

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.1726, 61.0492, 91.4249)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.1726, 61.0492, 91.4249)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.1101, 60.8735,  
91.0197)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C5CBF0
RGB	197, 203, 240
RGB Percent	77%, 80%, 94%
CMY	0.2274, 0.2039, 0.0588
CMYK	0.18, 0.15, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	232°, 59%, 86%
HSV	232°, 18%, 94%
XYZ	60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197
YIQ	205.4240, -15.4530, 10.2350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

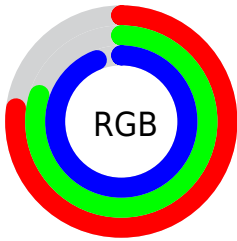
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	197, 202, 240
Decimal	12962800
CIE Lab	82.31, 5.43, -18.90
CIE LCh	82, 19.666, 286.020
Yxy	60.8735, 0.2835, 0.2871
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291152880 (0xFFC5CBF0)
YUV	205.4240, 17.0460, -7.3878
Hunter-Lab	78.0215, 0.9842, -14.5526

# Details

The XYZ color **60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **75.4366, 81.4020, 64.5611**, and the grayscale version is **58.2017, 61.2327, 66.6824**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.6831, 99.8108, 108.8828**, and **30.7269, 30.7952, 49.6720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.7631, 48.7771, 89.2312**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1109, 74.7897, 93.0743**.

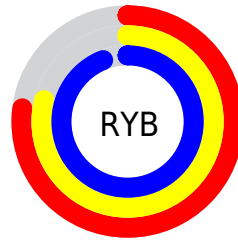
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (80%)

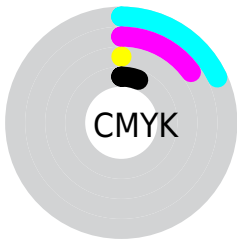
Blue (94%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (94%)

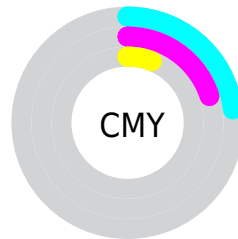


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197 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 60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.1101, 60.8735,  
91.0197

■ 60.1101, 60.8735,  
91.0197

414.8317,  
427.8100, 551.9978

■ 43.7572, 44.1231,  
68.2482

104.0948,  
106.0958, 150.7019

■ 30.6768, 30.7673,  
49.6317

132.4573,  
135.3364, 188.4496

■ 20.5034, 20.4217,  
34.7518

165.5537,  
169.5092, 232.0266

■ 12.8719, 12.7020,  
23.1897

203.7494,  
208.9986, 281.8512

■ 7.4168, 7.2236,  
14.5270

247.4096,  
254.1890, 338.3421

■ 3.7727, 3.6024,  
8.3452

296.8999,

■ 1.5744, 1.4537,

305.4648, 401.9178

4.2257

352.5855,  
363.2103, 472.9969

■ 0.3756, 0.2558,  
1.7500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3946

■ 60.1101, 60.8735,  
91.0197

■ 60.1101, 60.8735,  
91.0197

■ 49.7631, 48.7771,  
89.2312

■ 72.1109, 74.7897,  
93.0743

■ 40.9915, 38.4178,  
87.6939

■ 85.8279, 90.5892,  
95.4009

■ 33.7190, 29.7173,  
86.3979

■ 92.7284, 99.0713,  
96.6744

■ 27.8606, 22.5886,  
85.3307

■ 23.3227, 16.9365,  
84.4789

■ 20.0002, 12.6553,  
83.8277

■ 17.7712, 9.6247,  
83.3602

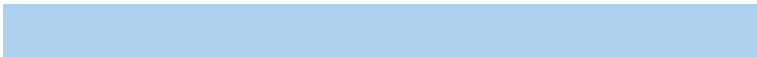
■ 16.4778, 7.6973,  
83.0563

■ 16.2862, 7.4071,  
83.0104

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.9341, 60.8735, 91.2826



60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197



63.8507, 60.8735, 83.6262

# Triad

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



60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197



63.6344, 60.8735, 51.0275



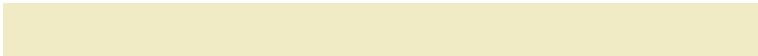
50.3884, 60.8735, 60.8623

# Complementary

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



60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197



75.4366, 81.4020, 64.5611

# 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.



52.2533, 60.8735, 51.5169



60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197



59.8264, 60.8735, 46.3200

# Square

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



60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197



65.9515, 60.8735, 60.1159



55.6637, 60.8735, 46.4876



50.4561, 60.8735, 72.8536



# Rectangle

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



60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197



65.5350, 60.8735, 76.1060



55.6637, 60.8735, 46.4876



50.8060, 60.8735, 57.3400

# Sweetspot

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



60.1120, 60.8760, 91.0211



87.1134, 90.8608, 107.5543



68.9740, 80.1063, 89.3312



18.4158, 19.1825, 22.9819



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.



60.1120, 60.8760, 91.0211



65.0406, 65.2640, 103.7769



62.8616, 60.2298, 90.7514



15.0752, 15.5845, 19.9352



8.9711, 4.1664, 45.4592



0.8013, 0.4565, 3.8001



# Inverse Universe

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



66.6825, 62.7711, 65.1042



73.7310, 67.8431, 69.4818



72.2751, 82.3520, 64.9111



15.8626, 15.7948, 16.8329



19.8538, 10.2139, 1.8807

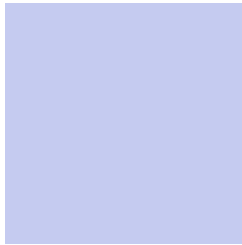


1.6794, 0.8608, 0.3025



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

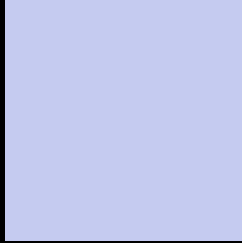
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197 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 60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197.



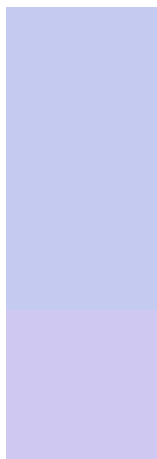
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1101, 60.8735,



# 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

60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197

### Protanopia

60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197

### Deuteranopia

62.2636, 60.9248, 91.6971



## Tritanopia

57.5043, 60.8859, 77.8286

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197

## Protanomaly

60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197

## Deuteranomaly

61.3924, 60.8207, 91.7229

## Tritanomaly

58.4799, 60.9219, 82.8056

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197

## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830

## Achromatomaly

58.6049, 60.8042, 74.9773

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197 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(197, 203, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(197, 203, 240)  
}
```

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(197, 203, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(197, 203, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197 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(197, 203, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(197, 203, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(197, 203, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(197, 203, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 203, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 203,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1101, 60.8735, 91.0197 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(197, 203, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(197,  
203, 240) }
```

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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