

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.2707, 53.7311, 64.0110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.2707, 53.7311, 64.0110)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.2133, 53.6368,  
64.2534)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ECB1CC
RGB	236, 177, 204
RGB Percent	93%, 69%, 80%
CMY	0.0745, 0.3059, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.14, 0.07
HSL	333°, 61%, 81%
HSV	333°, 25%, 93%
XYZ	61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534
YIQ	197.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

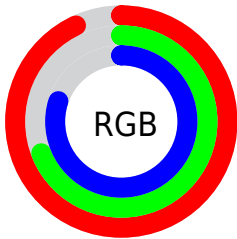
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 177, 204
Decimal	15512012
CIE Lab	78.25, 25.54, -5.26
CIE LCh	78, 26.077, 348.372
Yxy	53.6368, 0.3418, 0.2995
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293702092 (0xFFECB1CC)
YUV	197.7190, 3.0965, 33.5724
Hunter-Lab	73.2371, 21.0294, -0.7511

# Details

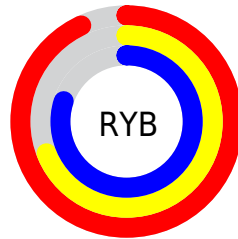
The XYZ color **61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **59.6377, 73.9429, 71.4542**, and the grayscale version is **53.4778, 56.2628, 61.2702**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.4289, 86.7578, 106.6930**, and **31.3031, 26.2010, 32.2616** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.4761, 44.5189, 55.0749**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.8859, 64.4222, 74.3675**.

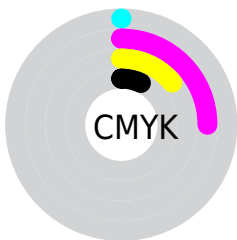
# Distribution



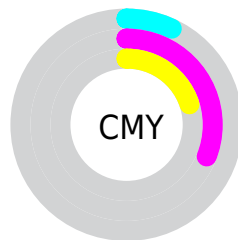
- Red (93%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534 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 61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.2133, 53.6368,  
64.2534

 61.2133, 53.6368,  
64.2534


418.8191,  
400.7235, 458.3367

 44.6505, 38.3114,  
46.4084


 105.6841, 95.5408,  
112.5788

 31.3824, 26.2244,  
32.2173


134.3228,  
122.8881, 143.8963

 21.0434, 16.9916,  
21.2613


167.7175,  
155.0115, 180.5417

 13.2684, 10.2285,  
13.1220

206.2337,  
192.2953, 222.9336

 7.6919, 5.5507,  
7.3809

250.2365,  
235.1241, 271.4905

 3.9486, 2.5739,  
3.6194

300.0915,

 1.6731, 0.9136,

283.8821, 326.6310

1.4190

356.1639,  
338.9538, 388.7735

■ 0.4393, 0.0000,  
0.1564

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.2133, 53.6368,  
64.2534

■ 61.2133, 53.6368,  
64.2534

■ 55.4761, 44.5189,  
55.0749

■ 67.8859, 64.4222,  
74.3675

■ 50.6252, 36.9770,  
46.7990

■ 75.5306, 76.9459,  
85.4422

■ 46.6137, 30.9219,  
39.3952

■ 84.1879, 91.2837,  
97.5053

■ 43.3885, 26.2525,  
32.8297

■ 88.4024, 96.5730,  
108.5889

■ 40.8899, 22.8548,  
27.0658

■ 39.0489, 20.5965,  
22.0629

■ 37.7812, 19.3152,  
17.7745

■ 37.2987, 18.9155,  
15.8701

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.6762, 53.6368, 79.1403



61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534



60.8762, 53.6368, 49.9800

# Triad

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



61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534



47.9480, 53.6368, 35.5758



44.7328, 53.6368, 82.0393

# Complementary

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



61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534



59.6377, 73.9429, 71.4542

# 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.



42.2193, 53.6368, 67.7192



61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534



43.9884, 53.6368, 41.6445

# Square

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



61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534



52.9846, 53.6368, 34.9641



41.9562, 53.6368, 52.9159



49.0270, 53.6368, 90.4960



# Rectangle

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



61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534



59.0707, 53.6368, 42.6287



41.9562, 53.6368, 52.9159



43.6643, 53.6368, 77.6515

# Sweetspot

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



61.2148, 53.6392, 64.2545



88.0977, 88.5273, 99.0851



57.0084, 50.9808, 86.1931



18.7342, 18.7475, 21.0330



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.



61.2148, 53.6392, 64.2545



69.3346, 58.1299, 70.8536



58.6433, 53.2366, 48.7828



15.3521, 15.1687, 17.1396



20.6232, 10.4520, 9.0830



1.6674, 0.8399, 0.9661



# Inverse Universe

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



61.2148, 53.6392, 64.2545



69.3346, 58.1299, 70.8536



62.7058, 74.2692, 90.3880



15.3521, 15.1687, 17.1396



20.6232, 10.4520, 9.0830

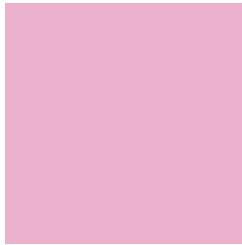


1.6674, 0.8399, 0.9661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

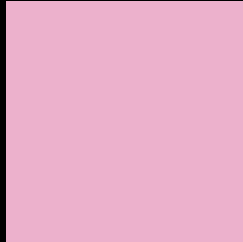
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

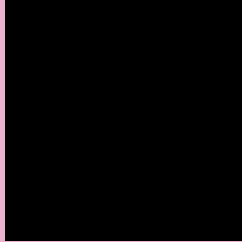
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.2133, 53.6368,



# 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

61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534

### Protanopia

52.9458, 54.2014, 71.2897

### Deuteranopia

54.9384, 53.7860, 63.3633



## Tritanopia

60.0067, 53.7526, 57.6647

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534

## Protanomaly

55.4156, 53.6037, 68.3986

## Deuteranomaly

57.1334, 53.6528, 63.8447

## Tritanomaly

60.2594, 53.5342, 59.9804

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534

## Achromatopsia

53.6758, 56.4712, 61.4971

## Achromatomaly

55.9902, 54.9941, 62.3075

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534 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(236, 177, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 177, 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(236, 177, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 177, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534 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(236, 177, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 177, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 177, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 177, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 177, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 177,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.2133, 53.6368, 64.2534 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 177, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
177, 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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