

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.3133, 61.0219, 67.6661)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.3133, 61.0219, 67.6661)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.1302, 60.8736,  
67.5594)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBC8CF
RGB	219, 200, 207
RGB Percent	86%, 78%, 81%
CMY	0.1412, 0.2157, 0.1882
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.05, 0.14
HSL	338°, 21%, 82%
HSV	338°, 9%, 86%
XYZ	61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594
YIQ	206.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

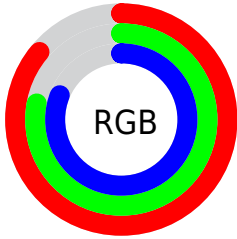
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 200, 207
Decimal	14403791
CIE Lab	82.31, 7.84, -1.08
CIE LCh	82, 7.916, 352.138
Yxy	60.8736, 0.3225, 0.3211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292593871 (0xFFDBC8CF)
YUV	206.4790, 0.2569, 10.9809
Hunter-Lab	78.0215, 3.3178, 3.2754

# Details

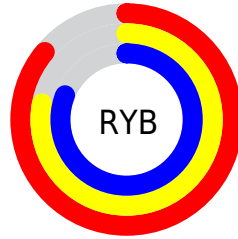
The XYZ color **61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **61.0369, 67.6975, 72.1406**, and the grayscale version is **58.9690, 62.0400, 67.5615**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **31.3385, 30.7502, 34.4207** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.7994, 50.8006, 57.4672**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.3392, 72.4642, 78.6770**.

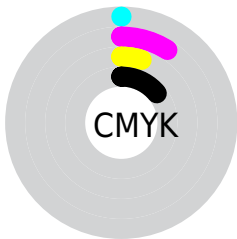
# Distribution



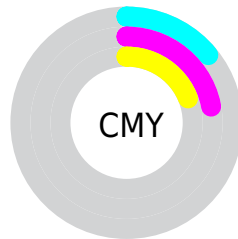
- Red (86%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594 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 61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.1302, 60.8736,  
67.5594

61.1302, 60.8736,  
67.5594

418.5195,  
427.8104, 470.4890

44.5832, 44.1232,  
49.0749

105.5645,  
106.0959, 117.3699

31.3291, 30.7673,  
34.3129

134.1825,  
135.3366, 149.5329

21.0027, 20.4218,  
22.8548

167.5548,  
169.5094, 187.0926

13.2384, 12.7020,  
14.2820

206.0469,  
208.9988, 230.4674

7.6711, 7.2237,  
8.1761

250.0240,  
254.1893, 280.0759

3.9352, 3.6024,  
4.1184

299.8516,

1.6655, 1.4537,

305.4651, 336.3366

1.6905

355.8950,  
363.2106, 399.6681

■ 0.4346, 0.2558,  
0.3542

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.1302, 60.8736,  
67.5594

■ 61.1302, 60.8736,  
67.5594

■ 54.7994, 50.8006,  
57.4672

■ 68.3392, 72.4642,  
78.6770

■ 49.3071, 42.1742,  
48.3662

■ 76.4537, 85.6237,  
90.8450

■ 44.6181, 34.9296,  
40.2262

■ 81.9954, 93.3889,  
102.9219

■ 40.6928, 28.9941,  
33.0135

■ 83.0238, 93.8003,  
108.3372

■ 37.4878, 24.2881,  
26.6926

■ 34.9555, 20.7231,  
21.2250

■ 33.0418, 18.1990,  
16.5693

■ 31.6837, 16.5978,  
12.6793

■ 30.7872, 15.7400,  
9.4968

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.4563, 60.8736, 72.1453



61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594



60.9141, 60.8736, 62.8430

# Triad

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



61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594



56.6453, 60.8736, 58.0464



55.8912, 60.8736, 73.8857

# Complementary

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



61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594



61.0369, 67.6975, 72.1406

# 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.



54.9069, 60.8736, 69.8421



61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594



55.3363, 60.8736, 60.7434

# Square

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



61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594



58.3032, 60.8736, 57.5014



54.7057, 60.8736, 65.0188



57.4161, 60.8736, 75.9116



# Rectangle

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



61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594



60.2963, 60.8736, 60.2442



54.7057, 60.8736, 65.0188



55.4874, 60.8736, 72.7082

# Sweetspot

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



61.1319, 60.8763, 67.5607



91.8895, 94.9084, 104.0563



60.5124, 60.3809, 75.4840



19.4915, 20.0303, 22.0001



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.



61.1319, 60.8763, 67.5607



84.9619, 83.8013, 93.2748



60.8122, 61.5756, 63.3269



13.2533, 13.1304, 14.5952



18.2437, 9.2985, 5.6634



1.2226, 0.6187, 0.5814



# Inverse Universe

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



61.1319, 60.8763, 67.5607



84.9619, 83.8013, 93.2748



61.3646, 66.9096, 76.6993



13.2533, 13.1304, 14.5952



18.2437, 9.2985, 5.6634

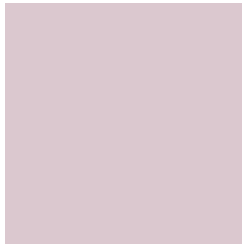


1.2226, 0.6187, 0.5814



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

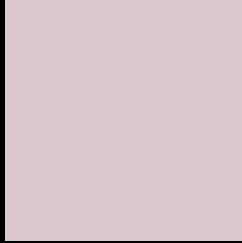
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

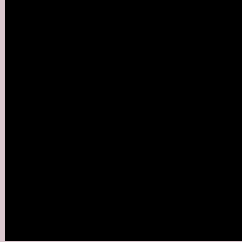
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1302, 60.8736,



# 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

61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594

### Protanopia

58.8336, 61.0546, 69.0054

### Deuteranopia

61.8880, 60.5811, 67.4630



## Tritanopia

62.0762, 60.9175, 72.1048

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594

## Protanomaly

59.6051, 61.1148, 68.3293

## Deuteranomaly

61.8101, 60.8814, 67.5250

## Tritanomaly

61.6965, 60.7656, 70.1052

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594

## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138

## Achromatomaly

59.5974, 61.4908, 67.1203

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594 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(219, 200, 207) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 200, 207)  
}
```

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(219, 200, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 200, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594 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(219, 200, 207) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 200, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(219, 200, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 200, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 200, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 200,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.1302, 60.8736, 67.5594 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 200, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
200, 207) }
```

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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