

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.8101, 62.9195, 69.5089)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.8101, 62.9195, 69.5089)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.6588, 62.8650,  
69.2060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8CDD1
RGB	216, 205, 209
RGB Percent	85%, 80%, 82%
CMY	0.1529, 0.1961, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.03, 0.15
HSL	338°, 12%, 83%
HSV	338°, 5%, 85%
XYZ	61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060
YIQ	208.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

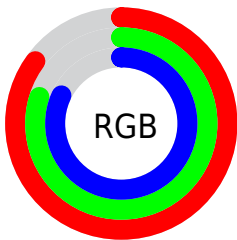
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 205, 209
Decimal	14208465
CIE Lab	83.37, 4.51, -0.63
CIE LCh	83, 4.554, 352.060
Yxy	62.8650, 0.3183, 0.3245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292398545 (0xFFD8CDD1)
YUV	208.7450, 0.1257, 6.3626
Hunter-Lab	79.2875, 0.0595, 3.7500

# Details

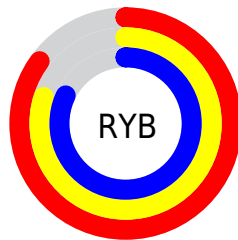
The XYZ color **61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **61.6187, 66.8459, 71.9454**, and the grayscale version is **60.4365, 63.5839, 69.2428**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **31.6809, 32.0768, 35.5320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.2152, 52.5849, 59.0187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.9662, 74.6359, 80.4077**.

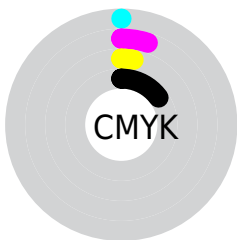
# Distribution



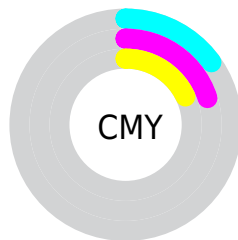
- Red (85%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060 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 61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.6588, 62.8650,  
69.2060

■ 61.6588, 62.8650,  
69.2060

420.4228,  
435.0794, 476.4708

■ 45.0116, 45.7320,  
50.4067

106.3250,  
108.9747, 119.7462

■ 31.6679, 32.0344,  
35.3632

135.0747,  
138.7202, 152.3242

■ 21.2623, 21.3878,  
23.6570

168.5892,  
173.4387, 190.3322

■ 13.4294, 13.4077,  
14.8695

207.2341,  
213.5146, 234.1887

■ 7.8039, 7.7099,  
8.5823

251.3745,  
259.3322, 284.3123

■ 4.0205, 3.9099,  
4.3767

301.3758,

■ 1.7137, 1.6233,

311.2759, 341.1215

1.8342

357.6035,  
369.7302, 405.0348

■ 0.4648, 0.3732,  
0.4504

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.6588, 62.8650,  
69.2060

■ 61.6588, 62.8650,  
69.2060

■ 55.2152, 52.5849,  
59.0187

■ 68.9662, 74.6359,  
80.4077

■ 49.5973, 43.7279,  
49.8127

■ 77.1631, 87.9456,  
92.6475

■ 44.7720, 36.2331,  
41.5586

■ 81.3740, 93.0370,  
104.3182

■ 40.7020, 30.0320,  
34.2242

■ 82.1292, 93.3391,  
108.2953

■ 37.3466, 25.0502,  
27.7752

■ 34.6612, 21.2056,  
22.1752

■ 32.5960, 18.4059,  
17.3844

■ 31.0935, 16.5441,  
13.3594

■ 30.0841, 15.4893,  
10.0511

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.2670, 62.8650, 71.8603



61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060



61.5351, 62.8650, 66.4197

# Triad

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



61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060



59.0384, 62.8650, 63.5143



58.5872, 62.8650, 72.8448

# Complementary

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



61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060



61.6187, 66.8459, 71.9454

# 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.



58.0023, 62.8650, 70.5198



61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060



58.2608, 62.8650, 65.1480

# Square

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



61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060



60.0149, 62.8650, 63.1845



57.8835, 62.8650, 67.6981



59.4884, 62.8650, 73.9987



# Rectangle

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



61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060



61.1775, 62.8650, 64.8575



57.8835, 62.8650, 67.6981



58.3475, 62.8650, 72.1713

# Sweetspot

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



61.6606, 62.8677, 69.2074



92.9262, 96.5817, 105.6352



61.3699, 62.6155, 73.8180



19.9123, 20.7083, 22.6446



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.



61.6606, 62.8677, 69.2074



88.8331, 90.0122, 99.2870



61.5242, 63.3770, 66.7512



13.0092, 13.1362, 14.5056



17.6340, 8.9899, 5.3766



1.1027, 0.5579, 0.5302



# Inverse Universe

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



61.6606, 62.8677, 69.2074



88.8331, 90.0122, 99.2870



61.7553, 66.3022, 74.5092



13.0092, 13.1362, 14.5056



17.6340, 8.9899, 5.3766

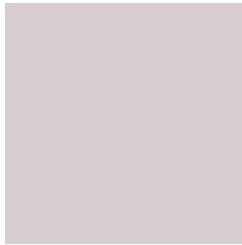


1.1027, 0.5579, 0.5302



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

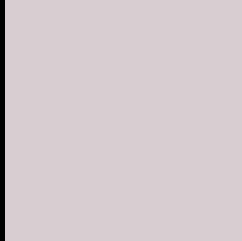
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

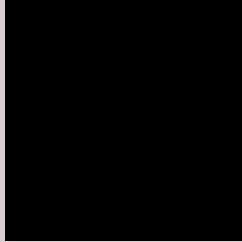
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

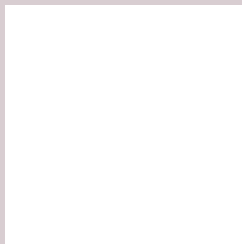
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060.



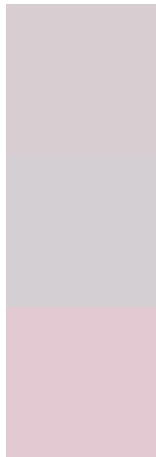
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.6588, 62.8650,



# 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

61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060

### Protanopia

60.8097, 63.1277, 69.9526

### Deuteranopia

64.1981, 62.7573, 69.7025



## Tritanopia

63.0556, 62.7318, 75.8029

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060

## Protanomaly

61.1447, 62.9419, 69.8991

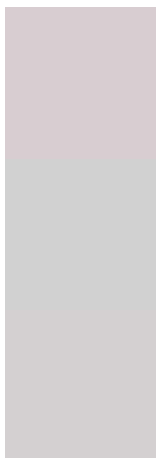
## Deuteranomaly

63.1848, 62.5822, 69.7221

## Tritanomaly

62.4739, 62.8437, 73.1273

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

61.2159, 63.7122, 69.3929

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060 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(216, 205, 209) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 205, 209)  
}
```

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(216, 205, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 205, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060 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(216, 205, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 205, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 205, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 205, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 205, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 205,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.6588, 62.8650, 69.2060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 205, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
205, 209) }
```

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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