

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(63.0690, 59.4215,  
56.8606)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDC0BE
RGB	237, 192, 190
RGB Percent	93%, 75%, 75%
CMY	0.0706, 0.2470, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.20, 0.07
HSL	3°, 57%, 84%
HSV	3°, 20%, 93%
XYZ	63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606
YIQ	205.2270, 27.4620, 8.9180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

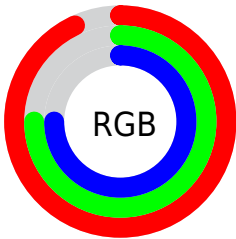
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 192, 190
Decimal	15581374
CIE Lab	81.52, 15.75, 7.09
CIE LCh	82, 17.273, 24.217
Yxy	59.4215, 0.3517, 0.3313
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293771454 (0xFFEDC0BE)
YUV	205.2270, -7.5069, 27.8649
Hunter-Lab	77.0853, 11.1442, 10.2256

# Details

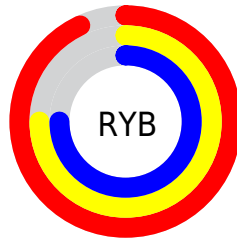
The XYZ color **63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **66.2291, 76.4765, 91.3922**, and the grayscale version is **58.2082, 61.2396, 66.6899**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.7502, 95.6652, 100.8182**, and **32.4262, 29.6864, 27.6879** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0828, 49.2627, 42.7742**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.2477, 71.2902, 73.4238**.

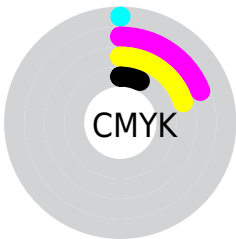
# Distribution



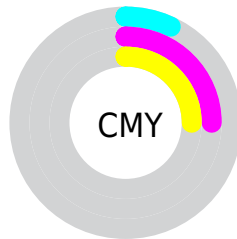
- Red (93%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606 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 63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.0690, 59.4215,  
56.8606

 63.0690, 59.4215,  
56.8606


425.4755,  
422.4621, 430.4059

 46.1559, 42.9525,  
40.4847


 108.3503,  
103.9900, 101.7601

 32.5740, 29.8479,  
27.6000


137.4492,  
132.8584, 131.1207

 21.9580, 19.7231,  
17.7880


171.3408,  
166.6286, 165.6467

 13.9424, 12.1940,  
10.6300

210.3903,  
205.6851, 205.7566

 8.1621, 6.8759,  
5.7076

254.9632,  
250.4123, 251.8690

 4.2515, 3.3846,  
2.6022

305.4248,

 1.8454, 1.3357,

301.1947, 304.4022

0.8936

362.1405,  
358.4165, 363.7750

0.5448, 0.1686,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

63.0690, 59.4215,  
56.8606

63.0690, 59.4215,  
56.8606

56.0828, 49.2627,  
42.7742

71.2477, 71.2902,  
73.4238

50.2289, 40.7274,  
31.0423

80.6658, 84.9338,  
92.5710

45.4490, 33.7339,  
21.5375

88.7353, 96.7447,  
108.6045

41.6778, 28.1902,  
14.1190

■ 38.8431, 23.9946,  
8.6300

■ 36.8626, 21.0321,  
4.8915

■ 35.6401, 19.1688,  
2.6912

■ 35.0414, 18.2334,  
1.6840

■ 35.0350, 18.2241,  
1.6710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.6924, 59.4215, 66.7300



63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606



60.6480, 59.4215, 49.8346

# Triad

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



63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606



51.0164, 59.4215, 53.7270



55.7797, 59.4215, 86.6349

# Complementary

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



63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606



66.2291, 76.4765, 91.3922

# 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.



52.5043, 59.4215, 82.2613



63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606



49.8307, 59.4215, 62.7114

# Square

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



63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606



53.6703, 59.4215, 48.1654



50.3636, 59.4215, 73.2285



59.3827, 59.4215, 84.6420



# Rectangle

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



63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606



58.3934, 59.4215, 47.3462



50.3636, 59.4215, 73.2285



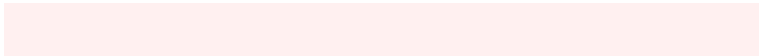
54.6057, 59.4215, 85.8473

# Sweetspot

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



63.0706, 59.4242, 56.8618



88.1876, 90.0614, 94.9402



68.3973, 60.8555, 87.0679



18.7229, 19.0553, 20.0105



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.



63.0706, 59.4242, 56.8618



70.7877, 64.8111, 59.7001



68.5374, 70.3578, 58.6841



15.1170, 15.1570, 15.6476



19.1516, 9.9974, 0.9203



1.5221, 0.8214, 0.0783



# Inverse Universe

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



66.2291, 76.4765, 91.3922



75.1799, 88.5290, 107.7331



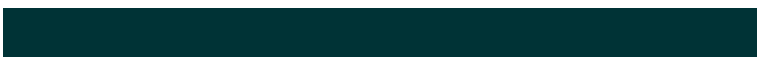
60.0488, 64.1160, 89.3321



15.4594, 17.0053, 19.3898



23.3524, 33.3518, 48.9497

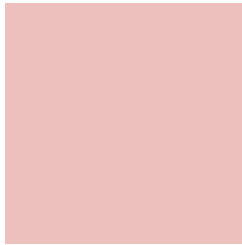


1.8508, 2.6531, 3.8494



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

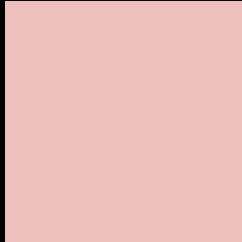
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

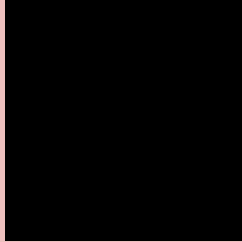
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606.



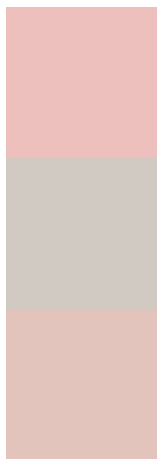
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.0690, 59.4215,

56.8606.

# 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

63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606

### Protanopia

56.9833, 59.5911, 60.1286

### Deuteranopia

60.6038, 59.4849, 56.4317



## Tritanopia

64.9091, 59.5373, 65.1975

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606

## Protanomaly

59.0331, 59.2985, 58.7864

## Deuteranomaly

61.6554, 59.6933, 56.4165

## Tritanomaly

64.1995, 59.5623, 62.1458

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606

## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830

## Achromatomaly

59.6949, 60.2304, 63.1230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606 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(237, 192, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 192, 190)  
}
```

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(237, 192, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 192, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606 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(237, 192, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 192, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 192, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 192, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 192, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 192,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.0690, 59.4215, 56.8606 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 192, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
192, 190) }
```

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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