

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.1448, 63.1943, 79.9363)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.1448, 63.1943, 79.9363)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(61.0803, 63.0410,  
80.1830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CDCFE1
RGB	205, 207, 225
RGB Percent	80%, 81%, 88%
CMY	0.1961, 0.1882, 0.1176
CMYK	0.09, 0.08, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	234°, 25%, 84%
HSV	234°, 9%, 88%
XYZ	61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830
YIQ	208.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

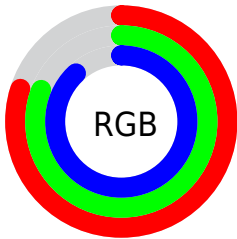
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	205, 207, 225
Decimal	13488097
CIE Lab	83.46, 2.75, -9.12
CIE LCh	83, 9.525, 286.800
Yxy	63.0410, 0.2990, 0.3086
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291678177 (0xFFC0C0E1)
YUV	208.4540, 8.1572, -3.0292
Hunter-Lab	79.3984, -1.6290, -4.2971

# Details

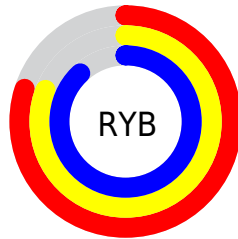
The XYZ color **61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **68.4588, 73.1903, 68.2779**, and the grayscale version is **60.2023, 63.3375, 68.9746**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **31.4094, 32.2641, 42.6023** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.7199, 50.8805, 78.3828**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.9660, 76.9250, 82.2374**.

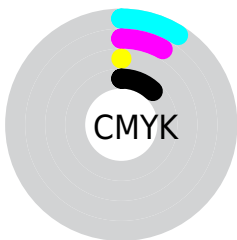
# Distribution



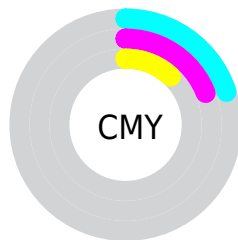
- Red (80%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830 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 61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.0803, 63.0410,  
80.1830

■ 61.0803, 63.0410,  
80.1830

418.3396,  
435.7183, 515.2724

■ 44.5428, 45.8744,  
59.3419

105.4927,  
109.2287, 135.4367

■ 31.2972, 32.1467,  
42.4666

134.0982,  
139.0185, 170.6864

■ 20.9782, 21.4736,  
29.1385

167.4571,  
173.7848, 211.5760

■ 13.2204, 13.4706,  
18.9392

205.9347,  
213.9121, 258.5242

■ 7.6585, 7.7534,  
11.4500

249.8964,  
259.7847, 311.9493

■ 3.9272, 3.9376,  
6.2524

299.7075,

■ 1.6610, 1.6387,

311.7870, 372.2701

2.9279

355.7335,  
370.3034, 439.9049

■ 0.4317, 0.3835,  
1.0579

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.0803, 63.0410,  
80.1830

■ 61.0803, 63.0410,  
80.1830

■ 50.7199, 50.8805,  
78.3828

■ 72.9660, 76.9250,  
82.2374

■ 41.8175, 40.3685,  
76.8230

■ 86.4295, 92.5878,  
84.5510

■ 34.3093, 31.4362,  
75.4946

■ 90.5908, 98.2163,  
85.4181

■ 28.1241, 24.0071,  
74.3867

■ 23.1849, 17.9981,  
73.4871

■ 19.4064, 13.3179,  
72.7829

■ 16.6924, 9.8648,  
72.2594

■ 14.9312, 7.5219,  
71.9000

■ 13.9651, 6.1384,  
71.6839

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.0112, 63.0410, 80.3894



61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830



62.8773, 63.0410, 76.7721

# Triad

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



61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830



62.6943, 63.0410, 60.6363



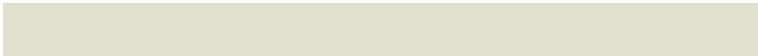
56.1139, 63.0410, 66.0621

# Complementary

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



61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830



68.4588, 73.1903, 68.2779

# 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.



57.0542, 63.0410, 61.1052



61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830



60.8352, 63.0410, 58.0968

# Square

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



61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830



63.8237, 63.0410, 65.3879



58.7717, 63.0410, 58.2633



56.1761, 63.0410, 72.0001



# Rectangle

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



61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830



63.6648, 63.0410, 73.2461



58.7717, 63.0410, 58.2633



56.3223, 63.0410, 64.2330

# Sweetspot

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



61.0822, 63.0437, 80.1844



90.1344, 94.2640, 108.0519



65.3776, 72.1404, 80.0564



19.0181, 19.8560, 23.0802



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.



61.0822, 63.0437, 80.1844



77.9425, 80.0022, 105.9417



62.7671, 63.1966, 80.1251



13.0619, 13.4630, 17.2979



8.0417, 3.5530, 41.3103



0.5955, 0.3225, 2.8761



# Inverse Universe

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



64.1466, 64.1766, 68.0409



82.9445, 81.8704, 86.1163



66.6602, 73.0621, 68.3480



13.7627, 13.7227, 14.5207



17.9993, 9.2667, 1.3960

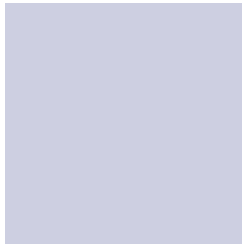


1.2668, 0.6500, 0.1980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

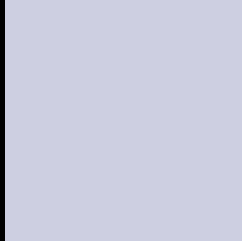
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

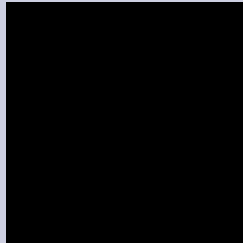
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830.



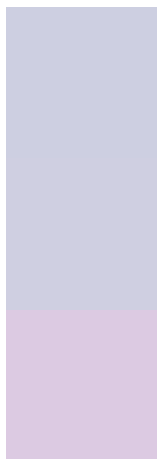
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.0803, 63.0410,



# 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

61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830

### Protanopia

61.6356, 63.3273, 80.2090

### Deuteranopia

64.3632, 62.9477, 80.7093



## Tritanopia

60.9442, 62.9866, 79.4665

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830

## Protanomaly

61.3570, 63.1837, 80.1960

## Deuteranomaly

63.3447, 63.1238, 80.7970

## Tritanomaly

60.9442, 62.9866, 79.4665

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830

## Achromatopsia

59.9535, 63.0757, 68.6895

## Achromatomaly

60.4256, 63.2322, 72.6386

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830 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, 207, 225) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 207, 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(205, 207, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 207, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830 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".

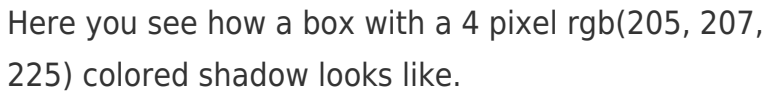
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(205, 207, 225) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 207, 225) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 207, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 207, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 207, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 207,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.0803, 63.0410, 80.1830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 207, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
207, 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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