

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.5459, 68.3544, 66.5868)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.5459, 68.3544, 66.5868)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.5495, 68.4773,  
66.4734)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CDDCCB
RGB	205, 220, 203
RGB Percent	80%, 86%, 80%
CMY	0.1961, 0.1372, 0.2039
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.08, 0.14
HSL	113°, 20%, 83%
HSV	113°, 8%, 86%
XYZ	61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734
YIQ	213.5770, -3.4830, -8.4670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

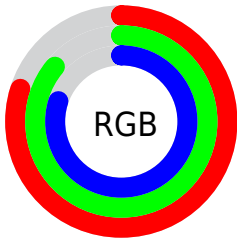
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	203, 220, 218
Decimal	13491403
CIE Lab	86.24, -8.13, 6.62
CIE LCh	86, 10.484, 140.852
Yxy	68.4773, 0.3132, 0.3485
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291681483 (0xFFCDDCCB)
YUV	213.5770, -5.2145, -7.5220
Hunter-Lab	82.7510, -12.0475, 10.2984

# Details

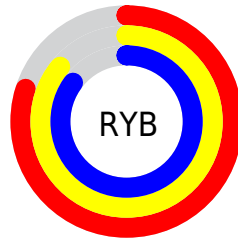
The XYZ color **61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **63.1904, 62.7865, 76.5022**, and the grayscale version is **63.6695, 66.9852, 72.9469**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **31.6424, 35.6595, 33.6490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.0848, 64.9128, 53.3956**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0546, 72.5390, 81.5449**.

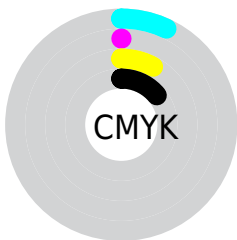
# Distribution



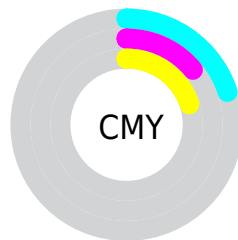
- Red (80%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734 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 61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.5495, 68.4773,  
66.4734

61.5495, 68.4773,  
66.4734

420.0297,  
455.1853, 466.5184

44.9230, 50.2861,  
48.1979

106.1678,  
117.0347, 115.7990

31.5978, 35.6408,  
33.6225

134.8903,  
148.1697, 147.6862

21.2085, 24.1569,  
22.3288

168.3755,  
184.3881, 184.9476

13.3899, 15.4501,  
13.8980

206.9888,  
226.0744, 228.0019

7.7764, 9.1359,  
7.9118

251.0955,  
273.6128, 277.2676

4.0028, 4.8299,  
3.9516

301.0610,

1.7037, 2.1478,

327.3878, 333.1632

1.5988

357.2506,  
387.7839, 396.1073

0.4586, 0.6913,  
0.2900

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

61.5495, 68.4773,  
66.4734

61.5495, 68.4773,  
66.4734

54.0848, 64.9128,  
53.3956

70.0546, 72.5390,  
81.5449

47.6151, 61.8181,  
42.2237

79.6320, 77.1070,  
98.6840

42.0997, 59.1762,  
32.8702

84.8845, 79.6690,  
105.5115

37.4933, 56.9656,  
25.2389

■ 33.7466, 55.1634,  
19.2247

■ 30.8058, 53.7442,  
14.7111

■ 28.6107, 52.6799,  
11.5658

■ 27.0927, 51.9385,  
9.6340

■ 26.1656, 51.4803,  
8.7011

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.4462, 68.4773, 62.8071



61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734



60.6067, 68.4773, 72.4653

# Triad

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



61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734



64.3500, 68.4773, 88.4796



69.5234, 68.4773, 69.9245

# Complementary

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



61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734



63.1904, 62.7865, 76.5022

# 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.



69.7799, 68.4773, 76.6950



61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734



66.7530, 68.4773, 87.6949

# Square

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



61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734



62.1971, 68.4773, 85.3596



68.7546, 68.4773, 83.2775

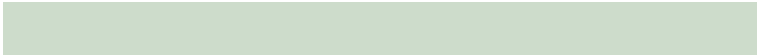


68.0623, 68.4773, 64.7123



# Rectangle

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



61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734



60.6296, 68.4773, 77.0929



68.7546, 68.4773, 83.2775



69.7548, 68.4773, 72.0835

# Sweetspot

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



61.5514, 68.4802, 66.4749



92.6033, 98.8323, 104.5561



65.2999, 69.5353, 66.4810



19.8466, 21.1664, 22.4248



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

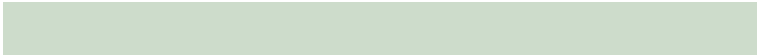


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

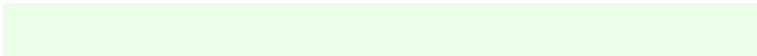


# Same Dimension

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



61.5514, 68.4802, 66.4749



84.5106, 94.9685, 90.2577



61.7615, 68.5010, 70.4419



13.0280, 14.6792, 13.8723



15.3169, 30.1936, 5.0207



1.0407, 1.9810, 0.3275



# Inverse Universe

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



63.1904, 62.7865, 76.5022



87.1748, 85.7131, 106.5574



62.9814, 62.7724, 72.2616



13.4558, 13.1931, 16.4895



20.7202, 9.8058, 40.5390

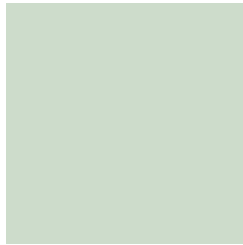


1.3859, 0.6577, 2.6284



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

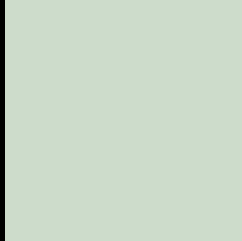
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

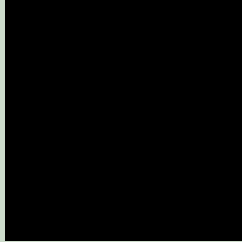
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

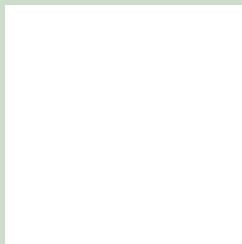
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.5495, 68.4773,



# 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

61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734

### Protanopia

65.1572, 68.4590, 64.4233

### Deuteranopia

69.5105, 68.0448, 67.2280



## Tritanopia

65.8422, 68.6966, 86.8803

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734

## Protanomaly

63.6744, 68.4417, 65.1129

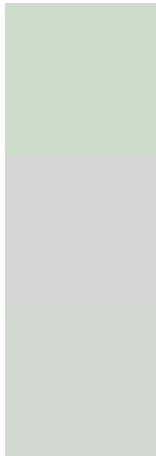
## Deuteranomaly

66.1211, 67.7775, 66.7241

## Tritanomaly

64.0101, 68.3095, 78.9186

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734

## Achromatopsia

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291

## Achromatomaly

63.0527, 67.6138, 70.7003

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734 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(205, 220, 203) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 220, 203)  
}
```

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(205, 220, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 220, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734 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(205, 220, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 220, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 220, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 220, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 220, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 220,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.5495, 68.4773, 66.4734 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 220, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
220, 203) }
```

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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