

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.3964, 64.7557, 93.3127)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.3964, 64.7557, 93.3127)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.3087, 64.7042,  
93.2623)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0D4F2
RGB	192, 212, 242
RGB Percent	75%, 83%, 95%
CMY	0.2470, 0.1686, 0.0510
CMYK	0.21, 0.12, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	216°, 66%, 85%
HSV	216°, 21%, 95%
XYZ	61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623
YIQ	209.4400, -21.5500, 5.0900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

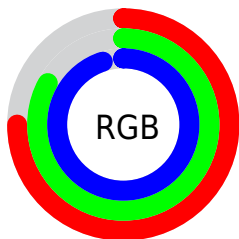
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	192, 206, 242
Decimal	12637426
CIE Lab	84.33, -0.45, -16.95
CIE LCh	84, 16.959, 268.488
Yxy	64.7042, 0.2796, 0.2951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290827506 (0xFFC0D4F2)
YUV	209.4400, 16.0521, -15.2949
Hunter-Lab	80.4389, -4.7195, -12.4346

# Details

The XYZ color **61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **72.2543, 74.9257, 60.5246**, and the grayscale version is **60.8017, 63.9681, 69.6613**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.8769, 98.8797, 108.7983**, and **31.4011, 33.0624, 51.1810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.2103, 54.8673, 91.8442**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7450, 75.7185, 94.8393**.

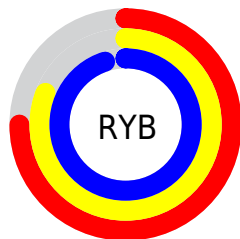
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (83%)

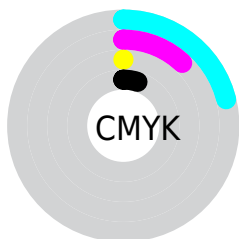
Blue (95%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (95%)

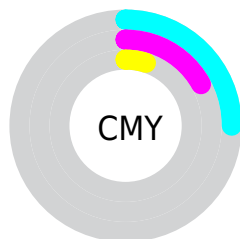


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623 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 61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.3087, 64.7042,  
93.2623

■ 61.3087, 64.7042,  
93.2623

419.1628,  
441.7282, 559.4284

■ 44.7278, 47.2213,  
70.1007

■ 105.8214,  
111.6245, 153.8366

■ 31.4435, 33.2106,  
51.1313

134.4839,  
141.8306, 192.0863

■ 21.0903, 22.2878,  
35.9357

167.9043,  
177.0466, 236.2024

■ 13.3028, 14.0685,  
24.0952

206.4480,  
217.6569, 286.6035

■ 7.7158, 8.1684,  
15.1914

250.4804,  
264.0457, 343.7081

■ 3.9639, 4.2029,  
8.8057

300.3667,

■ 1.6817, 1.7877,

316.5977, 407.9348

4.5196

356.4724,  
375.6970, 479.7020

■ 0.4448, 0.4795,  
1.9145

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.5019

■ 61.3087, 64.7042,  
93.2623

■ 61.3087, 64.7042,  
93.2623

■ 52.2103, 54.8673,  
91.8442

■ 71.7450, 75.7185,  
94.8393

■ 44.3860, 46.1575,  
90.5754

■ 83.5672, 87.9424,  
96.5756

■ 37.7757, 38.5321,  
89.4520

■ 93.0272, 99.1909,  
98.2482

■ 32.3113, 31.9422,  
88.4680

■ 27.9179, 26.3346,  
87.6172

■ 24.5101, 21.6500,  
86.8926

■ 21.9876, 17.8205,  
86.2864

■ 20.2845, 14.9255,  
85.8173

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.7947, 64.7042, 89.6350



61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623



65.0154, 64.7042, 90.2785

# Triad

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



61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623



68.0803, 64.7042, 61.0233



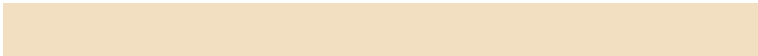
55.5350, 64.7042, 60.1669

# Complementary

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



61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623



72.2543, 74.9257, 60.5246

# 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.



58.1125, 64.7042, 53.7639



61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623



65.3591, 64.7042, 54.2217

# Square

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



61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623



69.0194, 64.7042, 71.0000



61.6905, 64.7042, 51.7016



54.5465, 64.7042, 69.9066



# Rectangle

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



61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623



67.0779, 64.7042, 85.0971



61.6905, 64.7042, 51.7016



56.2391, 64.7042, 57.5914

# Sweetspot

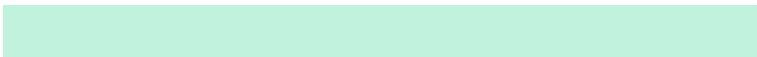
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



61.3107, 64.7068, 93.2638



86.7847, 91.4953, 107.6941



66.5651, 79.9414, 80.4463



18.3904, 19.3921, 23.0237



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.



61.3107, 64.7068, 93.2638



64.3480, 67.8272, 104.3082



57.6864, 55.8698, 91.7491



15.4162, 16.2665, 20.0488



11.0219, 8.2681, 46.1429



1.0117, 0.8774, 3.8702



# Inverse Universe

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



67.3529, 61.3316, 70.5785



72.4176, 63.6276, 73.9418



76.4717, 85.4596, 62.3355



16.0348, 15.8636, 17.7393



20.8890, 10.6280, 7.3320

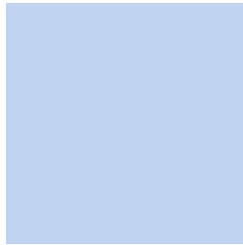


1.7856, 0.9033, 0.8619



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

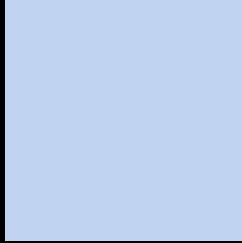
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

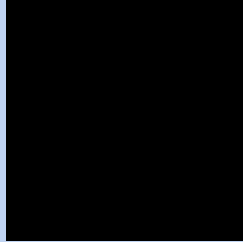
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

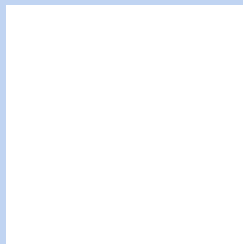
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.3087, 64.7042,



# 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

61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623

### Protanopia

63.4609, 64.3822, 91.5203

### Deuteranopia

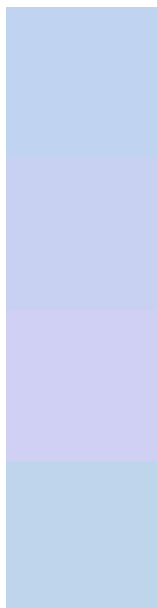
66.0333, 64.5808, 93.7790



## **Tritanopia**

59.7056, 64.8098, 84.9640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623

## Protanomaly

62.4971, 64.2312, 92.3230

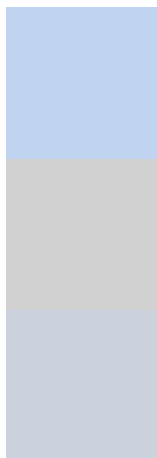
## Deuteranomaly

64.4657, 64.8482, 93.9133

## Tritanomaly

60.2755, 64.6630, 87.9016

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

60.7263, 64.0102, 77.5612

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623 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(192, 212, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 212, 242)  
}
```

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(192, 212, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 212, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623 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(192, 212, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 212, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 212, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 212, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 212, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 212,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.3087, 64.7042, 93.2623 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 212, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
212, 242) }
```

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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