

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.8831, 56.1980,  
102.1934)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.8831, 56.1980, 102.1934)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.8327, 56.1705,  
102.1908)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D0BBFF
RGB	208, 187, 255
RGB Percent	82%, 73%, 100%
CMY	0.1843, 0.2666, 0.0000
CMYK	0.18, 0.27, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	259°, 100%, 87%
HSV	259°, 27%, 100%
XYZ	61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908
YIQ	201.0310, -9.3120, 25.6000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

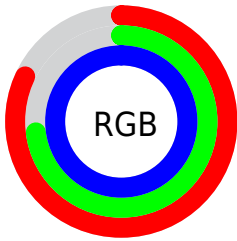
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	208, 187, 255
Decimal	13679615
CIE Lab	79.71, 20.70, -30.80
CIE LCh	80, 37.104, 303.900
Yxy	56.1705, 0.2808, 0.2551
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291869695 (0xFFD0BBFF)
YUV	201.0310, 26.6067, 6.1118
Hunter-Lab	74.9470, 16.1087, -28.3795

# Details

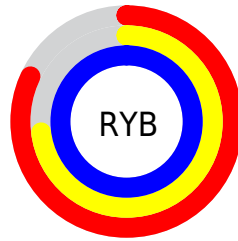
The XYZ color **61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **78.6624, 92.6008, 60.7439**, and the grayscale version is **55.3825, 58.2667, 63.4524**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.3406, 92.5812, 107.6635**, and **31.8550, 27.8997, 57.1323** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.2128, 43.8822, 100.3259**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.9671, 70.6681, 104.4023**.

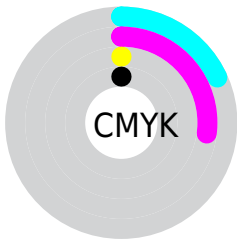
# Distribution



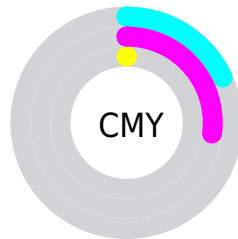
- Red (82%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908 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 61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.8327, 56.1705,  
102.1908

61.8327, 56.1705,  
102.1908

421.0479,  
410.3337, 588.5005

45.1526, 40.3396,  
77.5044

106.5750, 99.2538,  
166.2427

31.7794, 27.8035,  
57.1529

135.3679,  
127.2751, 206.4452

21.3478, 18.1776,  
40.7178

168.9292,  
160.1286, 252.6568

13.4924, 11.0775,  
27.7806

207.6241,  
198.1987, 305.2961

7.8478, 6.1190,  
17.9228

251.8181,  
241.8699, 364.7816

4.0487, 2.9176,  
10.7257

301.8765,

1.7297, 1.0889,

291.5266, 431.5318

5.7708

358.1646,  
347.5530, 505.9652

■ 0.4748, 0.0000,  
2.6397

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9129

■ 61.8327, 56.1705,  
102.1908

■ 61.8327, 56.1705,  
102.1908

■ 52.2128, 43.8822,  
100.3259

■ 72.9671, 70.6681,  
104.4023

■ 44.0336, 33.6855,  
98.7889

■ 85.6753, 87.4713,  
106.9758

■ 37.2225, 25.4621,  
97.5606

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 31.6978, 19.0785,  
96.6196

■ 27.3686, 14.3843,  
95.9417

■ 24.1302, 11.2038,  
95.4985

■ 21.8548, 9.3185,  
95.2545

■ 21.2536, 8.8715,  
95.1999

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.3742, 56.1705, 112.2440



61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908



67.3977, 56.1705, 81.1644

# Triad

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



61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908



59.9798, 56.1705, 31.0888



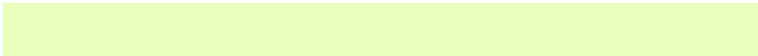
40.2675, 56.1705, 64.0095

# Complementary

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



61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908



78.6624, 92.6008, 60.7439

# 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.



41.4687, 56.1705, 44.7466



61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908



52.4145, 56.1705, 28.5430

# Square

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



61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908



66.2596, 56.1705, 40.9149



45.7501, 56.1705, 32.9107



42.3022, 56.1705, 87.1768



# Rectangle

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



61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908



69.0313, 56.1705, 65.6494



45.7501, 56.1705, 32.9107



40.3075, 56.1705, 56.8803

# Sweetspot

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



61.8344, 56.1727, 102.1911



83.8854, 85.0910, 106.6107



68.1389, 76.9739, 105.8739



17.5306, 17.6498, 22.7327



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.



61.8344, 56.1727, 102.1911



56.5174, 49.3482, 101.1541



72.2339, 61.5339, 102.6778



17.5306, 17.6498, 22.7327



11.2388, 4.7043, 49.7503



1.2005, 0.5128, 4.8490



# Inverse Universe

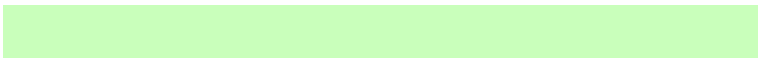
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



73.8628, 62.7431, 86.0609



70.5153, 57.0028, 82.0022



68.7110, 87.4707, 60.2782



18.5398, 18.1992, 21.4597



25.7266, 12.7799, 23.0084

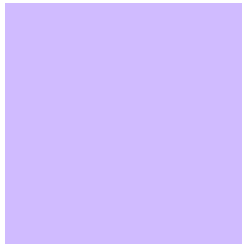


2.5539, 1.2639, 2.4984



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

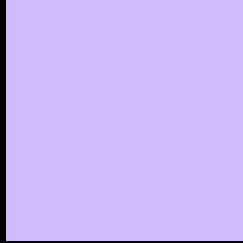
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

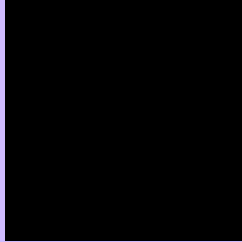
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.8327, 56.1705,



# 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

61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908

### Protanopia

56.8565, 56.1953, 102.4579

### Deuteranopia

57.6747, 56.3041, 101.5939



## Tritanopia

55.0924, 56.0127, 69.5359

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908

## Protanomaly

58.3855, 55.9956, 102.3387

## Deuteranomaly

59.0259, 56.0195, 101.4678

## Tritanomaly

57.3434, 55.9418, 80.4486

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908

## Achromatopsia

55.5167, 58.4078, 63.6061

## Achromatomaly

57.6929, 57.5377, 76.4718

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908 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(208, 187, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 187, 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(208, 187, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 187, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908 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(208, 187, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 187, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 187, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 187, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 187, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 187,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.8327, 56.1705, 102.1908 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 187, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
187, 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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