

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.8861, 63.9223, 70.4444)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.8861, 63.9223, 70.4444)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(60.8528, 63.8594,  
70.7468)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1D1D3
RGB	209, 209, 211
RGB Percent	82%, 82%, 83%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1804, 0.1725
CMYK	0.01, 0.01, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	240°, 2%, 82%
HSV	240°, 1%, 83%
XYZ	60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468
YIQ	209.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

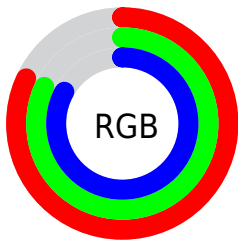
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	209, 209, 211
Decimal	13750739
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	83.89, 0.37, -1.00
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	84, 1.063, 290.327
Yxy	63.8594, 0.3113, 0.3267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291940819 (0xFFD1D1D3)
YUV	209.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000
Hunter-Lab	79.9121, -3.9189, 3.4485

# Details

The XYZ color **60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **61.6668, 65.0399, 69.6262**, and the grayscale version is **60.7495, 63.9132, 69.6014**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **31.3247, 32.8456, 36.5871** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.4442, 51.3251, 68.8770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.7386, 78.1728, 72.8841**.

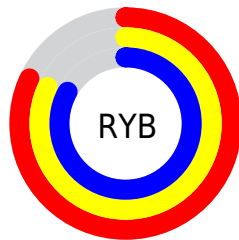
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (82%)

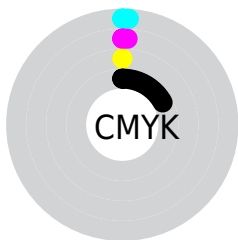
Blue (83%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (83%)

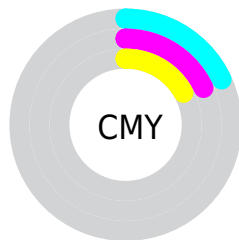


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468 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 60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.8528, 63.8594,  
70.7468

■ 60.8528, 63.8594,  
70.7468

417.5186,  
438.6817, 482.0276

■ 44.3585, 46.5368,  
51.6550

105.1651,  
110.4084, 121.9642

■ 31.1515, 32.6696,  
36.3498

133.7138,  
140.4036, 154.9269

■ 20.8667, 21.8735,  
24.4127

167.0113,  
175.3919, 193.3504

■ 13.1385, 13.7640,  
15.4250

205.4230,  
215.7575, 237.6531

■ 7.6016, 7.9567,  
8.9683

249.3142,  
261.8849, 288.2537

■ 3.8908, 4.0672,  
4.6240

299.0503,

■ 1.6405, 1.7112,

314.1584, 345.5706

1.9735

354.9967,  
372.9626, 410.0224

■ 0.4186, 0.4309,  
0.5389

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.8528, 63.8594,  
70.7468

■ 60.8528, 63.8594,  
70.7468

■ 50.4442, 51.3251,  
68.8770

■ 72.7386, 78.1728,  
72.8841

■ 41.4501, 40.4925,  
67.2601

■ 86.1506, 94.3223,  
75.2944

■ 33.8110, 31.2908,  
65.8866

■ 88.7580, 97.4832,  
75.7670

■ 27.4613, 23.6411,  
64.7448

■ 22.3299, 17.4579,  
63.8218

■ 18.3389, 12.6475,  
63.1036

■ 15.4012, 9.1052,  
62.5747

■ 13.4176, 6.7116,  
62.2172

■ 12.2694, 5.3243,  
62.0100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.6209, 63.8594, 70.8094



60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468



61.0433, 63.8594, 70.3575

# Triad

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



60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468



60.9840, 63.8594, 68.5454



60.2542, 63.8594, 69.3158

# Complementary

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



60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468



61.6668, 65.0399, 69.6262

# 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.



60.3510, 63.8594, 68.7130



60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468



60.7720, 63.8594, 68.2701

# Square

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



60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468



61.1191, 63.8594, 69.0856



60.5404, 63.8594, 68.3312



60.2757, 63.8594, 69.9804



# Rectangle

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



60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468



61.1209, 63.8594, 69.9665



60.5404, 63.8594, 68.3312



60.2740, 63.8594, 69.0993

# Sweetspot

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



60.8546, 63.8621, 70.7482

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



61.3433, 64.8463, 70.8905



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.8546, 63.8621, 70.7482



93.3115, 97.9064, 108.5875



61.1281, 64.0017, 70.7607



13.0791, 13.7257, 15.2036



7.0994, 2.8453, 37.3675



0.3976, 0.1604, 2.0896



# Inverse Universe

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



61.1744, 64.0543, 69.4644



93.8348, 98.2209, 106.4868



61.3916, 64.8995, 69.6136



13.1472, 13.7667, 14.9300



16.2142, 8.3585, 0.7680

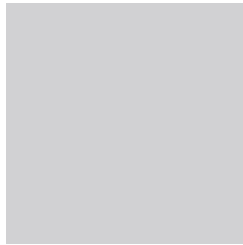


0.9069, 0.4675, 0.0447



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

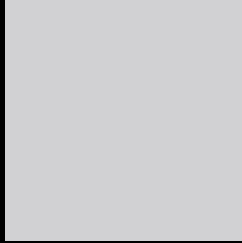
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468 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

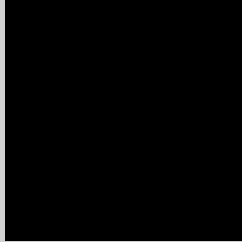
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

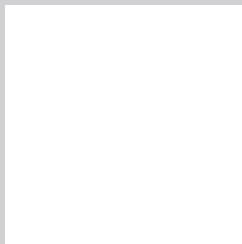


**XYZ 60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468.



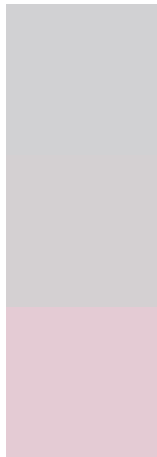
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.8528, 63.8594,



# 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

60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468

### Protanopia

61.3401, 63.7619, 70.0471

### Deuteranopia

65.2345, 63.9593, 71.1945



## Tritanopia

62.4961, 63.8022, 78.8332

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468

## Protanomaly

61.0527, 63.6138, 70.0336

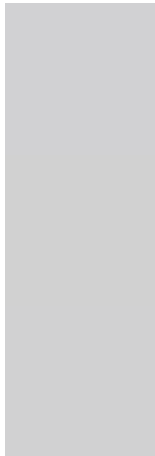
## Deuteranomaly

63.5338, 63.7883, 71.2511

## Tritanomaly

61.9204, 63.9279, 76.0936

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

60.7278, 63.8094, 70.0885

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468 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, 209, 211) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 209, 211)  
}
```

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, 209, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 209, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468 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, 209, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 209, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 209, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 209, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 209, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 209,  
211) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.8528, 63.8594, 70.7468 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 209, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
209, 211) }
```

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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