

# Converting Colors

XYZ(62.2799, 62.2478, 90.4302)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(62.2799, 62.2478, 90.4302)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(62.3497, 62.3969,  
90.4190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CDCCEF
RGB	205, 204, 239
RGB Percent	80%, 80%, 94%
CMY	0.1961, 0.2000, 0.0627
CMYK	0.14, 0.15, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	242°, 52%, 87%
HSV	242°, 15%, 94%
XYZ	62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190
YIQ	208.2890, -10.6390, 11.0970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

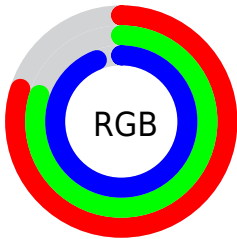
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	205, 204, 239
Decimal	13487343
CIE Lab	83.12, 7.19, -17.08
CIE LCh	83, 18.534, 292.815
Yxy	62.3969, 0.2898, 0.2900
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291677423 (0xFFCDCCEF)
YUV	208.2890, 15.1405, -2.8845
Hunter-Lab	78.9917, 2.6581, -12.5730

# Details

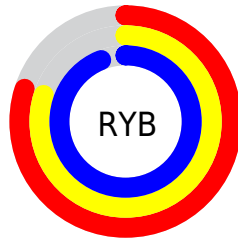
The XYZ color **62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **77.0277, 84.2714, 69.3359**, and the grayscale version is **60.0530, 63.1805, 68.8035**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **32.2161, 31.8109, 49.2419** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.1628, 48.8355, 88.3920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.3625, 78.1967, 92.7838**.

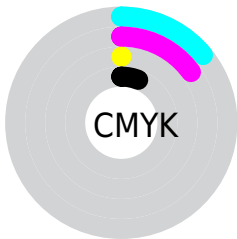
# Distribution



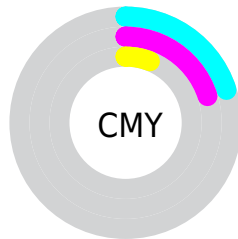
- Red (80%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190 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 62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62.3497, 62.3969,  
90.4190

■ 62.3497, 62.3969,  
90.4190

422.9028,  
433.3774, 549.9981

■ 45.5720, 45.3535,  
67.7525

107.3179,  
108.2990, 149.8609

■ 32.1114, 31.7359,  
49.2310

136.2391,  
137.9264, 187.4734

■ 21.6026, 21.1599,  
34.4359

169.9388,  
172.5173, 230.9049

■ 13.6801, 13.2409,  
22.9486

208.7824,  
212.4560, 280.5742

■ 7.9787, 7.5947,  
14.3506

253.1352,  
258.1270, 336.8995

■ 4.1330, 3.8367,  
8.2234

303.3627,

■ 1.7777, 1.5826,

309.9146, 400.2996

4.1484

359.8301,  
368.2033, 471.1930

■ 0.5042, 0.3459,  
1.7071

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3656

■ 62.3497, 62.3969,  
90.4190

■ 62.3497, 62.3969,  
90.4190

■ 51.1628, 48.8355,  
88.3920

■ 75.3625, 78.1967,  
92.7838

■ 41.7148, 37.4041,  
86.6835

■ 90.2718, 96.3215,  
95.4964

■ 33.9201, 27.9969,  
85.2785

■ 92.5802, 99.0121,  
95.8941

■ 27.6837, 20.4957,  
84.1593

■ 22.9007, 14.7705,  
83.3064

■ 19.4537, 10.6749,  
82.6975

■ 17.2067, 8.0390,  
82.3072

■ 15.9951, 6.6559,  
82.1041

■ 15.6654, 6.2760,  
82.0481

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.3462, 62.3969, 92.3144



62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190



65.6702, 62.3969, 82.1940

# Triad

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



62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190



64.0945, 62.3969, 51.8073



51.9737, 62.3969, 65.2122

# Complementary

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



62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190



77.0277, 84.2714, 69.3359

# 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.



53.3675, 62.3969, 55.4365



62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190



60.2770, 62.3969, 48.2842

# Square

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



62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190



66.7089, 62.3969, 59.7241



56.3637, 62.3969, 49.5338



52.4728, 62.3969, 76.8759



# Rectangle

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



62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190



66.9897, 62.3969, 74.6821



56.3637, 62.3969, 49.5338



52.2342, 62.3969, 61.6157

# Sweetspot

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



62.3516, 62.3995, 90.4204



88.3298, 91.8327, 107.6777



71.1797, 80.4629, 93.4417



18.6442, 19.3377, 22.9998



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.



62.3516, 62.3995, 90.4204



67.5697, 66.6317, 103.9076



67.3248, 64.9633, 90.6531



14.9389, 15.2502, 19.8778



8.6753, 3.4777, 45.3419



0.7363, 0.2968, 3.7727



# Inverse Universe

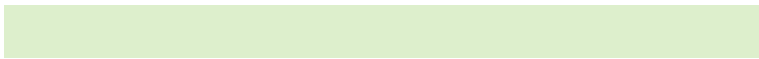
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



72.6242, 67.7122, 90.1339



81.9051, 74.0460, 103.4828



71.5609, 81.4532, 69.0801



16.4337, 16.0232, 19.8399



27.7443, 13.3701, 43.4314

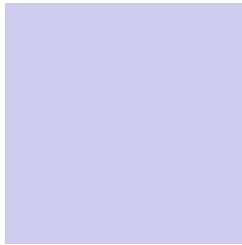


2.3142, 1.1147, 3.6452



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

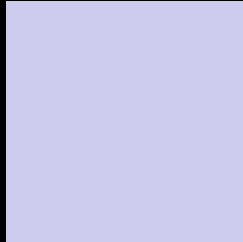
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

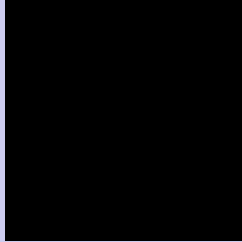
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.3497, 62.3969,



# 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

62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190

### Protanopia

61.6469, 62.3714, 91.2278

### Deuteranopia

63.8519, 62.4701, 90.3539



## Tritanopia

59.9892, 62.5099, 78.7159

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190

## Protanomaly

61.9166, 62.5105, 91.2404

## Deuteranomaly

63.2304, 62.4992, 90.3923

## Tritanomaly

60.8428, 62.4963, 82.9850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190

## Achromatopsia

59.9535, 63.0757, 68.6895

## Achromatomaly

60.8311, 63.0055, 75.9730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190 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(205, 204, 239) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 204, 239)  
}
```

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(205, 204, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 204, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190 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(205, 204, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 204, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 204, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 204, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 204, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 204,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 62.3497, 62.3969, 90.4190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 204, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
204, 239) }
```

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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