

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.9024, 62.4805, 63.1963)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.9024, 62.4805, 63.1963)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.9055, 62.4116,  
63.4275)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DECBC8
RGB	222, 203, 200
RGB Percent	87%, 80%, 78%
CMY	0.1294, 0.2039, 0.2157
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.10, 0.13
HSL	8°, 25%, 83%
HSV	8°, 10%, 87%
XYZ	61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275
YIQ	208.3390, 12.2870, 3.0950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

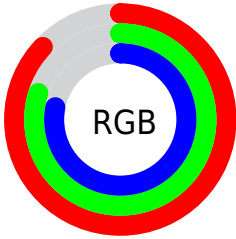
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 203, 200
Decimal	14601160
CIE Lab	83.13, 6.12, 3.88
CIE LCh	83, 7.248, 32.404
Yxy	62.4116, 0.3297, 0.3324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292791240 (0xFFDECBC8)
YUV	208.3390, -4.1111, 11.9807
Hunter-Lab	79.0010, 1.6215, 7.6986

# Details

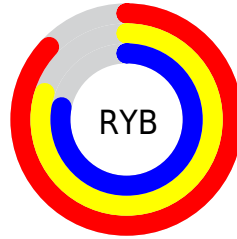
The XYZ color **61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **62.3356, 68.2152, 78.9894**, and the grayscale version is **60.1959, 63.3308, 68.9672**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **31.8721, 31.7857, 31.6495** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.2470, 52.9492, 49.3234**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.5040, 73.1497, 79.7051**.

# Distribution



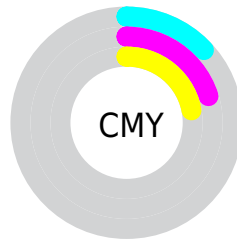
- Red (87%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275 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 61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.9055, 62.4116,  
63.4275

61.9055, 62.4116,  
63.4275

421.3094,  
433.4309, 455.2699

45.2117, 45.3654,  
45.7439

106.6796,  
108.3202, 111.3776

31.8262, 31.7453,  
31.6966

135.4907,  
137.9513, 142.4811

21.3837, 21.1670,  
20.8670

169.0714,  
172.5462, 178.8951

13.5188, 13.2462,  
12.8365

207.7874,  
212.4893, 221.0380

7.8662, 7.5983,  
7.1866

252.0037,  
258.1649, 269.3284

4.0605, 3.8390,  
3.4989

302.0860,

1.7364, 1.5839,

309.9574, 324.1848

1.3547

358.3994,  
368.2513, 386.0258

■ 0.4789, 0.3467,  
0.1060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.9055, 62.4116,  
63.4275

■ 61.9055, 62.4116,  
63.4275

■ 55.2470, 52.9492,  
49.3234

■ 69.5040, 73.1497,  
79.7051

■ 49.4868, 44.7070,  
37.2969

■ 78.0718, 85.1998,  
98.2385

■ 44.5877, 37.6378,  
27.2507

■ 83.9345, 94.2698,  
108.3798

■ 40.5079, 31.6880,  
19.0784

■ 37.2022, 26.7999,  
12.6635

■ 34.6207, 22.9107,  
7.8764

■ 32.7078, 19.9506,  
4.5695

■ 31.3991, 17.8410,  
2.5682

■ 30.6023, 16.4835,  
1.5745

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.3876, 62.4116, 67.5936



61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275



60.7296, 62.4116, 60.5787

# Triad

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



61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275



56.6853, 62.4116, 64.0293



59.4471, 62.4116, 76.9638

# Complementary

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



61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275



62.3356, 68.2152, 78.9894

# 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.



57.9330, 62.4116, 75.9084



61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275



56.3553, 62.4116, 68.3189

# Square

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



61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275



57.7174, 62.4116, 60.9152



56.8082, 62.4116, 72.6943



60.9527, 62.4116, 75.5187



# Rectangle

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



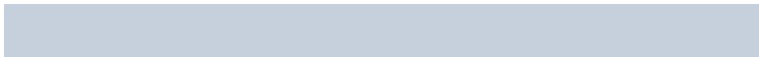
61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275



59.7202, 62.4116, 59.7419



56.8082, 62.4116, 72.6943



58.9222, 62.4116, 76.8897

# Sweetspot

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



61.9072, 62.4144, 63.4288



91.7714, 95.3747, 101.8514



63.5743, 61.9571, 75.6729



19.4597, 20.1554, 21.4073



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

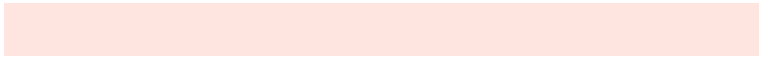


# Same Dimension

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



61.9072, 62.4144, 63.4288



82.6516, 82.4689, 82.3677



64.5801, 67.7600, 64.3198



13.8574, 14.0008, 14.2788



18.2203, 9.8785, 0.9464



1.3121, 0.7830, 0.0820

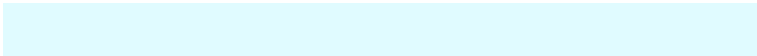


# Inverse Universe

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



62.3356, 68.2152, 78.9894



83.3562, 92.0145, 107.9750



59.5773, 62.6985, 78.0700



13.9487, 15.2364, 17.5934



19.0478, 25.5651, 44.9790

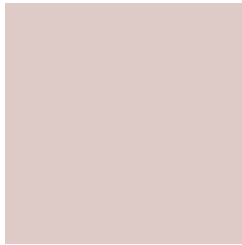


1.3650, 1.8614, 3.1326



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

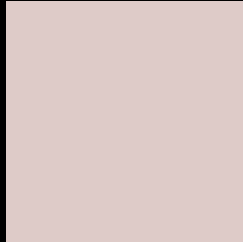
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

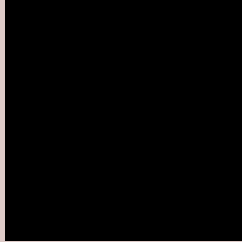
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.9055, 62.4116,



# 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

61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275

### Protanopia

59.8834, 62.4039, 64.7661

### Deuteranopia

63.8300, 62.3486, 63.9286



## Tritanopia

64.0218, 62.5784, 73.6703

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275

## Protanomaly

60.6928, 62.4786, 64.1191

## Deuteranomaly

63.1078, 62.3212, 63.9614

## Tritanomaly

63.1848, 62.5822, 69.7221

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275

## Achromatopsia

59.9535, 63.0757, 68.6895

## Achromatomaly

60.5313, 62.6965, 66.6689

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275 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(222, 203, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 203, 200)  
}
```

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(222, 203, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 203, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275 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(222, 203, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 203, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 203, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 203, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 203, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 203,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.9055, 62.4116, 63.4275 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 203, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
203, 200) }
```

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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