

# Converting Colors

XYZ(62.6992, 60.0361, 65.5835)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(62.6992, 60.0361, 65.5835)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(62.7273, 60.0479,  
65.4111)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E5C3CC
RGB	229, 195, 204
RGB Percent	90%, 76%, 80%
CMY	0.1020, 0.2353, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.11, 0.10
HSL	344°, 40%, 83%
HSV	344°, 15%, 90%
XYZ	62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111
YIQ	206.1920, 17.3750, 10.0070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

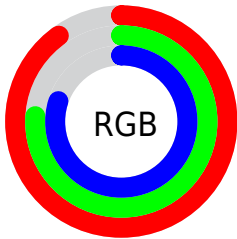
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 195, 204
Decimal	15057868
CIE Lab	81.86, 13.49, -0.03
CIE LCh	82, 13.492, 359.894
Yxy	60.0479, 0.3333, 0.3191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293247948 (0xFFE5C3CC)
YUV	206.1920, -1.0807, 20.0026
Hunter-Lab	77.4906, 8.8842, 4.1957

# Details

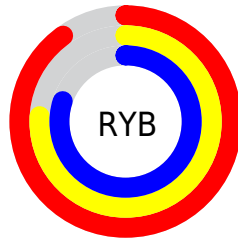
The XYZ color **62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **63.4456, 72.8095, 78.4234**, and the grayscale version is **58.7895, 61.8511, 67.3559**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.1004, 98.1008, 108.5835**, and **32.2635, 30.1360, 32.9705** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0729, 49.7981, 53.7608**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.3904, 71.9641, 78.4766**.

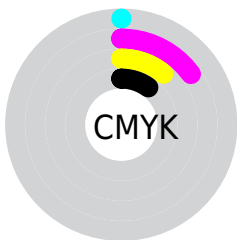
# Distribution



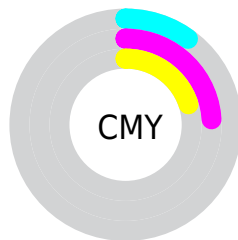
- Red (90%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111 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 62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.7273, 60.0479,  
65.4111

62.7273, 60.0479,  
65.4111

424.2545,  
424.7743, 462.6144

45.8785, 43.4572,  
47.3410

107.8600,  
104.8992, 114.2596

32.3541, 30.2440,  
32.9491

136.8746,  
133.9285, 145.8752

21.7890, 20.0239,  
21.8166

170.6751,  
167.8729, 182.8429

13.8177, 12.4124,  
13.5252

209.6270,  
207.1168, 225.5815

8.0748, 7.0252,  
7.6562

254.0955,  
252.0445, 274.5094

4.1951, 3.4779,  
3.7912

304.4460,

1.8131, 1.3860,

303.0403, 330.0451

1.5115

361.0439,  
360.4888, 392.6073

■ 0.5255, 0.2064,  
0.2265

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 62.7273, 60.0479,  
65.4111

■ 62.7273, 60.0479,  
65.4111

■ 56.0729, 49.7981,  
53.7608

■ 70.3904, 71.9641,  
78.4766

■ 50.3795, 41.1325,  
43.4736

■ 79.0971, 85.6082,  
92.9993

■ 45.6029, 33.9739,  
34.4996

■ 86.0465, 95.3674,  
108.0776

■ 41.6936, 28.2353,  
26.7843

■ 86.1234, 95.3982,  
108.4822

■ 38.5972, 23.8209,  
20.2694

■ 36.2528, 20.6231,  
14.8913

■ 34.5903, 18.5167,  
10.5803

■ 33.5254, 17.3495,  
7.2576

■ 33.1449, 16.9908,  
5.8910

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.9438, 60.0479, 73.5692



62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111



61.9545, 60.0479, 57.8724

# Triad

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



62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111



54.3876, 60.0479, 52.7052



54.3705, 60.0479, 79.9107

# Complementary

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



62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111



63.4456, 72.8095, 78.4234

# 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.



52.4563, 60.0479, 73.5146



62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111



52.4659, 60.0479, 57.8259

# Square

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



62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111



57.0839, 60.0479, 50.9183



51.7705, 60.0479, 65.3528



57.0636, 60.0479, 82.3539



# Rectangle

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



62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111



60.6750, 60.0479, 54.1045



51.7705, 60.0479, 65.3528



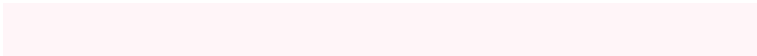
53.6179, 60.0479, 78.1268

# Sweetspot

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



62.7290, 60.0506, 65.4124



90.6976, 93.1901, 101.6073



63.1550, 59.8955, 82.3618



19.2430, 19.6810, 21.4618



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.



62.7290, 60.0506, 65.4124



77.1490, 72.1436, 78.4375



63.5056, 63.2810, 60.5004



14.5328, 14.4303, 15.7401



18.9929, 9.7314, 3.5915



1.4411, 0.7342, 0.4635



# Inverse Universe

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



62.7290, 60.0506, 65.4124



77.1490, 72.1436, 78.4375



62.5247, 69.0092, 84.1541



14.5328, 14.4303, 15.7401



18.9929, 9.7314, 3.5915

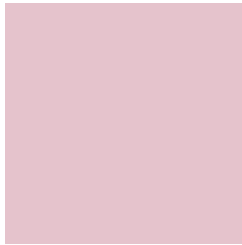


1.4411, 0.7342, 0.4635



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111 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 62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

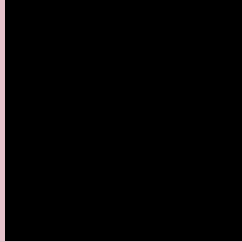
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.7273, 60.0479,

65.4111.

# 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

62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111

### Protanopia

58.1947, 60.3877, 68.2633

### Deuteranopia

61.2968, 59.9801, 65.4734



## Tritanopia

63.4335, 60.0100, 68.5614

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111

## Protanomaly

59.6483, 60.1097, 67.4900

## Deuteranomaly

61.6903, 59.8470, 65.4269

## Tritanomaly

63.1874, 59.9116, 67.2652

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111

## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138

## Achromatomaly

59.8715, 60.9450, 66.3656

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111 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(229, 195, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 195, 204)  
}
```

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(229, 195, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 195, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111 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(229, 195, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 195, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 195, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 195, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 195, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 195,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 62.7273, 60.0479, 65.4111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 195, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
195, 204) }
```

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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