

# Converting Colors

XYZ(62.1011, 62.9246, 68.4993)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(62.1011, 62.9246, 68.4993)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(61.8915, 62.6452,  
68.5042)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DACCD0
RGB	218, 204, 208
RGB Percent	85%, 80%, 82%
CMY	0.1451, 0.2000, 0.1843
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.05, 0.15
HSL	343°, 16%, 83%
HSV	343°, 6%, 85%
XYZ	61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042
YIQ	208.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

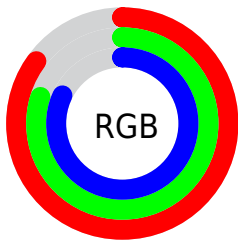
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 204, 208
Decimal	14339280
CIE Lab	83.26, 5.55, -0.25
CIE LCh	83, 5.559, 357.467
Yxy	62.6452, 0.3206, 0.3245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292529360 (0xFFDACCD0)
YUV	208.6420, -0.3165, 8.2070
Hunter-Lab	79.1487, 1.0704, 4.0879

# Details

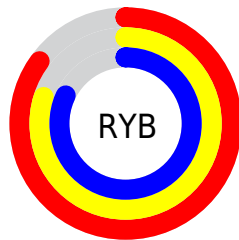
The XYZ color **61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **62.1132, 67.8369, 73.4418**, and the grayscale version is **60.3714, 63.5154, 69.1683**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **31.8433, 31.9323, 35.0571** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.2455, 52.2702, 57.2943**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.4545, 74.5514, 80.9498**.

# Distribution



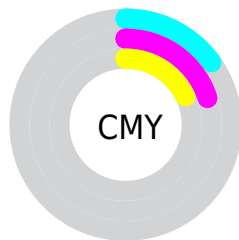
- Red (85%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (82%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (15%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042 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 61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.8915, 62.6452,  
68.5042

■ 61.8915, 62.6452,  
68.5042

421.2591,  
434.2807, 473.9268

■ 45.2003, 45.5542,  
49.8388

106.6595,  
108.6575, 118.7342

■ 31.8172, 31.8942,  
34.9150

135.4671,  
138.3476, 151.1358

■ 21.3768, 21.2807,  
23.3144

169.0441,  
173.0062, 188.9533

■ 13.5137, 13.3293,  
14.6184

207.7560,  
213.0177, 232.6051

■ 7.8627, 7.6557,  
8.4083

251.9681,  
258.7665, 282.5098

■ 4.0583, 3.8755,  
4.2658

302.0457,

■ 1.7351, 1.6041,

310.6370, 339.0860

1.7723

358.3543,  
369.0136, 402.7522

■ 0.4781, 0.3604,  
0.4096

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.8915, 62.6452,  
68.5042

■ 61.8915, 62.6452,  
68.5042

■ 55.2455, 52.2702,  
57.2943

■ 69.4545, 74.5514,  
80.9498

■ 49.4758, 43.3562,  
47.2776

■ 77.9626, 88.0391,  
94.6638

■ 44.5466, 35.8395,  
38.4152

■ 82.6801, 93.6281,  
108.0929

■ 40.4173, 29.6487,  
30.6641

■ 82.7239, 93.6456,  
108.3231

■ 37.0440, 24.7059,  
23.9788

■ 34.3784, 20.9250,  
18.3105

■ 32.3662, 18.2091,  
13.6062

■ 30.9449, 16.4449,  
9.8073

■ 30.0365, 15.4902,  
6.8470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.5208, 62.6452, 71.8478



61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042



61.6257, 62.6452, 65.1896

# Triad

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



61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042



58.4782, 62.6452, 62.4801



58.3028, 62.6452, 73.9693

# Complementary

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



61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042



62.1132, 67.8369, 73.4418

# 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.



57.5065, 62.6452, 71.3223



61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042



57.6068, 62.6452, 64.6971

# Square

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



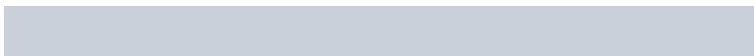
61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042



59.6450, 62.6452, 61.7821



57.2535, 62.6452, 67.9166



59.4399, 62.6452, 75.0689



# Rectangle

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



61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042



61.1253, 62.6452, 63.4278



57.2535, 62.6452, 67.9166



57.9870, 62.6452, 73.2267

# Sweetspot

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



61.8933, 62.6479, 68.5056



92.8633, 96.5566, 105.3043



61.9231, 62.5166, 75.1338



19.8995, 20.7031, 22.5772



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.



61.8933, 62.6479, 68.5056



86.6253, 86.7644, 94.9508



62.0790, 63.7964, 66.1720



13.2081, 13.1124, 14.3573



17.8874, 9.1560, 3.7870



1.1955, 0.6079, 0.4387



# Inverse Universe

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



61.8933, 62.6479, 68.5056



86.6253, 86.7644, 94.9508



61.9102, 66.6040, 75.9235



13.2081, 13.1124, 14.3573



17.8874, 9.1560, 3.7870

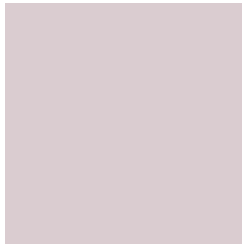


1.1955, 0.6079, 0.4387



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

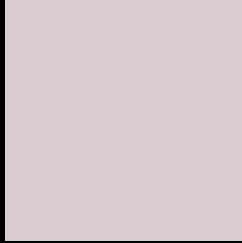
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

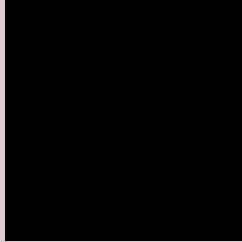
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

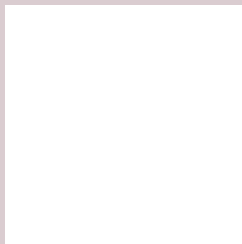
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042.



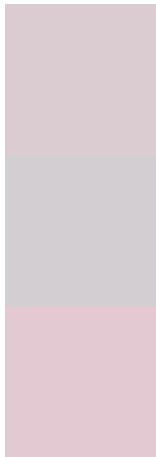
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.8915, 62.6452,



# 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

61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042

### Protanopia

60.1583, 62.4477, 69.2045

### Deuteranopia

64.0738, 62.7076, 69.0483



## Tritanopia

62.9888, 62.3631, 75.0471

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042

## Protanomaly

60.7805, 62.4122, 69.1649

## Deuteranomaly

63.3696, 62.6918, 69.0824

## Tritanomaly

62.7070, 62.6270, 72.4015

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

60.9728, 63.2261, 69.3119

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042 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(218, 204, 208) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 204, 208)  
}
```

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(218, 204, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 204, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042 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(218, 204, 208) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 204, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 204, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 204, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 204, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 204,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.8915, 62.6452, 68.5042 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 204, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
204, 208) }
```

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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