

# Converting Colors

XYZ(64.3852, 66.7910, 71.6257)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(64.3852, 66.7910, 71.6257)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.3406, 66.7459,  
71.7795)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DAD4D4
RGB	218, 212, 212
RGB Percent	85%, 83%, 83%
CMY	0.1451, 0.1686, 0.1686
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.03, 0.15
HSL	0°, 7%, 84%
HSV	0°, 3%, 85%
XYZ	64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795
YIQ	213.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

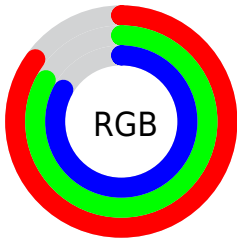
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 212, 212
Decimal	14341332
CIE Lab	85.38, 2.06, 0.72
CIE LCh	85, 2.181, 19.302
Yxy	66.7459, 0.3172, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292531412 (0xFFDAD4D4)
YUV	213.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887
Hunter-Lab	81.6982, -2.3958, 5.0969

# Details

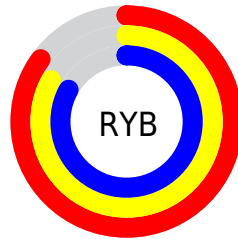
The XYZ color **64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **64.8776, 69.2008, 76.2682**, and the grayscale version is **63.7837, 67.1055, 73.0778**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **33.2470, 34.3348, 36.7733** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.6910, 55.5540, 56.5657**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.1001, 79.5618, 89.1967**.

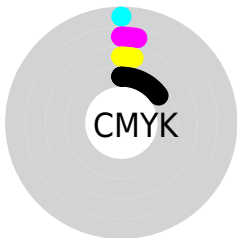
# Distribution



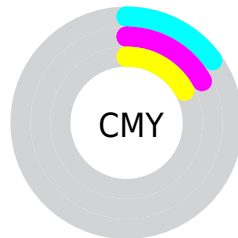
- Red (85%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (83%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795 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 64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.3406, 66.7459,  
71.7795

■ 64.3406, 66.7459,  
71.7795

430.0013,  
449.0398, 485.7306

■ 47.1893, 48.8782,  
52.4928

110.1723,  
114.5562, 123.4478

■ 33.3939, 34.5228,  
37.0131

139.5834,  
145.2676, 156.6665

■ 22.5891, 23.2955,  
24.9218

173.8119,  
181.0290, 195.3663

■ 14.4094, 14.8119,  
15.8003

213.2230,  
222.2248, 239.9657

■ 8.4895, 8.6875,  
9.2301

258.1821,  
269.2394, 290.8833

■ 4.4642, 4.5379,  
4.7927

309.0547,

■ 1.9679, 1.9788,

322.4571, 348.5377

2.0696

366.2060,  
382.2625, 413.3473

■ 0.6159, 0.5951,  
0.5976

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.3406, 66.7459,  
71.7795

■ 64.3406, 66.7459,  
71.7795

■ 56.6910, 55.5540,  
56.5657

■ 73.1001, 79.5618,  
89.1967

■ 50.1018, 45.9131,  
43.4635

■ 82.7238, 93.6456,  
108.3231

■ 44.5278, 37.7573,  
32.3810

■ 39.9187, 31.0131,  
23.2176

■ 36.2196, 25.6001,  
15.8645

■ 33.3704, 21.4304,  
10.2018

■ 31.3035, 18.4053,  
6.0951

■ 29.9413, 16.4111,  
3.3897

■ 29.1901, 15.3109,  
1.8992

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.3778, 66.7459, 73.1810



64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795



64.0613, 66.7459, 70.6321

# Triad

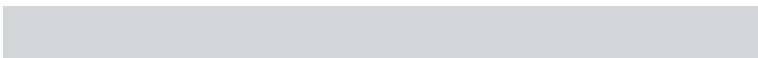
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795



62.7226, 66.7459, 70.9156



63.2638, 66.7459, 75.3807

# Complementary

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



64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795



64.8776, 69.2008, 76.2682

# 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.



62.8227, 66.7459, 74.7568



64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795



62.5113, 66.7459, 72.1712

# Square

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



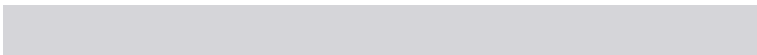
64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795



63.1265, 66.7459, 70.1378



62.5478, 66.7459, 73.5778



63.7544, 66.7459, 75.2725



# Rectangle

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



64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795



63.7763, 66.7459, 70.1600



62.5478, 66.7459, 73.5778



63.1049, 66.7459, 75.2493

# Sweetspot

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



64.3425, 66.7488, 71.7809



93.8345, 98.2216, 106.4829



65.1127, 67.0554, 75.8417



20.0973, 21.0422, 22.8172



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.



64.3425, 66.7488, 71.7809



91.4520, 94.7358, 101.7449



65.0985, 68.2607, 72.0329



14.0291, 14.4755, 15.4905



17.3234, 8.9323, 0.8111



1.1225, 0.5792, 0.0526



# Inverse Universe

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



64.8776, 69.2008, 76.2682



92.2898, 98.5748, 108.7704



64.1077, 67.6609, 76.0115



14.1901, 15.2133, 16.8407



22.5808, 33.0311, 44.9239

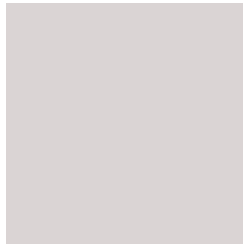


1.4631, 2.1404, 2.9105



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

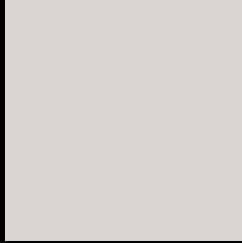
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

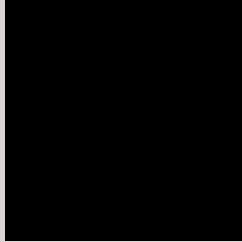
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

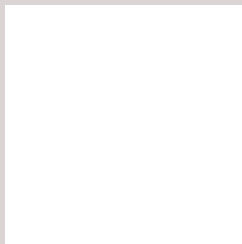
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795.



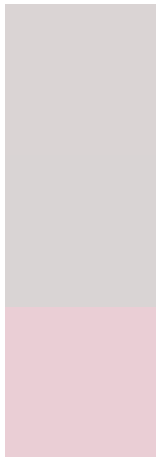
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795.



# 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

64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795

### Protanopia

64.0424, 66.5921, 71.7655

### Deuteranopia

68.0132, 66.4391, 72.1901



## Tritanopia

66.2893, 66.7998, 81.3513

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795

## Protanomaly

64.0424, 66.5921, 71.7655

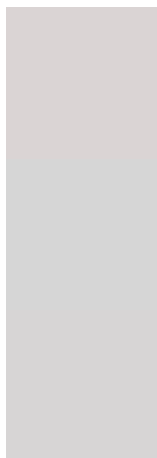
## Deuteranomaly

66.5610, 66.4098, 72.2610

## Tritanomaly

65.5588, 66.8691, 77.8583

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795

## Achromatopsia

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291

## Achromatomaly

63.8288, 66.8397, 72.4880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795 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(218, 212, 212) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 212, 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(218, 212, 212) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795 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(218, 212, 212) }
```



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

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

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

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

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.3406, 66.7459, 71.7795 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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