

# Converting Colors

XYZ(62.1817, 65.4167, 71.2462)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(62.1817, 65.4167, 71.2462)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.9161, 65.1406,  
70.9381)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3D3D3
RGB	211, 211, 211
RGB Percent	83%, 83%, 83%
CMY	0.1725, 0.1725, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	124°, 0%, 83%
HSV	124°, 0%, 83%
XYZ	61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381
YIQ	211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

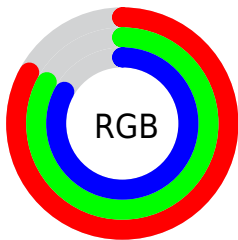
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	211, 211, 211
Decimal	13882323
CIE Lab	84.56, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	85, 0.010, 296.363
Yxy	65.1406, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292072403 (0xFFD3D3D3)
YUV	211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	80.7097, -4.3066, 4.3851

# Details

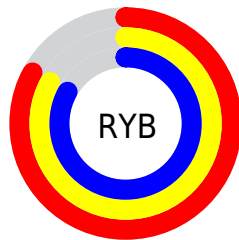
The XYZ color **61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**, and the color name is **lightgray**. A complement of this color would be **61.9185, 65.1422, 70.9415**, and the grayscale version is **61.9185, 65.1431, 70.9408**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **32.0474, 33.7164, 36.7171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.9340, 61.2967, 58.4053**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.0007, 69.5213, 85.1186**.

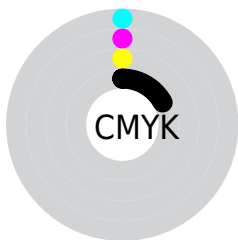
# Distribution



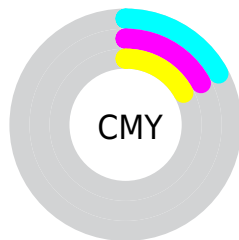
- Red (83%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (83%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381 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 61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.9161, 65.1406,  
70.9381

■ 61.9161, 65.1406,  
70.9381

421.3474,  
443.2971, 482.7148

■ 45.2203, 47.5751,  
51.8102

106.6949,  
112.2520, 122.2392

■ 31.8330, 33.4905,  
36.4726

135.5085,  
142.5666, 155.2495

■ 21.3889, 22.5025,  
24.5068

169.0922,  
177.8998, 193.7242

■ 13.5226, 14.2266,  
15.4943

207.8111,  
218.6359, 238.0821

■ 7.8689, 8.2784,  
9.0166

252.0308,  
265.1592, 288.7415

■ 4.0623, 4.2736,  
4.6550

302.1165,

■ 1.7374, 1.8278,

317.8543, 346.1211

1.9912

358.4336,  
377.1054, 410.6394

■ 0.4795, 0.5044,  
0.5498

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.9161, 65.1406,  
70.9381

■ 61.9161, 65.1406,  
70.9381

■ 53.9340, 61.2967,  
58.4053

■ 71.0007, 69.5213,  
85.1186

■ 47.0072, 57.9610,  
47.4562

■ 81.2217, 74.4495,  
100.9989

■ 41.0931, 55.1147,  
38.0293

■ 82.5856, 75.0711,  
104.7452

■ 36.1443, 52.7348,  
30.0570

■ 32.1095, 50.7964,  
23.4670

■ 28.9325, 49.2724,  
18.1807

■ 26.5513, 48.1324,  
14.1115

■ 24.8951, 47.3422,  
11.1625

■ 23.8808, 46.8611,  
9.2220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.9139, 65.1406, 70.9394



61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381



61.9178, 65.1406, 70.9339

# Triad

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



61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381



61.9166, 65.1406, 70.9168



61.9099, 65.1406, 70.9263

# Complementary

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



61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381



61.9185, 65.1422, 70.9415

# 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.



61.9106, 65.1406, 70.9202



61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381



61.9145, 65.1406, 70.9147

# Square

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



61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381



61.9180, 65.1406, 70.9216



61.9123, 65.1406, 70.9160



61.9103, 65.1406, 70.9325



# Rectangle

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



61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381



61.9184, 65.1406, 70.9299



61.9123, 65.1406, 70.9160



61.9100, 65.1406, 70.9241

# Sweetspot

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



61.9179, 65.1434, 70.9395

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



61.9190, 65.1439, 70.9394



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



61.9179, 65.1434, 70.9395

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



61.9182, 65.1435, 70.9408



13.3056, 13.9985, 15.2444



14.1157, 28.1392, 4.9894



0.8000, 1.5777, 0.3355



# Inverse Universe

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



61.9185, 65.1422, 70.9415

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



61.9183, 65.1421, 70.9402



13.3056, 13.9985, 15.2444



22.3659, 10.8192, 33.1628

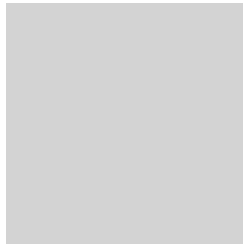


1.2604, 0.6089, 1.9062



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381 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 61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381 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

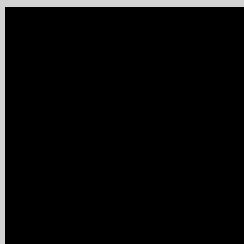
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

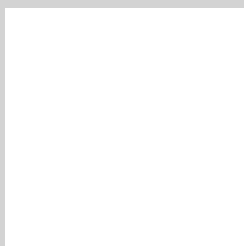


# XYZ 61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381.



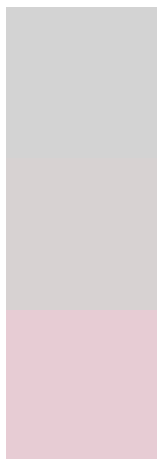
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.9161, 65.1406,



# 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

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

### Protanopia

62.7038, 65.1934, 70.2515

### Deuteranopia

66.4315, 64.9281, 71.3184



## Tritanopia

63.8316, 65.1833, 80.4515

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

## Protanomaly

62.4110, 65.0425, 70.2378

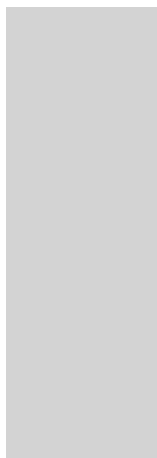
## Deuteranomaly

64.9370, 65.2264, 71.4548

## Tritanomaly

63.1162, 65.2575, 76.9795

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

## Achromatopsia

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

## Achromatomaly

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381 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(211, 211, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 211, 211)  
}
```

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(211, 211, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 211, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381 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(211, 211, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 211, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 211, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 211, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 211, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 211,  
211) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 211, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
211, 211) }
```

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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