

# Converting Colors

XYZ(64.7715, 61.6830, 69.9617)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(64.7715, 61.6830, 69.9617)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.6791, 61.6246,  
70.1138)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E7C5D3
RGB	231, 197, 211
RGB Percent	91%, 77%, 83%
CMY	0.0941, 0.2274, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.09, 0.09
HSL	335°, 41%, 84%
HSV	335°, 15%, 91%
XYZ	64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138
YIQ	208.7620, 15.7700, 11.5620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

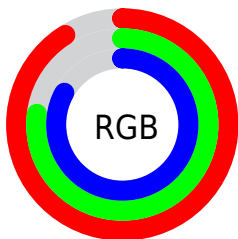
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	231, 197, 211
Decimal	15189459
CIE Lab	82.71, 14.30, -2.51
CIE LCh	83, 14.520, 350.038
Yxy	61.6246, 0.3293, 0.3137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293379539 (0xFFE7C5D3)
YUV	208.7620, 1.1033, 19.5027
Hunter-Lab	78.5013, 9.6930, 1.9958

# Details

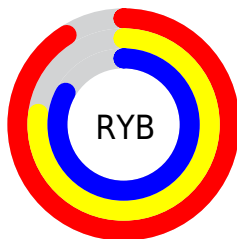
The XYZ color **64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **64.1286, 74.0334, 76.5591**, and the grayscale version is **60.4366, 63.5840, 69.2430**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.7318, 99.3636, 108.7939**, and **33.5875, 31.1932, 36.1489** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.1984, 51.2748, 59.9005**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1111, 73.6449, 81.3563**.

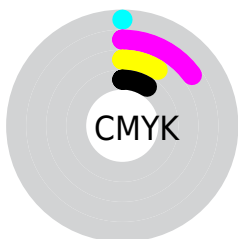
# Distribution



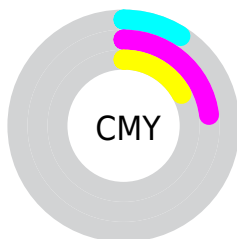
- Red (91%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138 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 64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.6791, 61.6246,  
70.1138

64.6791, 61.6246,  
70.1138

431.2014,  
430.5604, 479.7494

47.4647, 44.7294,  
51.1419

110.6567,  
107.1828, 121.0537

33.6126, 31.2444,  
35.9441

140.1505,  
136.6146, 153.8587

22.7576, 20.7850,  
24.1017

174.4681,  
170.9941, 192.1120

14.5344, 12.9669,  
15.1961

213.9750,  
210.7056, 236.2319

8.5774, 7.4058,  
8.8090

259.0364,  
256.1337, 286.6371

4.5215, 3.7171,  
4.5217

310.0177,

2.0012, 1.5166,

307.6625, 343.7460

1.9157

367.2842,  
365.6767, 407.9773

■ 0.6346, 0.3004,  
0.5027

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.6791, 61.6246,  
70.1138

■ 64.6791, 61.6246,  
70.1138

■ 58.1984, 51.2748,  
59.9005

■ 72.1111, 73.6449,  
81.3563

■ 52.6236, 42.5129,  
50.6817

■ 80.5267, 87.3972,  
93.6536

■ 47.9137, 35.2617,  
42.4261

■ 86.2497, 95.5228,  
105.7972

■ 44.0220, 29.4341,  
35.0993

■ 86.7653, 95.7291,  
108.5123

■ 40.8973, 24.9340,  
28.6645

■ 38.4821, 21.6535,  
23.0816

■ 36.7103, 19.4671,  
18.3068

■ 35.5016, 18.2219,  
14.2900

■ 35.0255, 17.8172,  
12.4439

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.2897, 61.6246, 78.7444



64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138



64.3883, 61.6246, 61.3848

# Triad

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



64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138



56.5417, 61.6246, 52.2234



54.8047, 61.6246, 81.1410

# Complementary

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



64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138



64.1286, 74.0334, 76.5591

# 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.



53.1175, 61.6246, 73.1566



64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138



54.0954, 61.6246, 56.6619

# Square

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



64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138



59.6159, 61.6246, 51.5657



52.8626, 61.6246, 64.1713



57.5411, 61.6246, 85.4742



# Rectangle

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



64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138



63.2843, 61.6246, 56.6464



52.8626, 61.6246, 64.1713



54.1002, 61.6246, 78.7636

# Sweetspot

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



64.6809, 61.6273, 70.1151



90.9307, 93.2834, 102.8349



62.9581, 60.4312, 83.9482



19.3019, 19.7046, 21.7719



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.



64.6809, 61.6273, 70.1151



78.0682, 72.5113, 83.2779



63.6509, 62.2543, 61.4882



14.6218, 14.4659, 16.2087



19.6939, 10.0118, 7.2829



1.5006, 0.7579, 0.7765



# Inverse Universe

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



64.6809, 61.6273, 70.1151



78.0682, 72.5113, 83.2779



65.2410, 73.2199, 86.2963



14.6218, 14.4659, 16.2087



19.6939, 10.0118, 7.2829



1.5006, 0.7579, 0.7765



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

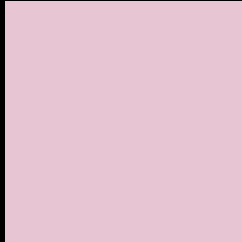
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138 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 64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.6791, 61.6246,



# 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

64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138

### Protanopia

59.9581, 61.8859, 73.7508

### Deuteranopia

63.0276, 61.8090, 69.5812



## Tritanopia

64.8049, 61.6749, 70.7762

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138

## Protanomaly

61.5770, 61.6950, 72.2812

## Deuteranomaly

63.7348, 61.8309, 69.5481

## Tritanomaly

64.8049, 61.6749, 70.7762

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

62.0795, 63.0675, 69.8741

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138 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(231, 197, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 197, 211)  
}
```

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(231, 197, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 197, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138 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(231, 197, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 197, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(231, 197, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 197, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 197, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 197,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.6791, 61.6246, 70.1138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 197, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
197, 211) }
```

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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