

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.9916, 69.4068, 67.6824)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.9916, 69.4068, 67.6824)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(62.0426, 69.4877,  
67.9001)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CCDECD
RGB	204, 222, 205
RGB Percent	80%, 87%, 80%
CMY	0.2000, 0.1294, 0.1961
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.08, 0.13
HSL	123°, 21%, 84%
HSV	123°, 8%, 87%
XYZ	62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001
YIQ	214.6800, -5.2710, -9.1030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

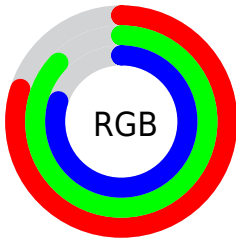
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	204, 221, 222
Decimal	13426381
CIE Lab	86.74, -9.14, 6.28
CIE LCh	87, 11.083, 145.510
Yxy	69.4877, 0.3111, 0.3484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291616461 (0xFFCCDECD)
YUV	214.6800, -4.7722, -9.3664
Hunter-Lab	83.3593, -13.0249, 10.0570

# Details

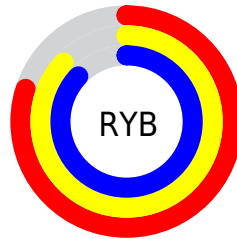
The XYZ color **62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **64.7708, 63.9376, 77.3374**, and the grayscale version is **64.4104, 67.7647, 73.7958**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **31.9823, 36.3558, 34.6099** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.0224, 65.6282, 55.1866**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.2732, 73.9359, 82.4437**.

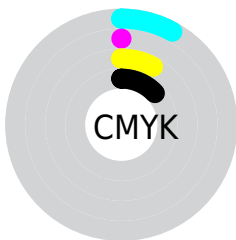
# Distribution



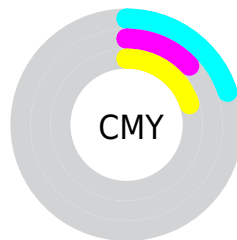
- Red (80%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (80%)



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



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (13%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001 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 62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62.0426, 69.4877,  
67.9001

■ 62.0426, 69.4877,  
67.9001

421.8015,  
458.7492, 471.7304

■ 45.3229, 51.1090,  
49.3503

106.8767,  
118.4779, 117.8621

■ 31.9142, 36.2954,  
34.5299

135.7217,  
149.8582, 150.1113

■ 21.4512, 24.6624,  
23.0203

169.3393,  
186.3411, 187.7641

■ 13.5685, 15.8257,  
14.4031

208.0946,  
228.3110, 231.2390

■ 7.9009, 9.4009,  
8.2596

252.3532,  
276.1524, 280.9546

■ 4.0829, 5.0036,  
4.1714

302.4803,

■ 1.7491, 2.2494,

330.2497, 337.3293

1.7198

358.8413,  
390.9871, 400.7817

■ 0.4867, 0.7467,  
0.3743

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 62.0426, 69.4877,  
67.9001

■ 62.0426, 69.4877,  
67.9001

■ 54.0224, 65.6282,  
55.1866

■ 71.2732, 73.9359,  
82.4437

■ 47.1570, 62.3245,  
44.2263

■ 81.7555, 78.9868,  
98.8810

■ 41.3948, 59.5535,  
34.9438

■ 85.4126, 80.7252,  
105.6875

■ 36.6785, 57.2873,  
27.2563

■ 32.9450, 55.4956,  
21.0740

■ 30.1249, 54.1446,  
16.2983

■ 28.1395, 53.1961,  
12.8187

■ 26.8969, 52.6053,  
10.5083

■ 26.2709, 52.3106,  
9.2143

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.9333, 69.4877, 63.5535



62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001



61.2248, 69.4877, 74.5540

# Triad

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



62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001



65.6585, 69.4877, 90.7196



70.6231, 69.4877, 69.7075

# Complementary

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



62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001



64.7708, 63.9376, 77.3374

# 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.



71.1138, 69.4877, 76.7775



62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001



68.2046, 69.4877, 89.2146

# Square

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



62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001



63.2776, 69.4877, 87.9794



70.2180, 69.4877, 83.9903



68.8939, 69.4877, 64.5484



# Rectangle

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



62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001



61.3821, 69.4877, 79.5217



70.2180, 69.4877, 83.9903



70.9403, 69.4877, 71.9259

# Sweetspot

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



62.0445, 69.4907, 67.9016



92.4326, 98.7392, 104.7801



66.8726, 71.9935, 67.4993



19.8118, 21.1474, 22.4704



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

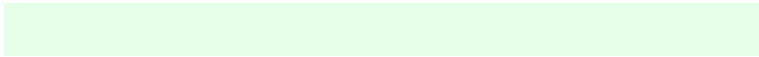


# Same Dimension

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



62.0445, 69.4907, 67.9016



82.6449, 94.0252, 89.3324



63.1501, 69.9329, 73.7237



13.5595, 15.3495, 14.7156



15.5691, 31.0525, 5.4538



1.0902, 2.1568, 0.4361



# Inverse Universe

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



64.7708, 63.9376, 77.3374



87.2206, 84.7048, 105.1692



63.6157, 63.4755, 71.2547



14.2604, 13.9218, 17.1415



24.7922, 11.9839, 37.1673

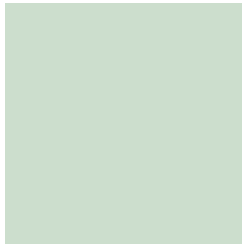


1.7286, 0.8347, 2.6299



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

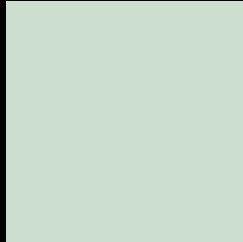
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001 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

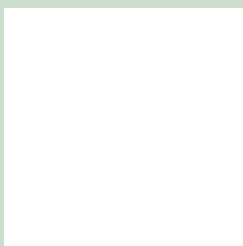
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.0426, 69.4877,



# 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

62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001

### Protanopia

65.9570, 69.2233, 65.7622

### Deuteranopia

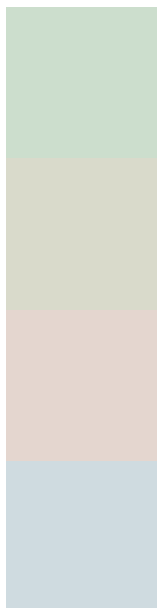
70.7074, 69.3480, 69.3333



## Tritanopia

66.3613, 69.6963, 88.5524

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001

## Protanomaly

64.4662, 69.2063, 66.4603

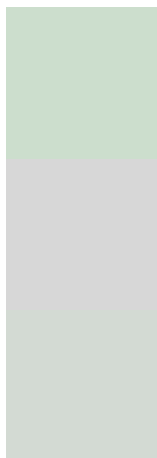
## Deuteranomaly

67.3040, 69.0921, 68.8203

## Tritanomaly

64.5182, 69.3103, 80.4988

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

63.6932, 68.6948, 71.5305

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001 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(204, 222, 205) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 222, 205)  
}
```

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(204, 222, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 222, 205) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001 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(204, 222, 205) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 222, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 222, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 222, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 222, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 222,  
205) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 62.0426, 69.4877, 67.9001 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 222, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
222, 205) }
```

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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