

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.8833, 63.6429, 62.4498)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.8833, 63.6429, 62.4498)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.7795, 63.4355,  
62.4142)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DCCEC6
RGB	220, 206, 198
RGB Percent	86%, 81%, 78%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1921, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.10, 0.14
HSL	22°, 24%, 82%
HSV	22°, 10%, 86%
XYZ	61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142
YIQ	209.2740, 10.9120, 0.4800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

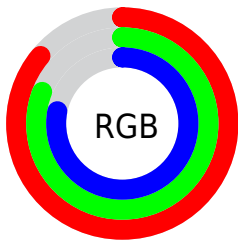
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 211, 198
Decimal	14470854
CIE Lab	83.67, 3.50, 5.71
CIE LCh	84, 6.696, 58.478
Yxy	63.4355, 0.3293, 0.3381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292660934 (0xFFDCCEC6)
YUV	209.2740, -5.5581, 9.4067
Hunter-Lab	79.6464, -0.9237, 9.2904

# Details

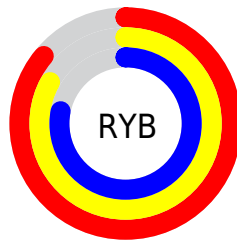
The XYZ color **61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **59.7501, 64.2586, 76.9646**, and the grayscale version is **60.8148, 63.9819, 69.6763**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **31.7793, 32.4694, 30.9778** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.2038, 56.0539, 48.9322**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.0274, 71.5702, 77.9402**.

# Distribution



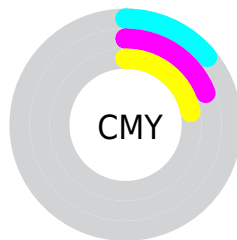
- Red (86%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142 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 61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.7795, 63.4355,  
62.4142

■ 61.7795, 63.4355,  
62.4142

420.8567,  
437.1483, 451.4896

■ 45.1095, 46.1936,  
44.9295

106.4985,  
109.7976, 109.9013

■ 31.7453, 32.3986,  
31.0594

135.2782,  
139.6865, 140.7409

■ 21.3216, 21.6662,  
20.3852

168.8252,  
174.5600, 176.8691

■ 13.4731, 13.6118,  
12.4885

207.5048,  
214.8023, 218.7046

■ 7.8344, 7.8512,  
6.9507

251.6824,  
260.7979, 266.6658

■ 4.0401, 3.9999,  
3.3533

301.7234,

■ 1.7248, 1.6735,

312.9312, 321.1714

1.2778

357.9930,  
371.5865, 382.6398

■ 0.4717, 0.4064,  
0.0435

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.7795, 63.4355,  
62.4142

■ 61.7795, 63.4355,  
62.4142

■ 56.2038, 56.0539,  
48.9322

■ 68.0274, 71.5702,  
77.9402

■ 51.2714, 49.3952,  
37.4044

■ 74.9646, 80.4706,  
95.5870

■ 46.9591, 43.4392,  
27.7398

■ 81.1306, 89.5661,  
107.6197

■ 43.2399, 38.1614,  
19.8391

■ 83.3254, 93.9558,  
108.3513

■ 40.0848, 33.5362,  
13.5932

■ 37.4621, 29.5358,  
8.8809

■ 35.3363, 26.1302,  
5.5642

■ 33.6665, 23.2861,  
3.4794

■ 32.3873, 20.9595,  
2.3386

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.8056, 63.4355, 65.2919



61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142



60.3685, 63.4355, 61.3099

# Triad

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



61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142



57.5191, 63.4355, 68.8562



61.6478, 63.4355, 76.4131

# Complementary

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



61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142



59.7501, 64.2586, 76.9646

# 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.



60.2187, 63.4355, 77.4598



61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142



57.8493, 63.4355, 72.9921

# Square

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



61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142



57.9222, 63.4355, 64.9347



58.8316, 63.4355, 76.1839



62.7287, 63.4355, 73.3782



# Rectangle

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



61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142



59.4045, 63.4355, 61.6925



58.8316, 63.4355, 76.1839



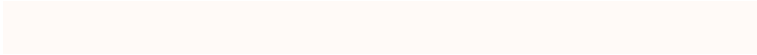
61.1914, 63.4355, 77.0144

# Sweetspot

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



61.7813, 63.4383, 62.4156



92.3096, 96.4511, 102.0308



61.6315, 60.3733, 70.8915



19.6045, 20.4450, 21.4556



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

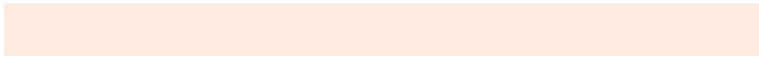


# Same Dimension

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



61.7813, 63.4383, 62.4156



84.6101, 86.3860, 83.0205



64.4444, 68.7647, 63.3033



13.4420, 13.8233, 13.6853



19.1046, 12.4947, 1.4048



1.3180, 0.9702, 0.1178

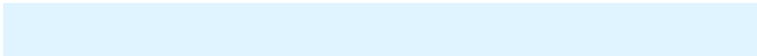


# Inverse Universe

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



59.7501, 64.2586, 76.9646



81.2252, 87.7525, 107.2646



57.1644, 59.0872, 76.1027



13.0258, 13.9914, 16.6662



13.1912, 14.2519, 41.7940

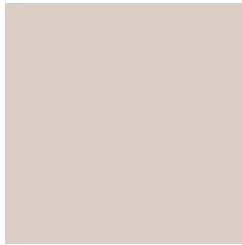


0.9355, 1.0850, 2.7346



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142 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 61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

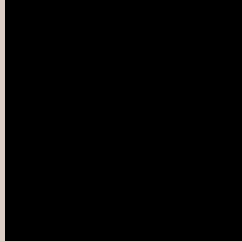
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142.



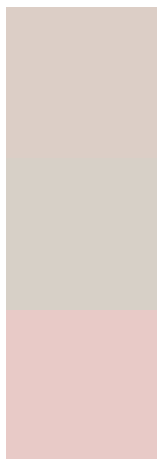
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.7795, 63.4355,



# 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

61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142

### Protanopia

60.8890, 63.6823, 63.1156

### Deuteranopia

64.7080, 63.5204, 62.8830



## Tritanopia

64.5735, 63.5143, 75.8739

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142

## Protanomaly

61.2369, 63.5009, 63.0622

## Deuteranomaly

63.6596, 63.3294, 62.9014

## Tritanomaly

63.4749, 63.4185, 70.5235

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

61.0159, 63.6657, 66.8304

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142 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(220, 206, 198) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 206, 198)  
}
```

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(220, 206, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 206, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142 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(220, 206, 198) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 206, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 206, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 206, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 206, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 206,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.7795, 63.4355, 62.4142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 206, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
206, 198) }
```

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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