

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.6067, 61.5230,  
65.0226)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6C6CB
RGB	230, 198, 203
RGB Percent	90%, 78%, 80%
CMY	0.0980, 0.2235, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.12, 0.10
HSL	351°, 39%, 84%
HSV	351°, 14%, 90%
XYZ	63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226
YIQ	208.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

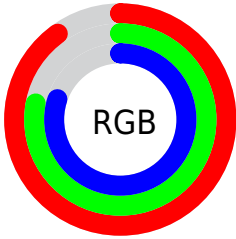
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	230, 198, 203
Decimal	15124171
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	82.66, 12.09, 1.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	83, 12.207, 7.911
Yxy	61.5230, 0.3345, 0.3235
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293314251 (0xFFE6C6CB)
YUV	208.1380, -2.5330, 19.1730
Hunter-Lab	78.4366, 7.4872, 5.7552

# Details

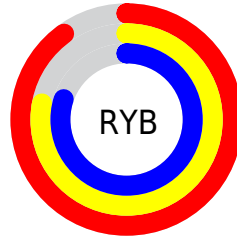
The XYZ color **63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **65.1785, 74.0371, 82.0931**, and the grayscale version is **60.0531, 63.1806, 68.8036**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **32.8536, 31.1151, 32.7080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.5735, 50.9289, 51.9723**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7312, 73.8350, 79.8668**.

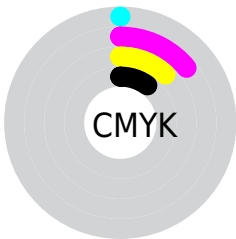
# Distribution



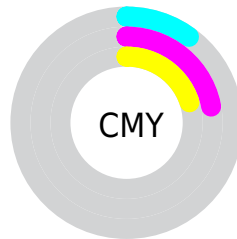
- Red (90%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226 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 63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.6067, 61.5230,  
65.0226

63.6067, 61.5230,  
65.0226

427.3927,  
430.1890, 461.1816

46.5927, 44.6474,  
47.0279

109.1212,  
107.0358, 113.6959

32.9204, 31.1798,  
32.7032

138.3525,  
136.4418, 145.2117

22.2244, 20.7358,  
21.6300

172.3868,  
170.7934, 182.0716

14.1394, 12.9310,  
13.3895

211.5896,  
210.4750, 224.6941

8.3000, 7.3811,  
7.5635

256.3263,  
255.8710, 273.4978

4.3409, 3.7015,  
3.7332

306.9621,

1.8968, 1.5080,

307.3657, 328.9013

1.4801

363.8625,  
365.3436, 391.3230

■ 0.5750, 0.2944,  
0.2031

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.6067, 61.5230,  
65.0226

■ 63.6067, 61.5230,  
65.0226

■ 56.5735, 50.9289,  
51.9723

■ 71.7312, 73.8350,  
79.8668

■ 50.5800, 41.9684,  
40.6438

■ 80.9857, 87.9279,  
96.5654

■ 45.5778, 34.5625,  
30.9661

■ 86.4434, 95.5631,  
108.4972

■ 41.5131, 28.6223,  
22.8615

■ 38.3263, 24.0502,  
16.2461

■ 35.9514, 20.7361,  
11.0280

■ 34.3124, 18.5535,  
7.1049

■ 33.3185, 17.3485,  
4.3598

■ 32.9505, 16.9500,  
3.1971

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.2671, 61.5230, 72.5590



63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226



62.5394, 61.5230, 58.5117

# Triad

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



63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226



55.4359, 61.5230, 56.2418



56.6025, 61.5230, 81.2598

# Complementary

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



63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226



65.1785, 74.0371, 82.0931

# 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.



54.5921, 61.5230, 76.2460



63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226



53.9327, 61.5230, 61.7099

# Square

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



63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226



57.7854, 61.5230, 53.6948



53.6285, 61.5230, 68.9928



59.1716, 61.5230, 82.3121



# Rectangle

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



63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226



61.1919, 61.5230, 55.4973



53.6285, 61.5230, 68.9928



55.8412, 61.5230, 79.9646

# Sweetspot

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



63.6084, 61.5257, 65.0239



90.5268, 93.1218, 100.7081



65.4264, 62.0582, 83.3936



19.1999, 19.6638, 21.2350



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.



63.6084, 61.5257, 65.0239



77.4058, 73.2561, 76.6774



65.5468, 66.3401, 62.7797



14.4683, 14.4045, 15.4004



18.6831, 9.6075, 1.9603



1.4089, 0.7213, 0.2936



# Inverse Universe

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



63.6084, 61.5257, 65.0239



77.4058, 73.2561, 76.6774



62.9924, 68.5582, 84.7765



14.4683, 14.4045, 15.4004



18.6831, 9.6075, 1.9603

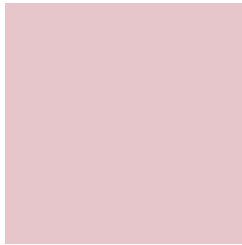


1.4089, 0.7213, 0.2936



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

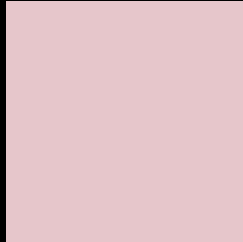
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226 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 63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.6067, 61.5230,



# 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

63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226

### Protanopia

59.3883, 61.7229, 67.8151

### Deuteranopia

62.8815, 61.4895, 65.0544



## Tritanopia

64.8049, 61.6749, 70.7762

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226

## Protanomaly

60.8764, 61.4490, 67.0448

## Deuteranomaly

63.1978, 61.6526, 65.0692

## Tritanomaly

64.4299, 61.5249, 68.8013

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226

## Achromatopsia

59.9535, 63.0757, 68.6895

## Achromatomaly

61.0523, 62.2409, 67.1884

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226 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(230, 198, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 198, 203)  
}
```

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(230, 198, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 198, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226 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(230, 198, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 198, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 198, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 198, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 198, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 198,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.6067, 61.5230, 65.0226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 198, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
198, 203) }
```

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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