

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.1666, 58.9580, 82.9146)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.1666, 58.9580, 82.9146)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.2616, 59.0556,  
83.0856)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D0C5E6
RGB	208, 197, 230
RGB Percent	82%, 77%, 90%
CMY	0.1843, 0.2274, 0.0980
CMYK	0.10, 0.14, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	260°, 40%, 84%
HSV	260°, 14%, 90%
XYZ	60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856
YIQ	204.0510, -4.0370, 12.5950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

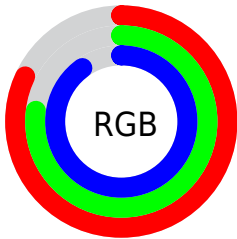
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	208, 197, 230
Decimal	13682150
CIE Lab	81.32, 10.05, -14.96
CIE LCh	81, 18.026, 303.880
Yxy	59.0556, 0.2977, 0.2918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291872230 (0xFFD0C5E6)
YUV	204.0510, 12.7929, 3.4633
Hunter-Lab	76.8476, 5.4909, -10.3094

# Details

The XYZ color **60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **67.5904, 75.6864, 63.8728**, and the grayscale version is **57.3518, 60.3386, 65.7087**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.7318, 99.3636, 108.7939**, and **30.5993, 29.4732, 44.1205** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.3276, 47.2809, 81.2846**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.4128, 72.6437, 85.1743**.

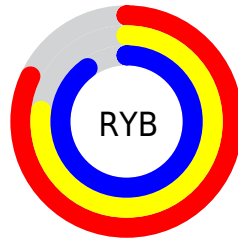
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (77%)

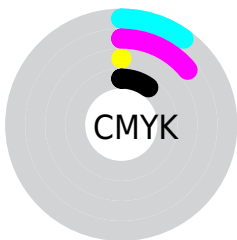
Blue (90%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (90%)

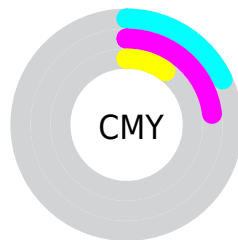


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856 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 60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.2616, 59.0556,  
83.0856

■ 60.2616, 59.0556,  
83.0856

415.3807,  
421.1079, 525.2502

■ 43.8798, 42.6579,  
61.7198

104.3132,  
103.4585, 139.5456

■ 30.7735, 29.6168,  
44.3720

132.7138,  
132.2324, 175.4769

■ 20.5774, 19.5479,  
30.6237

165.8513,  
165.9005, 217.1004

■ 12.9262, 12.0668,  
20.0564

204.0911,  
204.8473, 264.8347

■ 7.4544, 6.7892,  
12.2516

247.7986,  
249.4570, 319.0983

■ 3.7967, 3.3306,  
6.7906

297.3391,

■ 1.5878, 1.3067,

300.1140, 380.3097

3.2551

353.0780,  
357.2029, 448.8875

■ 0.3844, 0.1464,  
1.2263

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0002

■ 60.2616, 59.0556,  
83.0856

■ 60.2616, 59.0556,  
83.0856

■ 51.3276, 47.2809,  
81.2846

■ 70.4128, 72.6437,  
85.1743

■ 43.5578, 37.2341,  
79.7549

■ 81.8208, 88.1110,  
87.5585

■ 36.9027, 28.8339,  
78.4843

■ 90.9182, 98.3051,  
89.0467

■ 31.3075, 21.9892,  
77.4580

■ 91.2831, 98.4932,  
89.0637

■ 26.7118, 16.6001,  
76.6600

■ 23.0490, 12.5542,  
76.0722

■ 20.2429, 9.7223,  
75.6735

■ 18.2030, 7.9477,  
75.4384

■ 17.3159, 7.2767,  
75.3557

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.6216, 59.0556, 87.2718



60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856



62.8813, 59.0556, 73.8630

# Triad

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



60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856



59.3768, 59.0556, 47.4321



49.2165, 59.0556, 65.7140

# Complementary

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



60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856



67.5904, 75.6864, 63.8728

# 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.



49.8812, 59.0556, 55.6030



60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856



55.6424, 59.0556, 45.7631

# Square

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



60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856



62.3546, 59.0556, 53.4275



52.1928, 59.0556, 48.5861



50.3351, 59.0556, 76.5591



# Rectangle

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



60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856



63.6369, 59.0556, 66.5362



52.1928, 59.0556, 48.5861



49.2390, 59.0556, 62.1175

# Sweetspot

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



60.2634, 59.0581, 83.0869



89.4241, 92.3968, 107.7290



62.7862, 68.5359, 84.7833



18.9202, 19.4799, 23.0127



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.



60.2634, 59.0581, 83.0869



72.9008, 70.3167, 104.3379



64.9760, 61.4875, 83.3074



14.0332, 14.1193, 18.1300



9.9191, 4.1794, 42.6671



0.8287, 0.3582, 3.1574



# Inverse Universe

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



65.3876, 61.8726, 75.5170



80.5064, 74.4963, 93.0049



63.0191, 73.3298, 63.6588



14.7802, 14.5293, 17.0429



21.8054, 10.8564, 18.4019

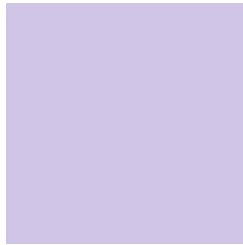


1.6540, 0.8193, 1.5845



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

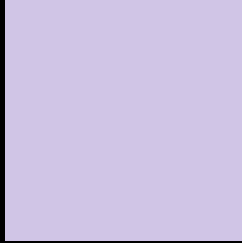
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856 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 60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.2616, 59.0556,



# 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

60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856

### Protanopia

58.2457, 59.0051, 84.6632

### Deuteranopia

60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856



## Tritanopia

58.3736, 59.3367, 72.6665

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856

## Protanomaly

58.9346, 59.0339, 83.8898

## Deuteranomaly

60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856

## Tritanomaly

59.0738, 59.2796, 76.0387

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856

## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568

## Achromatomaly

58.0737, 59.5565, 71.3855

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856 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(208, 197, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 197, 230)  
}
```

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(208, 197, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 197, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856 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(208, 197, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 197, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 197, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 197, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 197, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 197,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.2616, 59.0556, 83.0856 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 197, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
197, 230) }
```

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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