

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.8600, 70.6532, 82.9330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.8600, 70.6532, 82.9330)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(60.0159, 70.9318,  
83.2011)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	<b>B1E5E3</b>
RGB	<b>177, 229, 227</b>
RGB Percent	<b>69%, 90%, 89%</b>
CMY	<b>0.3059, 0.1019, 0.1098</b>
CMYK	<b>0.23, 0.00, 0.01, 0.10</b>
HSL	<b>178°, 50%, 80%</b>
HSV	<b>178°, 23%, 90%</b>
XYZ	<b>60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011</b>
YIQ	<b>213.2240, -30.3500, -11.6460</b>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

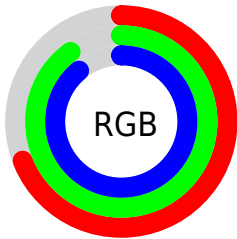
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	177, 204, 229
Decimal	11658723
CIELab	87.45, -16.96, -4.48
CIElCh	87, 17.539, 194.802
Yxy	70.9318, 0.2803, 0.3312
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289848803 (0xFFB1E5E3)
YUV	213.2240, 6.7916, -31.7684
Hunter-Lab	84.2210, -20.1877, 0.3827

# Details

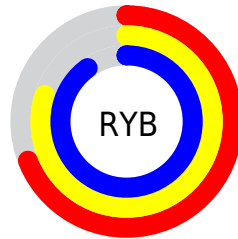
The XYZ color **60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **56.1744, 51.3589, 49.6033**, and the grayscale version is **63.3679, 66.6680, 72.6014**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.7417, 96.2324, 108.5580**, and **30.5583, 37.0767, 44.5756** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.1103, 68.4187, 82.3391**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.8015, 73.9021, 84.1106**.

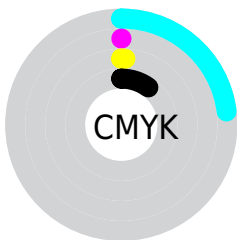
# Distribution



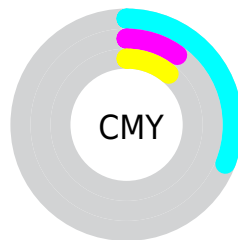
- Red (69%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011 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 60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.0159, 70.9318,  
83.2011

60.0159, 70.9318,  
83.2011

414.4902,  
463.8150, 525.6450

43.6810, 52.2865,  
61.8145

103.9589,  
120.5366, 139.7088

30.6166, 37.2335,  
44.4480

132.2978,  
152.2650, 175.6670

20.4575, 25.3884,  
30.6831

165.3686,  
189.1231, 217.3195

12.8382, 16.3666,  
20.1012

203.5368,  
231.4955, 265.0848

7.3935, 9.7840,  
12.2838

247.1677,  
279.7665, 319.3815

3.7579, 5.2560,  
6.8124

296.6266,

1.5661, 2.3982,

334.3204, 380.6280

3.2684

352.2790,  
395.5418, 449.2431

■ 0.3701, 0.8250,  
1.2333

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0061

■ 60.0159, 70.9318,  
83.2011

■ 60.0159, 70.9318,  
83.2011

■ 55.1103, 68.4187,  
82.3391

■ 65.8015, 73.9021,  
84.1106

■ 51.0349, 66.3318,  
81.5177

■ 72.5016, 77.3420,  
85.0646

■ 47.7444, 64.6493,  
80.7362

■ 80.1563, 81.2739,  
86.0666

■ 45.1866, 63.3445,  
79.9923

■ 83.6180, 83.0441,  
86.8756

■ 43.3029, 62.3872,  
79.2832

■ 83.7426, 83.0940,  
87.5317

■ 42.0261, 61.7426,  
78.6057

■ 83.8679, 83.1441,  
88.1911

■ 41.2745, 61.3688,  
77.9560

■ 83.9937, 83.1944,  
88.8538

■ 40.9632, 61.2182,  
77.4954

■ 84.1202, 83.2450,  
89.5199

■ 84.2473, 83.2958,  
90.1892

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.0290, 70.9318, 71.4126



60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011



61.9299, 70.9318, 94.4258

# Triad

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



60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011



73.1813, 70.9318, 94.5529



69.5256, 70.9318, 57.2661

# Complementary

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



60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011



56.1744, 51.3589, 49.6033

# 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.



73.2223, 70.9318, 62.2645



60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011



75.3909, 70.9318, 83.3607

# Square

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



60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011



69.4716, 70.9318, 101.4209



75.4062, 70.9318, 71.5567



65.4064, 70.9318, 57.2328

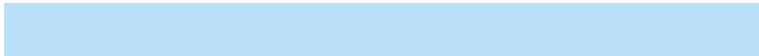


# Rectangle

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



60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011



64.0880, 70.9318, 99.7372



75.4062, 70.9318, 71.5567



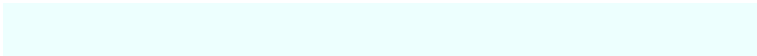
70.8625, 70.9318, 58.3968

# Sweetspot

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



60.0180, 70.9347, 83.2027



88.6746, 96.7262, 108.0249



54.6866, 68.8712, 52.0075



18.8684, 20.6460, 23.1059



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

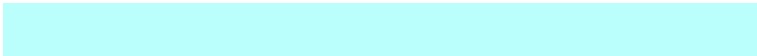


# Same Dimension

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



60.0180, 70.9347, 83.2027



73.6721, 89.0283, 105.6862



54.2515, 58.9568, 82.6525



14.7822, 16.3263, 18.3839



23.4305, 35.0043, 44.3627



1.7390, 2.5897, 3.3179



# Inverse Universe

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



56.1744, 51.3589, 49.6033



67.9943, 60.1066, 56.0495



60.9985, 61.3289, 50.2190



14.3994, 14.3769, 15.0376



18.5127, 9.5393, 1.0630



1.3760, 0.7081, 0.1206



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

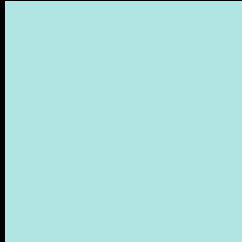
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

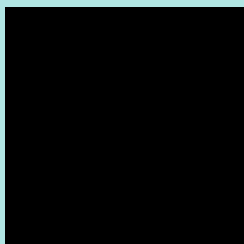
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

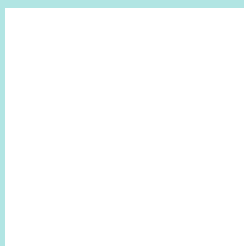
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011.



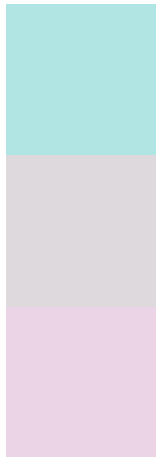
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.0159, 70.9318,



# 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

60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011

### Protanopia

67.8553, 70.3226, 77.7074

### Deuteranopia

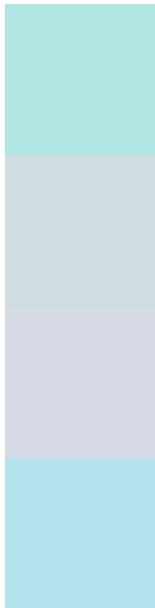
71.7581, 70.2926, 84.6487



## Tritanopia

62.5815, 70.7481, 95.9453

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011

## Protanomaly

64.6293, 70.1624, 79.9484

## Deuteranomaly

66.6548, 69.9461, 84.1166

## Tritanomaly

61.7241, 70.8145, 91.3043

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011

## Achromatopsia

63.2451, 66.5387, 72.4607

## Achromatomaly

61.8058, 68.0044, 76.1983

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011 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(177, 229, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 229, 227)  
}
```

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(177, 229, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 229, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011 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(177, 229, 227) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 229, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 229, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 229, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 229, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 229,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.0159, 70.9318, 83.2011 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 229, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
229, 227) }
```

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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