

# Converting Colors

XYZ(78.4418, 73.8565,  
200.0866)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(78.4418, 73.8565, 200.0866)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.1761, 66.5410,  
104.2798)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABDBFF
RGB	171, 219, 255
RGB Percent	67%, 86%, 100%
CMY	0.3294, 0.1412, 0.0000
CMYK	0.33, 0.14, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	206°, 100%, 84%
HSV	206°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798
YIQ	208.7520, -40.1640, 1.0200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

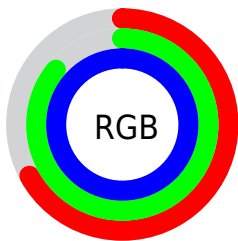
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	171, 202, 255
Decimal	11262975
CIE Lab	85.27, -7.18, -22.53
CIE LCh	85, 23.650, 252.331
Yxy	66.5410, 0.2605, 0.2881
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289453055 (0xFFABDBFF)
YUV	208.7520, 22.8003, -33.1085
Hunter-Lab	81.5727, -11.0728, -18.6935

# Details

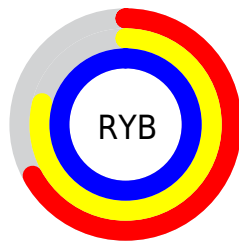
The XYZ color **60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **70.9037, 68.8258, 48.0776**, and the grayscale version is **60.3193, 63.4606, 69.1086**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.8049, 95.2340, 108.4673**, and **30.6710, 34.3411, 58.4381** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.3905, 58.4346, 103.1255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2241, 75.5792, 105.5475**.

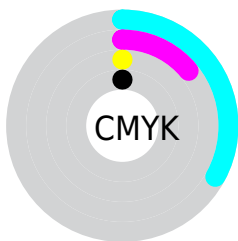
# Distribution



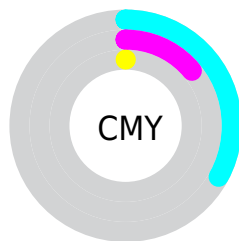
- Red (67%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798 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 60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.1761, 66.5410,  
104.2798

60.1761, 66.5410,  
104.2798

415.0709,  
448.3092, 595.1922

43.8106, 48.7117,  
79.2428

104.1900,  
114.2625, 169.1293

30.7189, 34.3908,  
58.5730

132.5691,  
144.9234, 209.7788

20.5357, 23.1940,  
41.8517

165.6834,  
180.6304, 256.4697

12.8955, 14.7368,  
28.6605

203.8983,  
221.7678, 309.6204

7.4332, 8.6349,  
18.5808

247.5791,  
268.7199, 369.6494

3.7832, 4.5038,  
11.1940

297.0913,

1.5802, 1.9592,

321.8713, 436.9754

6.0817

352.8001,  
381.6063, 512.0168

■ 0.3795, 0.5836,  
2.8252

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0061

■ 60.1761, 66.5410,  
104.2798

■ 60.1761, 66.5410,  
104.2798

■ 52.3905, 58.4346,  
103.1255

■ 69.2241, 75.5792,  
105.5475

■ 45.7962, 51.2133,  
102.0792

■ 79.5891, 85.5777,  
106.9311

■ 40.3234, 44.8373,  
101.1369

■ 91.3293, 96.5733,  
108.4347

■ 35.8916, 39.2595,  
100.2939

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 32.4084, 34.4264,  
99.5446

■ 29.7625, 30.2746,  
98.8827

■ 28.2861, 27.6922,  
98.4620

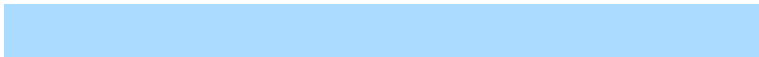
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.9460, 66.5410, 94.1409



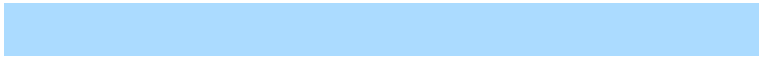
60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798



65.4660, 66.5410, 105.1871

# Triad

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



60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798



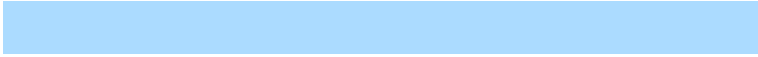
73.8289, 66.5410, 66.3447



56.5722, 66.5410, 52.7938

# Complementary

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



60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798



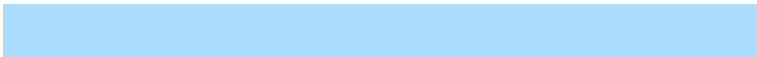
70.9037, 68.8258, 48.0776

# 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.



61.0752, 66.5410, 47.3283



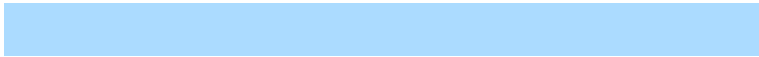
60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798



71.1533, 66.5410, 54.3795

# Square

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



60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798



73.5545, 66.5410, 81.7601



66.4170, 66.5410, 47.8646

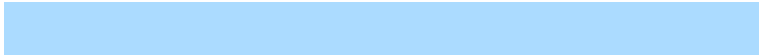


53.9473, 66.5410, 63.8783



# Rectangle

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



60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798



68.9038, 66.5410, 100.2843



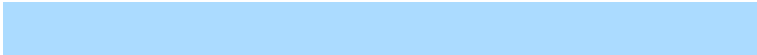
66.4170, 66.5410, 47.8646



57.9053, 66.5410, 50.3137

# Sweetspot

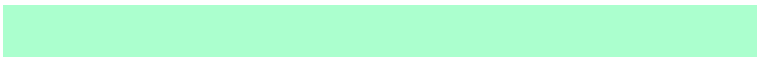
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



60.1780, 66.5435, 104.2802



82.8953, 88.7052, 107.3605



63.6962, 84.6347, 71.3728



17.4015, 18.6642, 22.9353



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

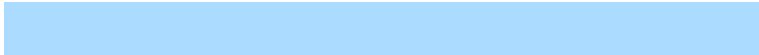


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

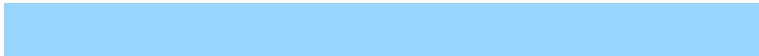


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.1780, 66.5435, 104.2802



54.5530, 60.7245, 103.4535



50.7664, 47.7204, 101.1430



17.8648, 19.1012, 22.9953



14.9313, 14.7722, 51.4989



1.5623, 1.6553, 5.0504



# Inverse Universe

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



68.5903, 55.5019, 74.1185



64.4254, 48.7601, 67.8341



82.1585, 91.3354, 51.8292



18.4444, 18.1611, 20.9574



24.3248, 12.2192, 15.6269

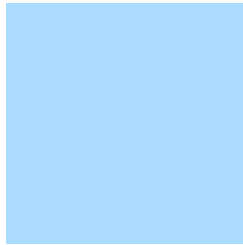


2.4232, 1.2116, 1.8099



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

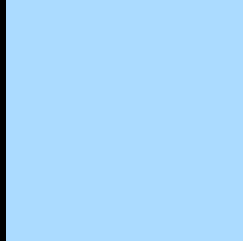
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798 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

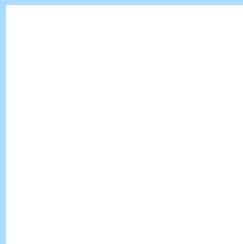
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798.



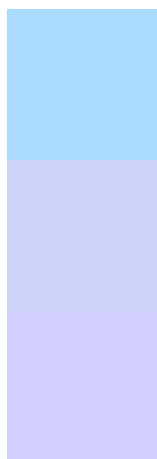
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1761, 66.5410,



# 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

60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798

### Protanopia

65.5700, 66.4072, 98.9845

### Deuteranopia

67.4698, 66.1806, 103.8258



## Tritanopia

57.6376, 66.6900, 91.4960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798

## Protanomaly

63.4515, 66.3956, 100.7382

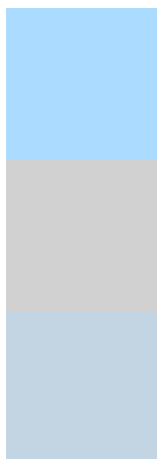
## Deuteranomaly

64.3584, 66.0427, 103.9632

## Tritanomaly

58.4863, 66.6303, 96.1646

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

60.0274, 64.6816, 81.2725

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798 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(171, 219, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 219, 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(171, 219, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 219, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798 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(171, 219, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 219, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 219, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 219, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 219, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 219,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1761, 66.5410, 104.2798 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 219, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
219, 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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