

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159)</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(60.0258, 68.2287,  
77.7159)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<code>BDD EDC</code>
RGB	189, 222, 220
RGB Percent	74%, 87%, 86%
CMY	0.2588, 0.1294, 0.1372
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.01, 0.13
HSL	176°, 33%, 81%
HSV	176°, 15%, 87%
XYZ	60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159
YIQ	211.9050, -19.0260, -7.6180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

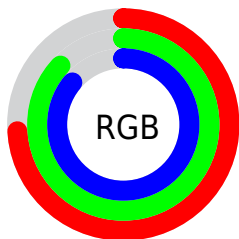
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	189, 206, 222
Decimal	12443356
CIE Lab	86.12, -11.20, -2.67
CIE LCh	86, 11.509, 193.396
Yxy	68.2287, 0.2914, 0.3313
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290633436 (0xFFBDDDC)
YUV	211.9050, 3.9908, -20.0877
Hunter-Lab	82.6007, -14.8354, 2.0367

# Details

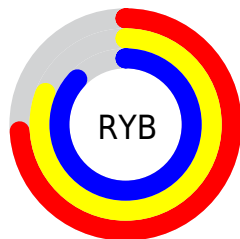
The XYZ color **60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **57.7282, 55.6882, 56.9995**, and the grayscale version is **62.5012, 65.7561, 71.6084**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.8160, 98.3328, 108.7487**, and **30.6019, 35.5049, 40.8376** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.7576, 65.5352, 76.5428**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.1423, 71.3630, 78.9391**.

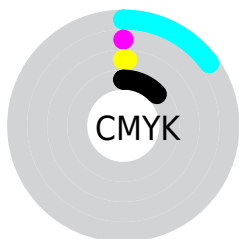
# Distribution



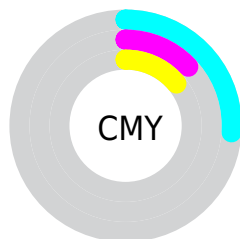
- Red (74%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159 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 60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.0258, 68.2287,  
77.7159

■ 60.0258, 68.2287,  
77.7159

414.5261,  
454.3059, 506.7038

■ 43.6890, 50.0838,  
57.3256

■ 103.9732,  
116.6793, 131.9318

■ 30.6229, 35.4800,  
40.8556

132.3145,  
147.7537, 166.5944

■ 20.4623, 24.0329,  
27.8874

165.3880,  
183.9068, 206.8515

■ 12.8417, 15.3580,  
18.0025

203.5591,  
225.5230, 253.1217

■ 7.3959, 9.0710,  
10.7823

247.1931,  
272.9866, 305.8235

■ 3.7594, 4.7875,  
5.8083

296.6553,

■ 1.5670, 2.1231,

326.6820, 365.3754

2.6620

352.3112,  
386.9936, 432.1960

■ 0.3707, 0.6776,  
0.9242

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.0258, 68.2287,  
77.7159

■ 60.0258, 68.2287,  
77.7159

■ 54.7576, 65.5352,  
76.5428

■ 66.1423, 71.3630,  
78.9391

■ 50.2937, 63.2544,  
75.4134

■ 73.1369, 74.9480,  
80.2094

■ 46.5948, 61.3677,  
74.3273

■ 80.8231, 78.8893,  
81.5197

■ 43.6161, 59.8522,  
73.2823

■ 81.0067, 78.9627,  
82.4864

41.3082, 58.6823,  
72.2762

81.1917, 79.0367,  
83.4608

39.6153, 57.8293,  
71.3063

81.3782, 79.1113,  
84.4428

38.4730, 57.2599,  
70.3696

81.5661, 79.1865,  
85.4325

37.8019, 56.9334,  
69.4623

81.7555, 79.2623,  
86.4300

37.5730, 56.8253,  
69.0047

81.9464, 79.3386,  
87.4351

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.0958, 68.2287, 70.2038



60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159



61.2230, 68.2287, 84.7544

# Triad

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



60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159



68.4072, 68.2287, 85.3856



66.3138, 68.2287, 61.1852

# Complementary

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



60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159



57.7282, 55.6882, 56.9995

# 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.



68.6161, 68.2287, 64.7235



60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159



69.8471, 68.2287, 78.5306

# Square

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



60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159



66.0350, 68.2287, 89.3813



69.9246, 68.2287, 70.9652



63.6780, 68.2287, 60.9999



# Rectangle

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



60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159



62.5979, 68.2287, 88.0911



69.9246, 68.2287, 70.9652



67.1541, 68.2287, 62.0103

# Sweetspot

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



60.0278, 68.2315, 77.7174



91.2969, 98.0767, 108.2049



56.8448, 67.0219, 58.0857



19.3949, 20.9175, 23.1326



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

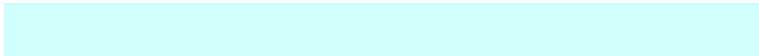


# Same Dimension

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



60.0278, 68.2315, 77.7174



79.6874, 92.1318, 105.8566



56.6559, 61.0606, 77.9104



14.0788, 15.5572, 17.4500



22.3317, 33.7575, 41.0652



1.5590, 2.3443, 2.9047



# Inverse Universe

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



57.7282, 55.6882, 56.9995



75.9343, 71.6577, 72.0412



60.7388, 62.0598, 56.9227



13.7408, 13.7140, 14.4053



17.9518, 9.2477, 1.1458

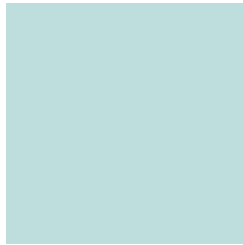


1.2564, 0.6458, 0.1429



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

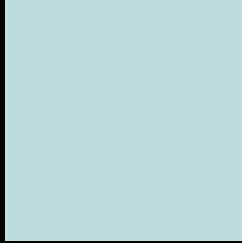
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

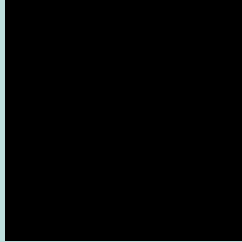
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

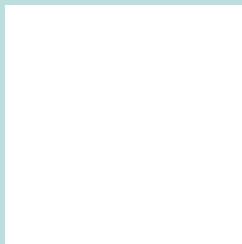
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159.



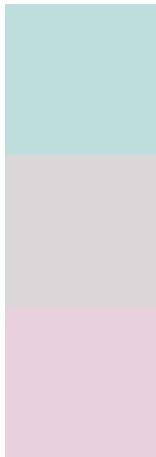
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.0258, 68.2287,



# 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

60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159

### Protanopia

65.5257, 68.0595, 73.9732

### Deuteranopia

69.1539, 67.5953, 79.2144



## Tritanopia

62.3558, 67.9839, 89.9565

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159

## Protanomaly

63.3497, 68.0454, 75.4408

## Deuteranomaly

65.2980, 67.4614, 78.6870

## Tritanomaly

61.5029, 68.0323, 85.4913

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159

## Achromatopsia

62.5785, 65.8375, 71.6970

## Achromatomaly

61.7234, 66.8554, 73.9412

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159 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(189, 222, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 222, 220)  
}
```

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(189, 222, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 222, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159 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(189, 222, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 222, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 222, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 222, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 222, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 222,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.0258, 68.2287, 77.7159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 222, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
222, 220) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor