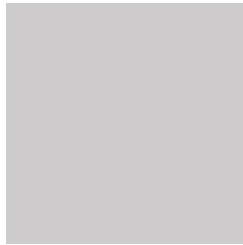


0.8794, 0.4452, 0.4109



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

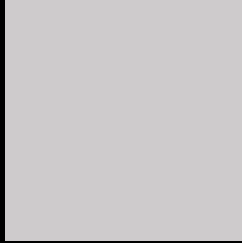
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036 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

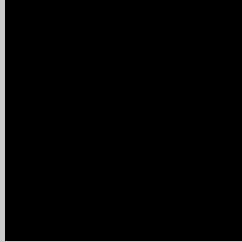
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

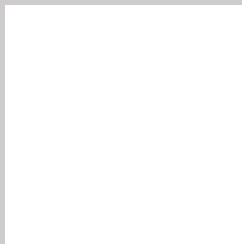


# XYZ 57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036.



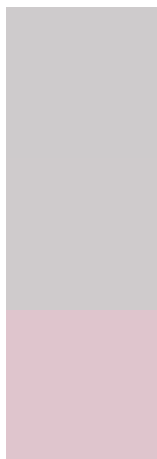
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.7086, 60.1933,



# 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

57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036

### Protanopia

57.9871, 60.3369, 65.7167

### Deuteranopia

61.4171, 60.0283, 66.1072



## Tritanopia

59.4235, 60.1929, 74.1321

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036

## Protanomaly

57.9871, 60.3369, 65.7167

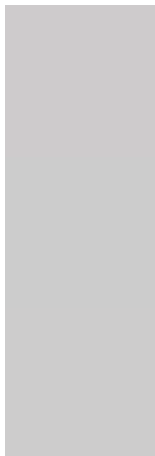
## Deuteranomaly

60.0581, 60.0063, 66.1746

## Tritanomaly

58.7363, 60.2599, 70.8229

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036

## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568

## Achromatomaly

57.6688, 60.5245, 65.7697

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036 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(206, 203, 204) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 203, 204)  
}
```

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(206, 203, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 203, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036 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(206, 203, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 203, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 203, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 203, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 203, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 203,  
204) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 57.7086, 60.1933, 65.7036 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 203, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
203, 204) }
```

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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