

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.7486, 58.0564,  
102.5593)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.7486, 58.0564,  
102.5593)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CBC1FF
RGB	203, 193, 255
RGB Percent	80%, 76%, 100%
CMY	0.2039, 0.2431, 0.0000
CMYK	0.20, 0.24, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	250°, 100%, 88%
HSV	250°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593
YIQ	203.0580, -13.9420, 21.4020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

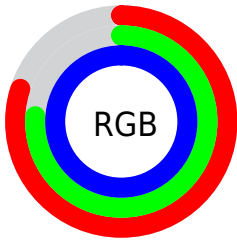
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	203, 193, 255
Decimal	13353471
CIE Lab	80.77, 15.93, -29.21
CIE LCh	81, 33.269, 298.613
Yxy	58.0564, 0.2777, 0.2611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291543551 (0xFFCBC1FF)
YUV	203.0580, 25.6074, -0.0509
Hunter-Lab	76.1948, 11.3165, -26.4689

# Details

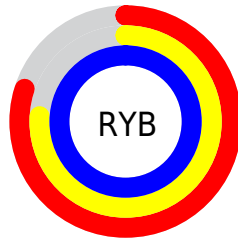
The XYZ color **61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **83.0427, 94.7831, 64.3726**, and the grayscale version is **56.6532, 59.6036, 64.9083**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.1657, 96.2314, 108.2719**, and **31.6384, 28.8384, 57.3249** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.1620, 44.9409, 100.5857**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1139, 73.5344, 104.8951**.

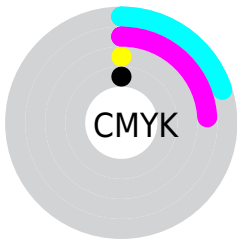
# Distribution



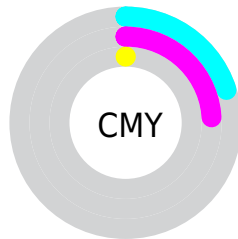
- Red (80%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593 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 61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.7486, 58.0564,  
102.5593

61.7486, 58.0564,  
102.5593

420.7457,  
417.3961, 589.6838

45.0844, 41.8540,  
77.8109

106.4541,  
102.0050, 166.7523

31.7255, 28.9870,  
57.4031

135.2261,  
130.5200, 207.0339

21.3064, 19.0710,  
40.9175

168.7648,  
163.9079, 253.3304

13.4619, 11.7216,  
27.9354

207.4355,  
202.5532, 306.0602

7.8266, 6.5544,  
18.0383

251.6036,  
246.8403, 365.6419

4.0350, 3.1850,  
10.8078

301.6344,

1.7220, 1.2291,

297.1535, 432.4941

5.8252

357.8933,  
353.8773, 507.0352

■ 0.4700, 0.0853,  
2.6720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9293

■ 61.7486, 58.0564,  
102.5593

■ 61.7486, 58.0564,  
102.5593

■ 51.1620, 44.9409,  
100.5857

■ 74.1139, 73.5344,  
104.8951

■ 42.2665, 34.0644,  
98.9551

■ 88.3300, 91.4765,  
107.6090

■ 34.9746, 25.3026,  
97.6483

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 29.1887, 18.5163,  
96.6433

■ 24.8002, 13.5491,  
95.9159

■ 21.6856, 10.2208,  
95.4376

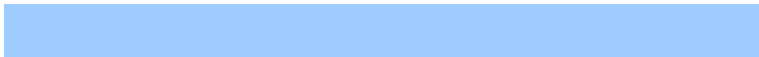
■ 19.6975, 8.3126,  
95.1741

■ 18.9695, 7.6940,  
95.0930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.8620, 58.0564, 109.0529



61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593



67.2373, 58.0564, 85.0235

# Triad

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



61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593



62.3470, 58.0564, 36.1158



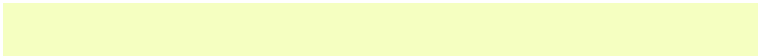
43.0057, 58.0564, 62.3029

# Complementary

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



61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593



83.0427, 94.7831, 64.3726

# 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.



44.6594, 58.0564, 45.4940



61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593



55.5010, 58.0564, 32.4455

# Square

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



61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593



67.6024, 58.0564, 46.7788



49.0962, 58.0564, 35.4894



44.3825, 58.0564, 83.1068



# Rectangle

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



61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593



69.1630, 58.0564, 70.9769



49.0962, 58.0564, 35.4894



43.2229, 58.0564, 56.0380

# Sweetspot

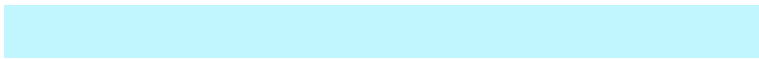
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



61.7503, 58.0587, 102.5596



84.3226, 86.4056, 106.8414



72.9081, 84.2875, 107.0342



17.8600, 18.2560, 22.8324



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.



61.7503, 58.0587, 102.5596



56.5705, 51.6225, 101.5903



70.8236, 62.7362, 102.9842



17.2758, 17.5184, 22.7208



9.9919, 4.0615, 49.6919



1.0470, 0.4337, 4.8418



# Inverse Universe

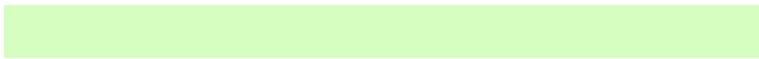
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



76.7925, 65.9944, 95.0779



73.9628, 60.8036, 92.6899



73.3232, 89.7725, 63.9178



18.6594, 18.2471, 22.0895



27.9294, 13.6611, 34.6084

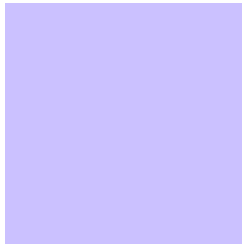


2.7516, 1.3430, 3.5391



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

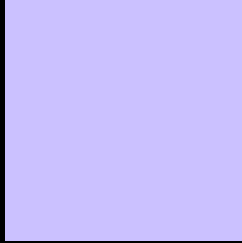
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593 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 61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.7486, 58.0564,



# 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

61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593

### Protanopia

58.4938, 58.0473, 102.7290

### Deuteranopia

59.5939, 58.2947, 101.8770



## Tritanopia

55.8139, 58.0022, 73.2196

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593

## Protanomaly

59.5282, 57.9063, 102.6473

## Deuteranomaly

60.3943, 58.3714, 101.8496

## Tritanomaly

57.8024, 57.7878, 82.9706

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593

## Achromatopsia

56.7640, 59.7202, 65.0353

## Achromatomaly

58.2368, 58.8173, 77.3907

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593 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(203, 193, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 193, 255)  
}
```

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(203, 193, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 193, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593 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(203, 193, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 193, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 193, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 193, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 193, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 193,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.7486, 58.0564, 102.5593 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 193, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
193, 255) }
```

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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