

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.8313, 59.6565, 84.6538)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.8313, 59.6565, 84.6538)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.7720, 59.6243,  
84.6495)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D0C6E8
RGB	208, 198, 232
RGB Percent	82%, 78%, 91%
CMY	0.1843, 0.2235, 0.0902
CMYK	0.10, 0.15, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	258°, 42%, 84%
HSV	258°, 15%, 91%
XYZ	60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495
YIQ	204.8660, -4.9540, 12.6940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

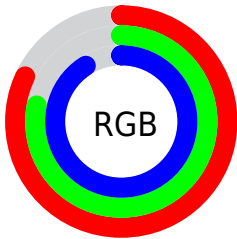
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	208, 198, 232
Decimal	13682408
CIE Lab	81.63, 9.92, -15.57
CIE LCh	82, 18.457, 302.494
Yxy	59.6243, 0.2964, 0.2908
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291872488 (0xFFD0C6E8)
YUV	204.8660, 13.3771, 2.7485
Hunter-Lab	77.2168, 5.3557, -10.9454

# Details

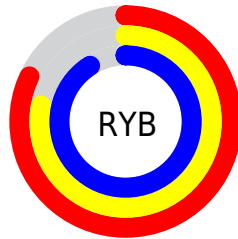
The XYZ color **60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **69.1760, 77.3216, 64.7076**, and the grayscale version is **57.8647, 60.8781, 66.2963**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **30.9466, 29.8534, 45.2055** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.5008, 47.5677, 82.8119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.3345, 73.5555, 86.7827**.

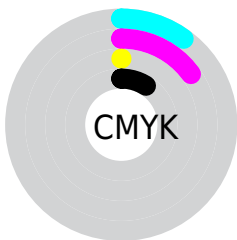
# Distribution



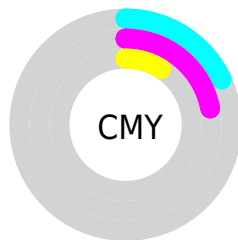
- Red (82%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495 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 60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.7720, 59.6243,  
84.6495

60.7720, 59.6243,  
84.6495

417.2268,  
423.2116, 530.5819

44.2930, 43.1159,  
63.0033

105.0487,  
104.2845, 141.7532

31.0998, 29.9760,  
45.4029

133.5772,  
133.2050, 178.0478

20.8271, 19.8204,  
31.4296

166.8529,  
167.0317, 220.0623

13.1094, 12.2646,  
20.6650

205.2411,  
206.1490, 268.2152

7.5814, 6.9241,  
12.6905

249.1073,  
250.9412, 322.9250

3.8779, 3.4147,  
7.0876

298.8167,

1.6333, 1.3519,

301.7928, 384.6104

3.4376

354.7348,  
359.0881, 453.6899

■ 0.4139, 0.1808,  
1.3222

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0799

■ 60.7720, 59.6243,  
84.6495

■ 60.7720, 59.6243,  
84.6495

■ 51.5008, 47.5677,  
82.8119

■ 71.3345, 73.5555,  
86.7827

■ 43.4644, 37.2971,  
81.2531

■ 83.2313, 89.4298,  
89.2197

■ 36.6097, 28.7278,  
79.9603

■ 91.5657, 98.6063,  
90.5517

■ 30.8778, 21.7654,  
78.9185

■ 26.2041, 16.3057,  
78.1110

■ 22.5171, 12.2321,  
77.5191

■ 19.7351, 9.4100,  
77.1210

■ 17.7610, 7.6760,  
76.8903

■ 16.9652, 7.0632,  
76.8140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.9962, 59.6243, 88.6778



60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495



63.5454, 59.6243, 75.2911

# Triad

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



60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495



60.1850, 59.6243, 47.7620



49.5433, 59.6243, 65.8546

# Complementary

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



60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495



69.1760, 77.3216, 64.7076

# 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.



50.3114, 59.6243, 55.5492



60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495



56.3472, 59.6243, 45.8377

# Square

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



60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495



63.1958, 59.6243, 54.1110



52.7590, 59.6243, 48.5234



50.6117, 59.6243, 77.0820



# Rectangle

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



60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495



64.3899, 59.6243, 67.7503



52.7590, 59.6243, 48.5234



49.5953, 59.6243, 62.1710

# Sweetspot

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



60.7738, 59.6268, 84.6508



89.2823, 92.3237, 107.7223



64.0750, 70.2714, 86.5314



18.8843, 19.4615, 23.0111



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.



60.7738, 59.6268, 84.6508



71.1826, 68.4941, 104.0767



65.6986, 62.1656, 84.8813



13.9791, 14.0915, 18.1275



9.5277, 3.9776, 42.6488



0.7945, 0.3406, 3.1558



# Inverse Universe

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



66.6596, 62.8205, 77.7223



80.0174, 73.2910, 93.5423



64.3298, 74.8233, 64.4808



14.8050, 14.5392, 17.1736



22.2416, 11.0308, 20.6988

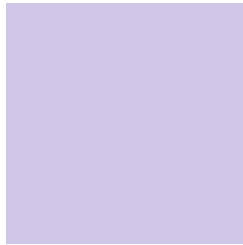


1.6837, 0.8312, 1.7410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

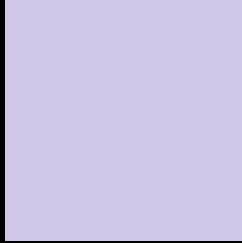
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

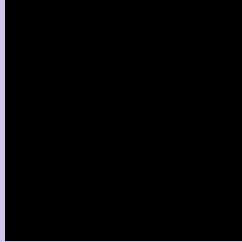
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.7720, 59.6243,



# 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

60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495

### Protanopia

58.7639, 59.5841, 86.2456

### Deuteranopia

61.0541, 59.7697, 84.6627



## Tritanopia

58.4582, 59.7103, 73.4099

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495

## Protanomaly

59.4497, 59.6093, 85.4632

## Deuteranomaly

61.0541, 59.7697, 84.6627

## Tritanomaly

59.2927, 59.7043, 77.5063

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495

## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830

## Achromatomaly

58.8399, 60.2692, 72.8219

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495 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, 198, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 198, 232)  
}
```

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, 198, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 198, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495 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, 198, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 198, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 198, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 198, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 198, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 198,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.7720, 59.6243, 84.6495 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 198, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
198, 232) }
```

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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