

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.0527, 65.1520, 80.8341)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.0527, 65.1520, 80.8341)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008)</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(60.9380, 65.1669,  
80.6008)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C7D5E1
RGB	199, 213, 225
RGB Percent	78%, 84%, 88%
CMY	0.2196, 0.1647, 0.1176
CMYK	0.12, 0.05, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	208°, 30%, 83%
HSV	208°, 12%, 88%
XYZ	60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008
YIQ	210.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

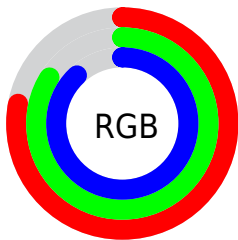
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	199, 208, 225
Decimal	13096417
CIE Lab	84.57, -2.35, -7.53
CIE LCh	85, 7.883, 252.669
Yxy	65.1669, 0.2948, 0.3153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291286497 (0xFFC7D5E1)
YUV	210.1820, 7.3053, -9.8066
Hunter-Lab	80.7260, -6.5255, -2.6898

# Details

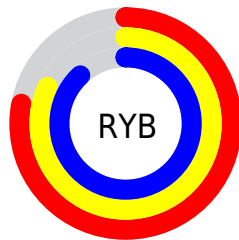
The XYZ color **60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **64.6546, 66.7190, 63.5042**, and the grayscale version is **61.3389, 64.5333, 70.2768**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **31.1596, 33.3757, 42.8301** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.8760, 57.2591, 79.5004**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0537, 73.8696, 81.8012**.

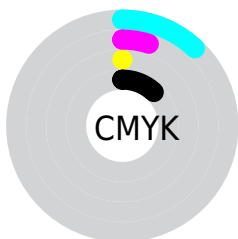
# Distribution



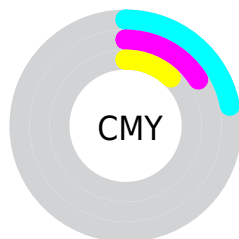
- Red (78%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008 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 60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.9380, 65.1669,  
80.6008

■ 60.9380, 65.1669,  
80.6008

417.8262,  
443.3915, 516.7153

■ 44.4275, 47.5964,  
59.6838

105.2878,  
112.2898, 136.0291

■ 31.2061, 33.5074,  
42.7402

133.8578,  
142.6110, 171.3775

■ 20.9084, 22.5154,  
29.3514

167.1783,  
177.9512, 212.3735

■ 13.1691, 14.2361,  
19.0990

205.6147,  
218.6948, 259.4355

■ 7.6229, 8.2851,  
11.5643

249.5323,  
265.2263, 312.9822

■ 3.9044, 4.2779,  
6.3288

299.2965,

■ 1.6482, 1.8302,

317.9299, 373.4320

2.9740

355.2727,  
377.1902, 441.2035

■ 0.4235, 0.5059,  
1.0814

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.9380, 65.1669,  
80.6008

■ 60.9380, 65.1669,  
80.6008

■ 52.8760, 57.2591,  
79.5004

■ 70.0537, 73.8696,  
81.8012

■ 45.8202, 50.1119,  
78.4927

■ 80.2566, 83.3836,  
83.0998

■ 39.7279, 43.7002,  
77.5762

■ 87.2267, 91.4881,  
84.2968

■ 34.5510, 37.9943,  
76.7477

■ 90.4416, 97.9180,  
85.3684

■ 30.2365, 32.9620,  
76.0038

■ 90.5908, 98.2163,  
85.4181

■ 26.7259, 28.5677,  
75.3407

■ 23.9521, 24.7716,  
74.7541

■ 21.8355, 21.5270,  
74.2394

■ 20.4505, 19.1558,  
73.8547

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.4876, 65.1669, 77.7191



60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008



62.6833, 65.1669, 80.8228

# Triad

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



60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008



65.2949, 65.1669, 68.8542



59.6770, 65.1669, 64.0750

# Complementary

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



60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008



64.6546, 66.7190, 63.5042

# 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.



61.2010, 65.1669, 61.9262



60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008



64.4572, 65.1669, 64.5965

# Square

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



60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008



65.2213, 65.1669, 73.8778



62.9513, 65.1669, 62.1124



58.7691, 65.1669, 68.1116



# Rectangle

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



60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008



63.7812, 65.1669, 79.4182



62.9513, 65.1669, 62.1124



60.1330, 65.1669, 63.1167

# Sweetspot

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



60.9399, 65.1696, 80.6022



91.1756, 96.3464, 108.3990



62.1997, 70.6817, 71.7967



19.2985, 20.4166, 23.1736



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

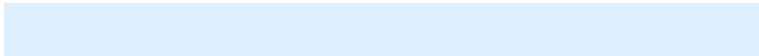


# Same Dimension

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



60.9399, 65.1696, 80.6022



78.0822, 83.7835, 106.6642



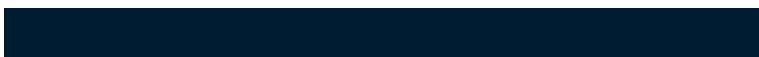
57.8686, 59.0271, 79.5785



13.5605, 14.4600, 17.4640



11.9026, 11.2748, 42.5973



0.9143, 0.9601, 2.9824



# Inverse Universe

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



63.4864, 61.6597, 71.5095



82.1601, 78.2838, 92.0760



67.9362, 73.2823, 64.5981



14.0144, 13.8234, 15.8458



19.9481, 10.0462, 11.6584

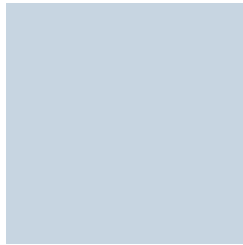


1.4278, 0.7144, 1.0455



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

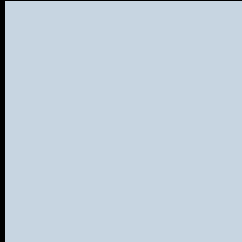
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

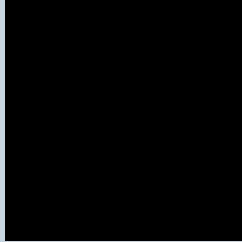
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

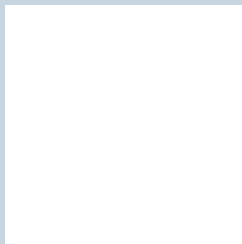
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008.



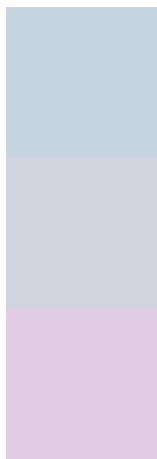
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.9380, 65.1669,



# 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

60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008

### Protanopia

63.2298, 65.2698, 79.0778

### Deuteranopia

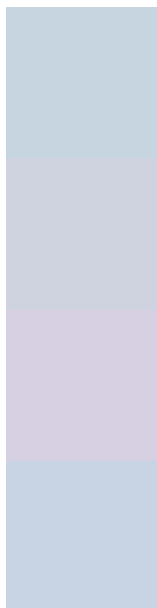
66.4369, 65.0560, 81.7285



## **Tritanopia**

61.5058, 65.0235, 83.4378

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008

## Protanomaly

62.4809, 65.2357, 79.8197

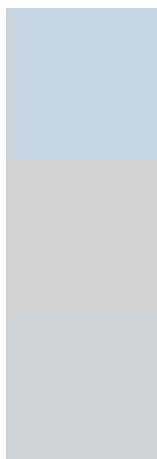
## Deuteranomaly

64.3077, 65.0498, 81.1180

## Tritanomaly

61.3665, 64.9678, 82.7045

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008

## Achromatopsia

61.2578, 64.4480, 70.1838

## Achromatomaly

61.0136, 64.6166, 73.5465

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008 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(199, 213, 225) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 213, 225)  
}
```

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(199, 213, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 213, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008 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(199, 213, 225) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 213, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 213, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 213, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 213, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 213,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.9380, 65.1669, 80.6008 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 213, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
213, 225) }
```

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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