

# Converting Colors

XYZ(62.8197, 65.3394, 88.9539)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(62.8197, 65.3394, 88.9539)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(62.7917, 65.2012,  
88.6325)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CAD3EC
RGB	202, 211, 236
RGB Percent	79%, 83%, 93%
CMY	0.2078, 0.1725, 0.0745
CMYK	0.14, 0.11, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	224°, 47%, 86%
HSV	224°, 14%, 93%
XYZ	62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325
YIQ	211.1590, -13.3890, 5.8670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

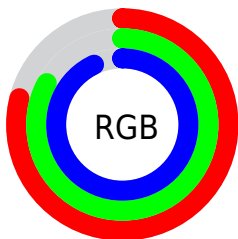
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 209, 236
Decimal	13292524
CIE Lab	84.59, 1.90, -13.32
CIE LCh	85, 13.451, 278.137
Yxy	65.2012, 0.2899, 0.3010
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291482604 (0xFFCAD3EC)
YUV	211.1590, 12.2466, -8.0324
Hunter-Lab	80.7473, -2.5003, -8.5568

# Details

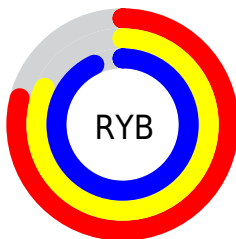
The XYZ color **62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **72.7223, 77.0351, 66.9149**, and the grayscale version is **61.9515, 65.1778, 70.9786**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **32.5079, 33.7051, 47.9724** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.8078, 53.9983, 86.9974**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2214, 77.8435, 90.4713**.

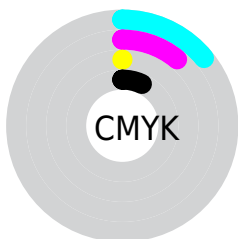
# Distribution



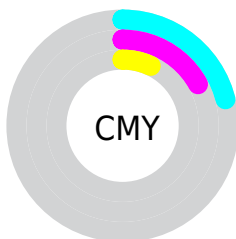
- Red (79%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325 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 62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62.7917, 65.2012,  
88.6325

■ 62.7917, 65.2012,  
88.6325

424.4848,  
443.5146, 544.0272

■ 45.9307, 47.6242,  
66.2797

107.9524,  
112.3391, 147.3563

■ 32.3956, 33.5294,  
48.0416

136.9829,  
142.6688, 184.5643

■ 21.8208, 22.5323,  
33.4996

170.8006,  
178.0182, 227.5612

■ 13.8412, 14.2486,  
22.2352

209.7709,  
218.7717, 276.7655

■ 8.0912, 8.2937,  
13.8299

254.2591,  
265.3137, 332.5957

■ 4.2057, 4.2835,  
7.8650

304.6306,

■ 1.8191, 1.8334,

318.0286, 395.4704

3.9222

361.2507,  
377.3008, 465.8080

■ 0.5292, 0.5078,  
1.5827

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.2785

■ 62.7917, 65.2012,  
88.6325

■ 62.7917, 65.2012,  
88.6325

■ 52.8078, 53.9983,  
86.9974

■ 74.2214, 77.8435,  
90.4713

■ 44.2048, 44.1745,  
85.5546

■ 87.1464, 91.9666,  
92.5162

■ 36.9216, 35.6771,  
84.2983

■ 92.1405, 98.8362,  
93.5789

■ 30.8901, 28.4466,  
83.2206

■ 26.0357, 22.4188,  
82.3130

■ 22.2753, 17.5234,  
81.5662

■ 19.5144, 13.6819,  
80.9703

■ 17.6395, 10.8033,  
80.5135

■ 16.8899, 9.5549,  
80.3120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.8487, 65.2012, 87.4531



62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325



65.6022, 65.2012, 84.7939

# Triad

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



62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325



66.6199, 65.2012, 61.2732



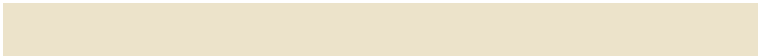
56.7716, 65.2012, 65.0177

# Complementary

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



62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325



72.7223, 77.0351, 66.9149

# 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.



58.4778, 65.2012, 58.7773



62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325



64.1445, 65.2012, 56.7399

# Square

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



62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325



67.8585, 65.2012, 68.6807



61.1590, 65.2012, 55.8644



56.4357, 65.2012, 73.3567



# Rectangle

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



62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325



67.0005, 65.2012, 80.0748



61.1590, 65.2012, 55.8644



57.2012, 65.2012, 62.6253

# Sweetspot

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



62.7937, 65.2039, 88.6340



89.0506, 93.4248, 107.9471



68.2097, 78.0910, 84.1040



18.8259, 19.7389, 23.0677



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.



62.7937, 65.2039, 88.6340



71.5226, 74.0091, 105.1233



62.8215, 61.9905, 88.0122



14.5556, 15.1976, 19.0885



9.4001, 5.4472, 44.2989



0.8148, 0.5810, 3.5041



# Inverse Universe

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



67.4720, 64.7786, 70.5784



78.0327, 73.5068, 79.9783



72.6733, 80.7612, 67.6367



15.2292, 15.1195, 16.4924



19.6000, 10.0427, 3.6951

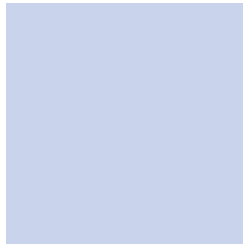


1.5778, 0.8041, 0.4939



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

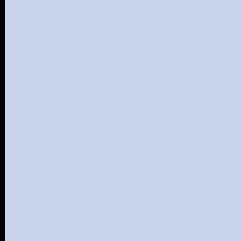
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

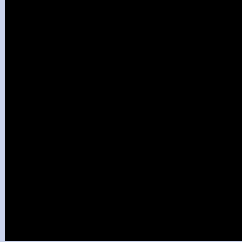
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.7917, 65.2012,



# 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

62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325

### Protanopia

63.8083, 65.0090, 87.7822

### Deuteranopia

66.3308, 64.8371, 89.1396



## Tritanopia

61.7737, 65.1616, 83.4504

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325

## Protanomaly

63.4956, 65.2132, 87.8381

## Deuteranomaly

65.0395, 64.8862, 89.2171

## Tritanomaly

62.1964, 65.3307, 85.6759

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325

## Achromatopsia

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

## Achromatomaly

62.2250, 65.1657, 77.0088

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325 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(202, 211, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 211, 236)  
}
```

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(202, 211, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 211, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325 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(202, 211, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 211, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 211, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 211, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 211, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 211,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 62.7917, 65.2012, 88.6325 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 211, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
211, 236) }
```

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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