

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.2251, 69.3851, 56.2659)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.2251, 69.3851, 56.2659)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512)</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(61.1727, 69.3006,  
56.0512)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D1DEB9
RGB	209, 222, 185
RGB Percent	82%, 87%, 73%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1294, 0.2745
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.17, 0.13
HSL	81°, 36%, 80%
HSV	81°, 17%, 87%
XYZ	61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512
YIQ	213.8950, 4.1290, -14.2630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

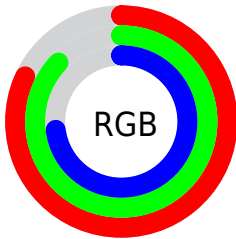
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	185, 222, 198
Decimal	13754041
CIE Lab	86.65, -10.77, 16.70
CIE LCh	87, 19.872, 122.831
Yxy	69.3006, 0.3280, 0.3715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291944121 (0xFFD1DEB9)
YUV	213.8950, -14.2452, -4.2929
Hunter-Lab	83.2470, -14.5144, 18.3522

# Details

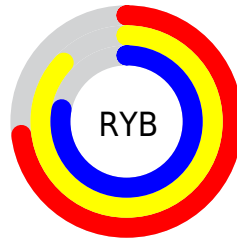
The XYZ color **61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **53.8253, 51.9796, 76.3071**, and the grayscale version is **63.9383, 67.2681, 73.2549**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.8772, 99.1309, 97.4581**, and **31.3100, 36.1734, 27.1617** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.8566, 67.3276, 44.5560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.9667, 71.4818, 69.4819**.

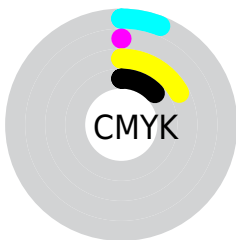
# Distribution



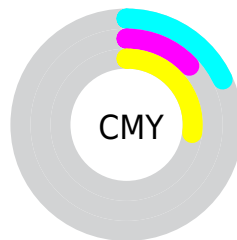
- Red (82%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512 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 61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.1727, 69.3006,  
56.0512

■ 61.1727, 69.3006,  
56.0512

418.6727,  
458.0905, 427.2782

■ 44.6176, 50.9566,  
39.8397

■ 105.6257,  
118.2108, 100.5660

■ 31.3563, 36.1740,  
27.1008

134.2542,  
149.5458, 129.7063

■ 21.0235, 24.5686,  
17.4158

167.6380,  
185.9799, 163.9934

■ 13.2537, 15.7560,  
10.3663

206.1424,  
227.8974, 203.8457

■ 7.6817, 9.3516,  
5.5337

250.1327,  
275.6829, 249.6818

■ 3.9420, 4.9712,  
2.4995

299.9743,

■ 1.6694, 2.2304,

329.7206, 301.9202

0.8399

356.0325,  
390.3950, 360.9795

0.4370, 0.7365,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

61.1727, 69.3006,  
56.0512

61.1727, 69.3006,  
56.0512

56.8566, 67.3276,  
44.5560

65.9667, 71.4818,  
69.4819

52.9943, 65.5462,  
34.9025

71.2502, 73.8692,  
84.9270

49.5678, 63.9512,  
26.9959

77.0416, 76.4725,  
102.4665

46.5557, 62.5340,  
20.7311

80.1790, 78.0273,  
105.4426

■ 43.9341, 61.2847,  
15.9920

■ 82.8881, 79.4239,  
105.5694

■ 41.6765, 60.1925,  
12.6468

■ 85.4127, 80.7253,  
105.6876

■ 39.7519, 59.2450,  
10.5418

■ 38.1213, 58.4262,  
9.4806

■ 37.6214, 58.1732,  
9.2457

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.4307, 69.3006, 52.8112



61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512



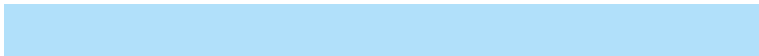
58.2838, 69.3006, 64.4359

# Triad

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



61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512



61.8984, 69.3006, 100.4031



75.1357, 69.3006, 74.2080

# Complementary

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



61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512



53.8253, 51.9796, 76.3071

# 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.



74.0835, 69.3006, 87.6673



61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512



66.3075, 69.3006, 103.7956

# Square

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



61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512



58.6888, 69.3006, 90.0927



70.7979, 69.3006, 98.8918



73.6103, 69.3006, 62.4982



# Rectangle

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



61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512



57.4493, 69.3006, 72.3291



70.7979, 69.3006, 98.8918



75.0718, 69.3006, 78.6729

# Sweetspot

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



61.1745, 69.3036, 56.0527



91.4352, 98.3659, 98.3688



59.0663, 59.4000, 54.2522



19.4651, 21.0064, 20.7503



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

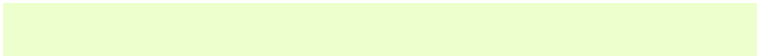


# Same Dimension

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



61.1745, 69.3036, 56.0527



81.6097, 93.8973, 70.9495



56.2533, 66.7666, 55.8224



14.3799, 15.7760, 14.5940



22.4698, 34.6161, 5.4973



1.6533, 2.4488, 0.3855



# Inverse Universe

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



53.8253, 51.9796, 76.3071



69.7436, 65.9232, 103.6563



58.9883, 54.6412, 76.5487



13.4042, 13.4764, 17.2824



9.8078, 4.1514, 41.3327

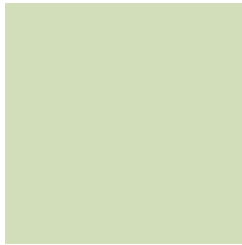


0.7745, 0.3366, 2.8694



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

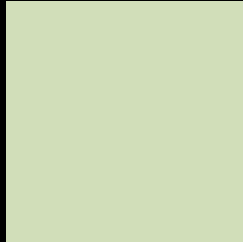
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

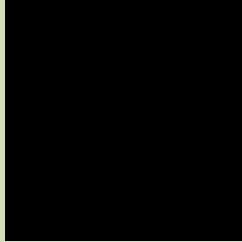
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

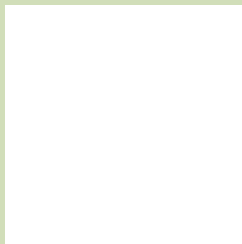
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1727, 69.3006,



# 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

61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512

### Protanopia

64.9943, 68.9831, 54.1455

### Deuteranopia

70.5890, 69.1882, 57.2112



## Tritanopia

67.1848, 69.0260, 86.1263

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512

## Protanomaly

63.4374, 68.9339, 54.7618

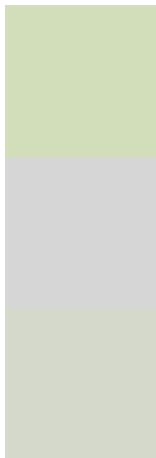
## Deuteranomaly

66.9479, 69.1734, 56.8370

## Tritanomaly

64.7777, 69.1952, 74.2318

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512

## Achromatopsia

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291

## Achromatomaly

62.7437, 67.9346, 66.3056

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512 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(209, 222, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 222, 185)  
}
```

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(209, 222, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 222, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512 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(209, 222, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 222, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 222, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 222, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 222, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 222,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.1727, 69.3006, 56.0512 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 222, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
222, 185) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor