

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.8665, 60.5282, 80.6503)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.8665, 60.5282, 80.6503)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(60.6762, 60.3548,  
80.4032)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1C8E2
RGB	209, 200, 226
RGB Percent	82%, 78%, 89%
CMY	0.1804, 0.2157, 0.1137
CMYK	0.08, 0.12, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	261°, 31%, 84%
HSV	261°, 12%, 89%
XYZ	60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032
YIQ	205.6550, -2.9820, 9.9940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

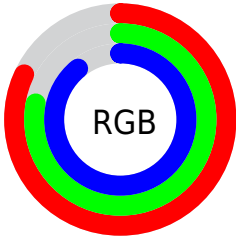
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	209, 200, 226
Decimal	13748450
CIE Lab	82.03, 7.98, -11.75
CIE LCh	82, 14.206, 304.162
Yxy	60.3548, 0.3012, 0.2996
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291938530 (0xFFD1C8E2)
YUV	205.6550, 10.0301, 2.9336
Hunter-Lab	77.6884, 3.4576, -6.9801

# Details

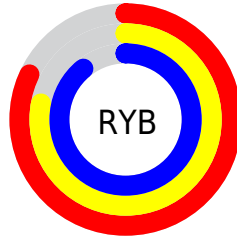
The XYZ color **60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **66.2392, 73.3162, 65.3067**, and the grayscale version is **58.3865, 61.4272, 66.8942**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **31.1471, 30.4666, 42.7671** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.8353, 48.5943, 78.6001**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.6823, 73.8677, 82.4850**.

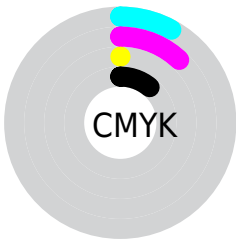
# Distribution



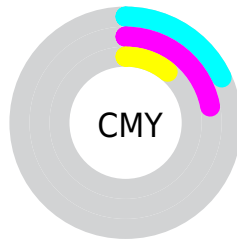
- Red (82%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032 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 60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.6762, 60.3548,  
80.4032

■ 60.6762, 60.3548,  
80.4032

416.8807,  
425.9043, 516.0332

■ 44.2154, 43.7047,  
59.5221

104.9107,  
105.3442, 135.7490

■ 31.0386, 30.4384,  
42.6108

133.4152,  
134.4522, 171.0507

■ 20.7802, 20.1716,  
29.2507

166.6650,  
168.4817, 211.9964

■ 13.0750, 12.5198,  
19.0233

205.0254,  
207.8170, 259.0046

■ 7.5575, 7.0987,  
11.5102

248.8618,  
252.8425, 312.4938

■ 3.8626, 3.5239,  
6.2926

298.5396,

■ 1.6247, 1.4110,

303.9426, 372.8827

2.9522

354.4241,  
361.5018, 440.5896

■ 0.4084, 0.2248,  
1.0703

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.6762, 60.3548,  
80.4032

■ 60.6762, 60.3548,  
80.4032

■ 51.8353, 48.5943,  
78.6001

■ 70.6823, 73.8677,  
82.4850

■ 44.1098, 38.5055,  
77.0599

■ 81.8900, 89.1940,  
84.8526

■ 37.4543, 30.0126,  
75.7714

■ 90.1187, 97.9571,  
86.1103

■ 31.8179, 23.0310,  
74.7209

■ 90.7277, 98.2711,  
86.1388

■ 27.1453, 17.4680,  
73.8934

■ 23.3755, 13.2203,  
73.2722

■ 20.4394, 10.1699,  
72.8382

■ 18.2560, 8.1763,  
72.5685

■ 16.8872, 7.1199,  
72.4367

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.7864, 60.3548, 83.6672



60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032



62.7322, 60.3548, 73.2058

# Triad

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



60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032



59.9242, 60.3548, 51.9018



51.7860, 60.3548, 66.9262

# Complementary

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



60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032



66.2392, 73.3162, 65.3067

# 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.



52.3139, 60.3548, 58.7556



60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032



56.9465, 60.3548, 50.5359

# Square

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



60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032



62.2875, 60.3548, 56.8434



54.1773, 60.3548, 52.9362



52.7098, 60.3548, 75.4672



# Rectangle

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



60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032



63.3161, 60.3548, 67.4160



54.1773, 60.3548, 52.9362



51.7998, 60.3548, 64.0451

# Sweetspot

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



60.6780, 60.3574, 80.4045



90.8414, 94.2793, 108.0176



62.4478, 67.5701, 81.7034



19.2082, 19.8603, 23.0710



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.



60.6780, 60.3574, 80.4045



76.6267, 75.1379, 105.0721



64.4058, 62.2791, 80.5790



13.3971, 13.4728, 17.2821



9.7494, 4.1213, 41.3300



0.7699, 0.3342, 2.8692



# Inverse Universe

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



64.5448, 62.4897, 74.3084



82.7739, 78.5293, 95.3081



62.6170, 71.4489, 65.1372



14.0830, 13.8508, 16.2072



20.9910, 10.4634, 17.1500



1.4967, 0.7419, 1.4083



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

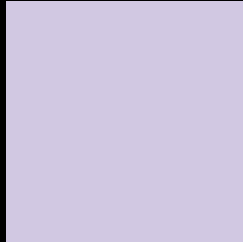
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

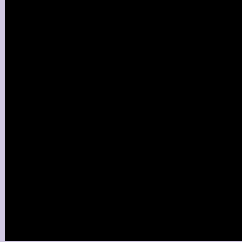
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.6762, 60.3548,



# 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

60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032

### Protanopia

59.4469, 60.7308, 81.9878

### Deuteranopia

61.3621, 60.0253, 80.3034



## Tritanopia

59.4235, 60.1929, 74.1321

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032

## Protanomaly

59.8875, 60.6245, 81.2183

## Deuteranomaly

61.3023, 60.3349, 80.3663

## Tritanomaly

59.8173, 60.3505, 76.2062

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032

## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138

## Achromatomaly

59.3352, 61.2552, 71.6469

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032 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(209, 200, 226) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 200, 226)  
}
```

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(209, 200, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 200, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032 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(209, 200, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 200, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 200, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 200, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 200, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 200,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.6762, 60.3548, 80.4032 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 200, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
200, 226) }
```

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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