

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.1236, 61.0655, 68.3251)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.1236, 61.0655, 68.3251)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.2578, 61.2731,  
68.1674)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3C6D0
RGB	227, 198, 208
RGB Percent	89%, 78%, 82%
CMY	0.1098, 0.2235, 0.1843
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.08, 0.11
HSL	339°, 34%, 83%
HSV	339°, 13%, 89%
XYZ	63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674
YIQ	207.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

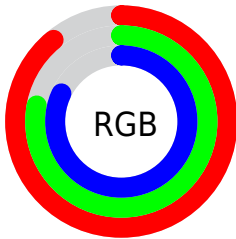
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	227, 198, 208
Decimal	14927568
CIE Lab	82.53, 11.87, -1.22
CIE LCh	83, 11.929, 354.115
Yxy	61.2731, 0.3283, 0.3180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293117648 (0xFFE3C6D0)
YUV	207.8110, 0.0932, 16.8288
Hunter-Lab	78.2771, 7.2655, 3.1615

# Details

The XYZ color **63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **63.2845, 71.9553, 76.2023**, and the grayscale version is **59.8263, 62.9419, 68.5437**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **32.6006, 30.9375, 34.8252** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.7082, 50.9659, 57.3750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.7602, 73.2096, 80.1257**.

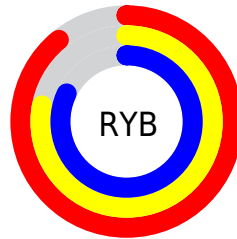
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (78%)

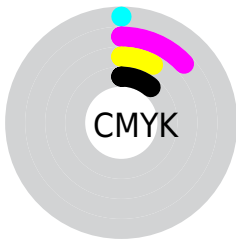
Blue (82%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (82%)

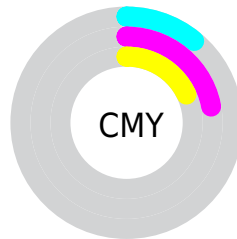


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674 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 63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.2578, 61.2731,  
68.1674

63.2578, 61.2731,  
68.1674

426.1493,  
429.2746, 472.7031

46.3092, 44.4456,  
49.5664

108.6211,  
106.6743, 118.2481

32.6956, 31.0210,  
34.7002

137.7665,  
136.0167, 150.5648

22.0514, 20.6148,  
23.1503

171.7082,  
170.2996, 188.2905

14.0115, 12.8427,  
14.4982

210.8117,  
209.9074, 231.8438

8.2104, 7.3203,  
8.3253

255.4421,  
255.2244, 281.6432

4.2828, 3.6632,  
4.2131

305.9650,

1.8634, 1.4870,

306.6350, 338.1071

1.7429

362.7456,  
364.5236, 401.6542

■ 0.5554, 0.2796,  
0.3899

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.2578, 61.2731,  
68.1674

■ 63.2578, 61.2731,  
68.1674

■ 56.7082, 50.9659,  
57.3750

■ 70.7602, 73.2096,  
80.1257

■ 51.0669, 42.2090,  
47.7082

■ 79.2469, 86.8336,  
93.2804

■ 46.2937, 34.9290,  
39.1303

■ 85.1088, 94.9190,  
106.4507

■ 42.3433, 29.0433,  
31.6007

■ 85.4889, 95.0711,  
108.4525

■ 39.1658, 24.4613,  
25.0762

■ 36.7060, 21.0811,  
19.5102

■ 34.9005, 18.7860,  
14.8516

■ 33.6737, 17.4351,  
11.0431

■ 33.0633, 16.8848,  
8.7726

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.3057, 61.2731, 75.2984



63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674



62.8335, 61.2731, 61.1365

# Triad

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



63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674



56.2560, 61.2731, 54.6920



55.4087, 61.2731, 78.7639

# Complementary

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



63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674



63.2845, 71.9553, 76.2023

# 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.



53.8727, 61.2731, 72.6251



63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674



54.3518, 61.2731, 58.8118

# Square

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



63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674



58.7429, 61.2731, 53.6886



53.4915, 61.2731, 65.2853



57.7365, 61.2731, 81.6967



# Rectangle

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



63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674



61.8332, 61.2731, 57.4024



53.4915, 61.2731, 65.2853



54.7854, 61.2731, 76.9861

# Sweetspot

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



63.2595, 61.2758, 68.1687



90.8244, 93.2408, 102.2748



62.6320, 60.6658, 81.0825



19.2750, 19.6938, 21.6304



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.



63.2595, 61.2758, 68.1687



80.2625, 76.4665, 85.3454



63.0764, 62.8162, 62.2296



14.5811, 14.4496, 15.9943



19.3319, 9.8670, 5.3767



1.4710, 0.7461, 0.6210



# Inverse Universe

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



63.2595, 61.2758, 68.1687



80.2625, 76.4665, 85.3454



63.4501, 70.1420, 82.8684



14.5811, 14.4496, 15.9943



19.3319, 9.8670, 5.3767

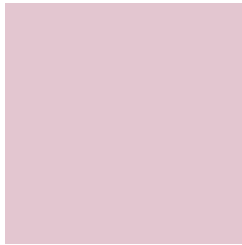


1.4710, 0.7461, 0.6210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

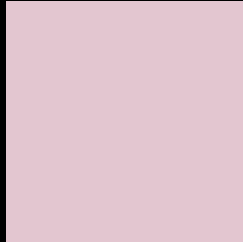
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

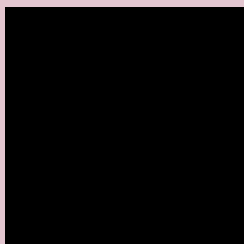
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.2578, 61.2731,



# 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

63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674

### Protanopia

59.2087, 61.2046, 70.9804

### Deuteranopia

62.5491, 61.2482, 68.1999



## Tritanopia

63.9714, 61.2306, 71.3978

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674

## Protanomaly

60.6100, 61.2403, 70.2541

## Deuteranomaly

62.8599, 61.4085, 68.2145

## Tritanomaly

63.7190, 61.1296, 70.0689

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674

## Achromatopsia

59.9535, 63.0757, 68.6895

## Achromatomaly

61.0024, 62.1869, 68.4626

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674 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(227, 198, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 198, 208)  
}
```

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(227, 198, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 198, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674 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(227, 198, 208) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 198, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(227, 198, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 198, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 198, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 198,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.2578, 61.2731, 68.1674 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 198, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
198, 208) }
```

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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