

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.3146, 68.4924, 71.8839)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.3146, 68.4924, 71.8839)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.2496, 68.4516,  
72.1662)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1DAD4
RGB	209, 218, 212
RGB Percent	82%, 85%, 83%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1451, 0.1686
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.03, 0.15
HSL	140°, 11%, 84%
HSV	140°, 4%, 85%
XYZ	63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662
YIQ	214.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

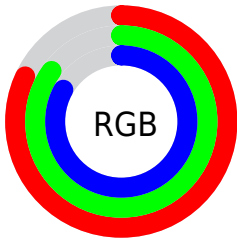
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	209, 216, 218
Decimal	13753044
CIE Lab	86.23, -4.13, 1.89
CIE LCh	86, 4.539, 155.457
Yxy	68.4516, 0.3102, 0.3358
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291943124 (0xFFD1DAD4)
YUV	214.6250, -1.2941, -4.9331
Hunter-Lab	82.7355, -8.3275, 6.1990

# Details

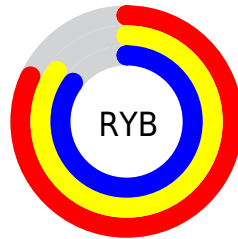
The XYZ color **63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **63.9822, 65.4145, 73.5475**, and the grayscale version is **64.3496, 67.7008, 73.7261**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **32.7006, 35.5973, 37.0457** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.7469, 64.7882, 62.6702**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7653, 72.6220, 82.5743**.

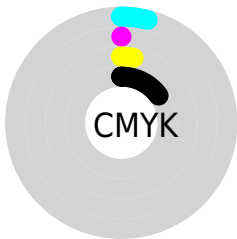
# Distribution



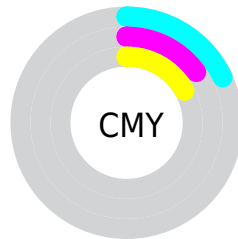
- Red (82%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662 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 63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.2496, 68.4516,  
72.1662

■ 63.2496, 68.4516,  
72.1662

426.1201,  
455.0944, 487.1130

■ 46.3026, 50.2652,  
52.8068

108.6093,  
116.9980, 124.0027

■ 32.6903, 35.6242,  
37.2619

137.7527,  
148.1267, 157.3169

■ 22.0474, 24.1441,  
25.1129

171.6923,  
184.3384, 196.1197

■ 14.0085, 15.4405,  
15.9414

210.7934,  
226.0174, 240.8298

■ 8.2083, 9.1291,  
9.3288

255.4213,  
273.5481, 291.8656

■ 4.2815, 4.8255,  
4.8565

305.9415,

■ 1.8626, 2.1453,

327.3149, 349.6457

2.1061

362.7193,  
387.7022, 414.5886

■ 0.5549, 0.6899,  
0.6194

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.2496, 68.4516,  
72.1662

■ 63.2496, 68.4516,  
72.1662

■ 55.7469, 64.7882,  
62.6702

■ 71.7653, 72.6220,  
82.5743

■ 49.2130, 61.6037,  
54.0575

■ 81.3246, 77.3089,  
93.9136

■ 43.6090, 58.8806,  
46.3040

■ 84.3627, 78.6254,  
105.3376

■ 38.8911, 56.5967,  
39.3830

■ 35.0116, 54.7281,  
33.2665

■ 31.9186, 53.2486,  
27.9247

■ 29.5538, 52.1288,  
23.3261

■ 27.8502, 51.3349,  
19.4368

■ 26.7274, 50.8261,  
16.2201

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.9020, 68.4516, 69.9402



63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662



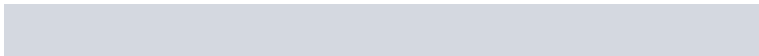
63.0805, 68.4516, 75.0810

# Triad

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



63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662



65.2526, 68.4516, 80.4116



66.7125, 68.4516, 71.2420

# Complementary

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



63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662



63.9822, 65.4145, 73.5475

# 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.



67.0830, 68.4516, 73.9860



63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662



66.2343, 68.4516, 79.3208

# Square

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



63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662



64.2297, 68.4516, 79.8930



66.9071, 68.4516, 76.9493



65.8998, 68.4516, 69.4167



# Rectangle

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



63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662



63.2629, 68.4516, 77.0344



66.9071, 68.4516, 76.9493



66.8932, 68.4516, 72.0847

# Sweetspot

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



63.2515, 68.4545, 72.1677



93.8455, 99.4105, 107.4209



64.6511, 69.2194, 70.2758



20.0995, 21.2842, 23.0081



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.



63.2515, 68.4545, 72.1677



89.1750, 97.1260, 101.6374



63.8082, 68.6772, 75.0992



13.7033, 14.9896, 15.6067



15.7784, 30.3440, 8.9986



1.0614, 1.9815, 0.7895



# Inverse Universe

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



63.9822, 65.4145, 73.5475



90.4401, 91.8626, 104.0263



63.4301, 65.1936, 70.6402



13.9223, 14.0784, 16.0202



20.4527, 10.1821, 17.2958

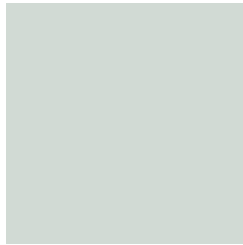


1.3644, 0.6754, 1.3277



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

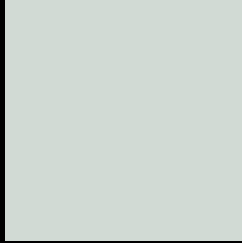
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

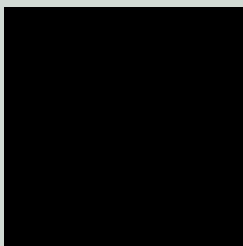
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

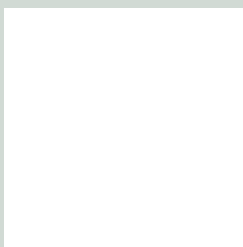
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662.



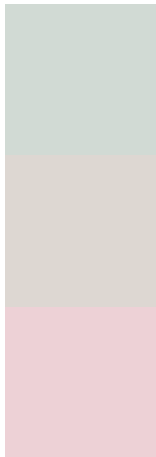
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.2496, 68.4516,



# 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

63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662

### Protanopia

65.7521, 68.6262, 70.7534

### Deuteranopia

69.8631, 68.4605, 73.1503



## Tritanopia

66.0173, 68.4241, 86.0716

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662

## Protanomaly

64.9290, 68.5666, 71.4406

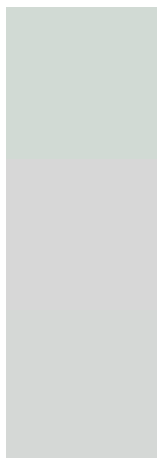
## Deuteranomaly

67.2323, 68.2220, 72.5754

## Tritanomaly

65.0104, 68.3969, 81.0097

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

64.1340, 68.1129, 73.3852

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662 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(209, 218, 212) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 218, 212)  
}
```

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(209, 218, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 218, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662 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(209, 218, 212) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 218, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 218, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 218, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 218, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 218,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.2496, 68.4516, 72.1662 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 218, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
218, 212) }
```

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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