

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.9984, 59.6714, 89.0242)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.9984, 59.6714, 89.0242)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.1743, 59.8991,  
89.2791)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C9C8EE
RGB	201, 200, 238
RGB Percent	79%, 78%, 93%
CMY	0.2118, 0.2157, 0.0667
CMYK	0.16, 0.16, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	242°, 53%, 86%
HSV	242°, 16%, 93%
XYZ	60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791
YIQ	204.6310, -11.6020, 12.0300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

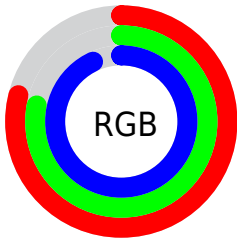
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	201, 200, 238
Decimal	13224174
CIE Lab	81.78, 7.85, -18.60
CIE LCh	82, 20.192, 292.887
Yxy	59.8991, 0.2874, 0.2861
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291414254 (0xFFC9C8EE)
YUV	204.6310, 16.4509, -3.1844
Hunter-Lab	77.3945, 3.3435, -14.2183

# Details

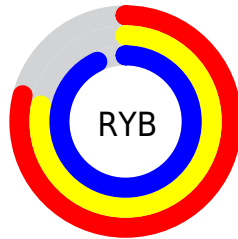
The XYZ color **60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **75.9269, 83.3253, 66.7279**, and the grayscale version is **57.6997, 60.7046, 66.1073**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **30.7550, 30.1382, 48.4523** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.3187, 46.7485, 87.3139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.8315, 75.2551, 91.5770**.

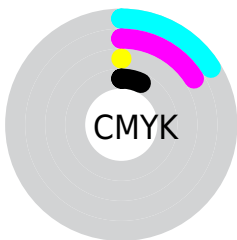
# Distribution



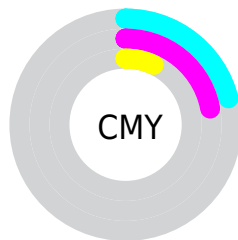
- Red (79%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791 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 60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.1743, 59.8991,  
89.2791

■ 60.1743, 59.8991,  
89.2791

415.0644,  
424.2258, 546.1925

■ 43.8091, 43.3373,  
66.8125

104.1874,  
104.6833, 148.2634

■ 30.7178, 30.1499,  
48.4717

132.5660,  
133.6745, 185.6182

■ 20.5348, 19.9524,  
33.8379

165.6798,  
167.5776, 228.7728

■ 12.8949, 12.3604,  
22.4928

203.8942,  
206.7770, 278.1459

■ 7.4327, 6.9896,  
14.0176

247.5745,  
251.6571, 334.1558

■ 3.7829, 3.4556,  
7.9940

297.0861,

■ 1.5800, 1.3740,

302.6024, 397.2212

4.0034

352.7942,  
359.9971, 467.7606

■ 0.3794, 0.1974,  
1.6272

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3101

■ 60.1743, 59.8991,  
89.2791

■ 60.1743, 59.8991,  
89.2791

■ 49.3187, 46.7485,  
87.3139

■ 72.8315, 75.2551,  
91.5770

■ 40.1777, 35.6952,  
85.6622

■ 87.3610, 92.9034,  
94.2176

■ 32.6652, 26.6330,  
84.3089

■ 92.4328, 98.9531,  
95.1180

■ 26.6856, 19.4435,  
83.2364

■ 22.1334, 13.9958,  
82.4248

■ 18.8896, 10.1421,  
81.8519

■ 16.8162, 7.7104,  
81.4918

■ 15.7440, 6.4883,  
81.3125

■ 15.5110, 6.2135,  
81.2717

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.9251, 59.8991, 91.3470



60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791



63.7099, 59.8991, 80.4063

# Triad

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



60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791



62.0137, 59.8991, 48.2604



49.1926, 59.8991, 62.3610

# Complementary

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



60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791



75.9269, 83.3253, 66.7279

# 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.



50.6532, 59.8991, 52.0773



60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791



57.9515, 59.8991, 44.6202

# Square

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



60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791



64.8083, 59.8991, 56.5239



53.8089, 59.8991, 45.9252



49.7217, 59.8991, 74.7650



# Rectangle

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



60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791



65.1161, 59.8991, 72.3615



53.8089, 59.8991, 45.9252



49.4646, 59.8991, 58.5645

# Sweetspot

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



60.1761, 59.9016, 89.2804



86.6956, 89.8541, 107.3820



69.6443, 79.2348, 92.5131



18.3147, 18.9390, 22.9402



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.



60.1761, 59.9016, 89.2804



66.2165, 65.0121, 103.6663



65.4933, 62.6427, 89.5293



14.9356, 15.2485, 19.8777



8.6702, 3.4751, 45.3417



0.7347, 0.2960, 3.7726



# Inverse Universe

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



71.2022, 65.6026, 89.0332



81.2897, 72.8062, 103.3059



70.0249, 80.2826, 66.4517



16.4353, 16.0238, 19.8484



27.7857, 13.3867, 43.6497

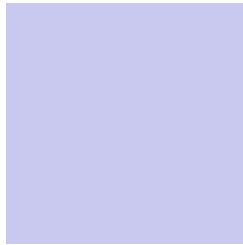


2.3172, 1.1159, 3.6610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

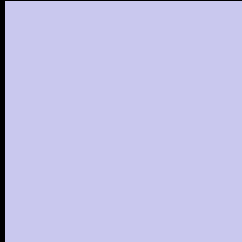
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

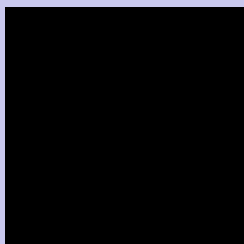
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1743, 59.8991,



# 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

60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791

### Protanopia

59.2316, 59.7410, 90.0707

### Deuteranopia

61.0803, 59.6830, 89.1896



## Tritanopia

57.4308, 59.8321, 75.5397

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791

## Protanomaly

59.7553, 60.0111, 90.0952

## Deuteranomaly

60.7579, 59.8573, 89.2402

## Tritanomaly

58.4012, 59.8742, 80.4303

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791

## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830

## Achromatomaly

58.7822, 60.5590, 74.2365

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791 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(201, 200, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(201, 200, 238)  
}
```

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(201, 200, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(201, 200, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791 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(201, 200, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(201, 200, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(201, 200, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(201, 200, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 200, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 200,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1743, 59.8991, 89.2791 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(201, 200, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(201,  
200, 238) }
```

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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