

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.7622, 68.8770, 60.5071)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.7622, 68.8770, 60.5071)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(52.8682, 68.9926,  
60.3996)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0E8C0
RGB	160, 232, 192
RGB Percent	63%, 91%, 75%
CMY	0.3725, 0.0902, 0.2471
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.17, 0.09
HSL	147°, 61%, 77%
HSV	147°, 31%, 91%
XYZ	52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996
YIQ	205.9120, -30.0720, -27.7040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

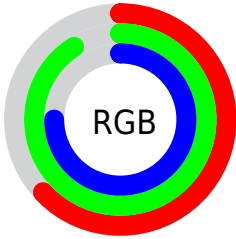
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	160, 210, 232
Decimal	10545344
CIELab	86.50, -30.61, 12.39
CIELCh	87, 33.024, 157.958
Yxy	68.9926, 0.2901, 0.3785
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288735424 (0xFFA0E8C0)
YUV	205.9120, -6.8586, -40.2648
Hunter-Lab	83.0618, -31.7442, 15.0297

# Details

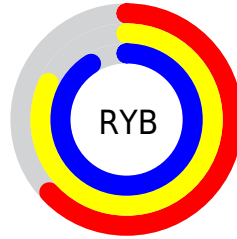
The XYZ color **52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **56.2771, 46.4691, 60.6496**, and the grayscale version is **58.6677, 61.7230, 67.2163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.0222, 92.8962, 102.4674**, and **26.0566, 35.9498, 29.6104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.2899, 66.2766, 53.0077**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.4408, 72.2105, 68.4940**.

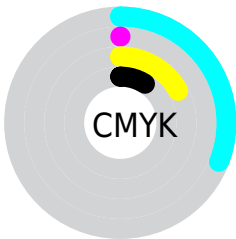
# Distribution



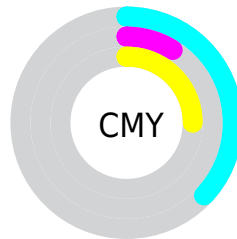
- Red (63%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996 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 52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 52.8682, 68.9926,  
60.3996


 52.8682, 68.9926,  
60.3996


388.0484,  
457.0049, 443.9146

 37.9246, 50.7057,  
43.3134


 93.5771, 117.7710,  
106.9582

 26.1011, 35.9744,  
29.7979


 120.0731,  
149.0313, 137.2676

 17.0324, 24.4145,  
19.4345


151.1506,  
185.3848, 172.8219

 10.3530, 15.6413,  
11.8047

187.1750,  
227.2160, 214.0395

 5.6977, 9.2707,  
6.4899

228.5116,  
274.9092, 261.3391

 2.7011, 4.9182,  
3.0716

275.5258,

 0.9977, 2.1993,

328.8488, 315.1391

1.1313

328.5830,  
389.4192, 375.8581

0.0000, 0.7196,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

52.8682, 68.9926,  
60.3996

52.8682, 68.9926,  
60.3996

47.2899, 66.2766,  
53.0077

59.4408, 72.2105,  
68.4940

42.6489, 64.0279,  
46.2944

67.0496, 75.9458,  
77.3045

38.8908, 62.2206,  
40.2416

75.7411, 80.2241,  
86.8503

35.9528, 60.8228,  
34.8279

85.5568, 85.0666,  
97.1481

■ 33.7636, 59.7981,  
30.0313

■ 88.1479, 86.1959,  
106.5993

■ 32.2382, 59.1032,  
25.8276

■ 31.3116, 58.6973,  
22.5403

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.9403, 68.9926, 46.5692



52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996



52.0640, 68.9926, 81.1039

# Triad

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



52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996



67.6324, 68.9926, 125.0226



77.8659, 68.9926, 52.0816

# Complementary

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



52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996



56.2771, 46.4691, 60.6496

# 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.



81.2428, 68.9926, 69.4402



52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996



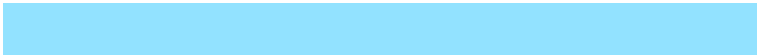
75.0421, 68.9926, 113.4574

# Square

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



52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996



60.2104, 68.9926, 121.3070



80.1712, 68.9926, 92.0594



71.2499, 68.9926, 42.4575



# Rectangle

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



52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996



53.4258, 68.9926, 96.6449



80.1712, 68.9926, 92.0594



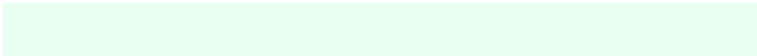
79.4400, 68.9926, 57.0569

# Sweetspot

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



52.8701, 68.9955, 60.4012



85.1195, 95.1100, 98.0729



59.2378, 72.6442, 44.1580



17.8979, 20.1995, 20.6321



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

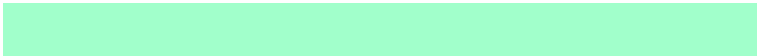


# Same Dimension

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



52.8701, 68.9955, 60.4012



61.1172, 83.3526, 69.1065



57.2488, 70.7470, 83.4593



14.4542, 16.1951, 16.6563



17.4434, 32.6095, 12.8353



1.3352, 2.4282, 1.1915



# Inverse Universe

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



56.2771, 46.4691, 60.6496



65.9427, 51.4351, 69.4485



52.6248, 45.0081, 41.4166



14.7105, 14.5014, 16.6759



20.7353, 10.4283, 12.7669

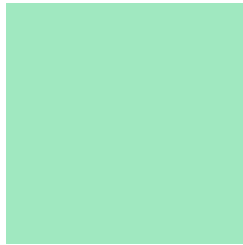


1.5789, 0.7893, 1.1888



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

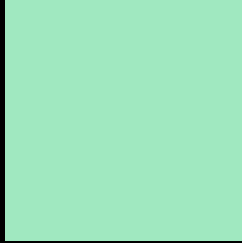
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

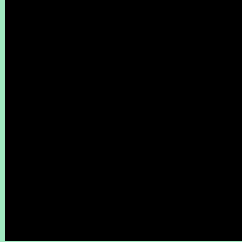
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.8682, 68.9926,



# 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

52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996

### Protanopia

64.5262, 68.3507, 54.5918

### Deuteranopia

69.5961, 68.1977, 62.3187



## Tritanopia

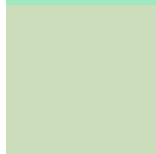
59.6804, 68.8675, 94.9413

# Trichromacy



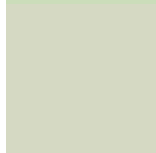
## Original Color

52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996



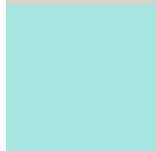
## Protanomaly

59.3480, 67.9546, 56.4429



## Deuteranomaly

62.1038, 67.7120, 61.4263



## Tritanomaly

56.9238, 68.9756, 80.8344

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996



## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138



## Achromatomaly

55.8293, 63.6367, 64.5989

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996 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(160, 232, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 232, 192)  
}
```

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(160, 232, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 232, 192) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996 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(160, 232, 192) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 232, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 232, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 232, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 232, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 232,  
192) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.8682, 68.9926, 60.3996 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 232, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
232, 192) }
```

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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