

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.1798, 61.9654, 77.6122)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.1798, 61.9654, 77.6122)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.1930, 61.9157,  
77.8857)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CDCDDE
RGB	205, 205, 222
RGB Percent	80%, 80%, 87%
CMY	0.1961, 0.1961, 0.1294
CMYK	0.08, 0.08, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	240°, 20%, 84%
HSV	240°, 8%, 87%
XYZ	60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857
YIQ	206.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

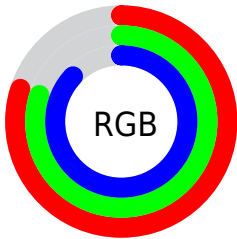
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	205, 205, 222
Decimal	13487582
CIE Lab	82.87, 3.22, -8.40
CIE LCh	83, 8.999, 290.964
Yxy	61.9157, 0.3010, 0.3096
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291677662 (0xFFCDCDDE)
YUV	206.9380, 7.4256, -1.6996
Hunter-Lab	78.6865, -1.1539, -3.6060

# Details

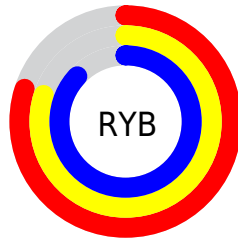
The XYZ color **60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **67.2652, 72.1795, 68.1456**, and the grayscale version is **59.2260, 62.3104, 67.8560**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **30.8042, 31.5025, 41.0163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.5603, 49.1049, 75.9743**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.4515, 76.6860, 80.0915**.

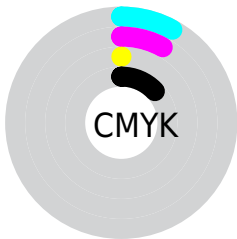
# Distribution



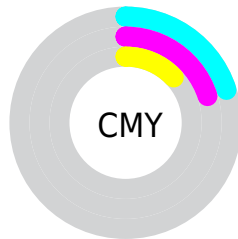
- Red (80%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857 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 60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.1930, 61.9157,  
77.8857

■ 60.1930, 61.9157,  
77.8857

415.1321,  
431.6235, 507.2962

■ 43.8243, 44.9646,  
57.4642

104.2143,  
107.6037, 132.1734

■ 30.7297, 31.4295,  
40.9662

132.5977,  
137.1093, 166.8767

■ 20.5439, 20.9261,  
27.9732

165.7166,  
171.5686, 207.1776

■ 12.9016, 13.0700,  
18.0666

203.9364,  
211.3660, 253.4947

■ 7.4373, 7.4768,  
10.8279

247.6225,  
256.8857, 306.2466

■ 3.7858, 3.7620,  
5.8385

297.1403,

■ 1.5817, 1.5414,

308.5123, 365.8518

2.6799

352.8550,  
366.6301, 432.7288

■ 0.3804, 0.3176,  
0.9333

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.1930, 61.9157,  
77.8857

■ 60.1930, 61.9157,  
77.8857

■ 49.5603, 49.1049,  
75.9743

■ 72.4515, 76.6860,  
80.0915

■ 40.4799, 38.1641,  
74.3411

■ 86.3941, 93.4851,  
82.5992

■ 32.8810, 29.0080,  
72.9743

■ 90.1850, 98.0540,  
83.2813

■ 26.6849, 21.5422,  
71.8599

■ 21.8059, 15.6632,  
70.9822

■ 18.1488, 11.2564,  
70.3244

■ 15.6056, 8.1917,  
69.8669

■ 14.0496, 6.3164,  
69.5869

■ 13.3070, 5.4213,  
69.4533

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.2654, 61.9157, 78.5197



60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857



61.7926, 61.9157, 74.3663

# Triad

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



60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857



61.2284, 61.9157, 59.4576



55.2434, 61.9157, 65.7527

# Complementary

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



60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857



67.2652, 72.1795, 68.1456

# 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.



56.0004, 61.9157, 60.9122



60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857



59.4365, 61.9157, 57.4112

# Square

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



60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857



62.3995, 61.9157, 63.6672



57.5252, 61.9157, 57.9287



55.4358, 61.9157, 71.3084



# Rectangle

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



60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857



62.4441, 61.9157, 70.9585



57.5252, 61.9157, 57.9287



55.3946, 61.9157, 63.9928

# Sweetspot

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



60.1948, 61.9183, 77.8871



91.5933, 95.8351, 108.2783



64.4461, 70.4815, 79.1169



19.6409, 20.5563, 23.1825



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.



60.1948, 61.9183, 77.8871



80.2167, 82.1277, 106.2321



62.5207, 63.1163, 77.9957



12.9523, 13.2437, 17.2613



7.8318, 3.1333, 41.2404



0.5429, 0.2173, 2.8586

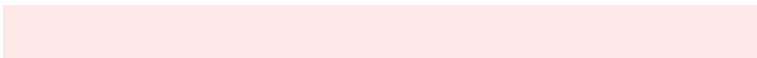


# Inverse Universe

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



62.9764, 63.6014, 66.7177



84.6838, 84.8306, 88.2947



64.8102, 70.9150, 68.0309



13.7074, 13.7006, 14.2293



17.8934, 9.2243, 0.8382

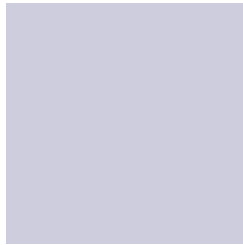


1.2403, 0.6394, 0.0583



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

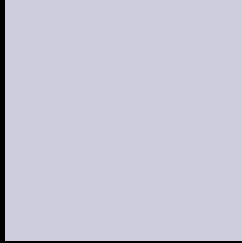
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

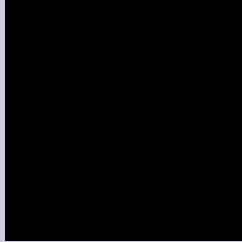
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857.



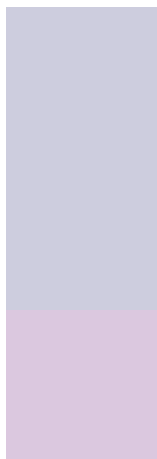
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1930, 61.9157,



# 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

60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857

### Protanopia

60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857

### Deuteranopia

63.1870, 61.6963, 78.3903



## Tritanopia

60.0593, 61.8622, 77.1818

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857

## Protanomaly

60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857

## Deuteranomaly

62.1714, 61.8649, 78.4764

## Tritanomaly

60.0593, 61.8622, 77.1818

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857

## Achromatopsia

59.3074, 62.3960, 67.9493

## Achromatomaly

59.4086, 62.0179, 71.1268

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857 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(205, 205, 222) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 205, 222)  
}
```

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(205, 205, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 205, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857 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(205, 205, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 205, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 205, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 205, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 205, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 205,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1930, 61.9157, 77.8857 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 205, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
205, 222) }
```

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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