

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.1131, 30.1261, 97.2544)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.1131, 30.1261, 97.2544)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.1180, 30.1359,  
97.2560)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF2AFF
RGB	255, 42, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 16%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.8352, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.84, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 58%
HSV	300°, 84%, 100%
XYZ	60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560
YIQ	129.9690, 58.5750, 111.3990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

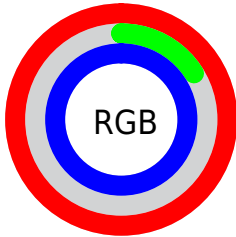
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 42, 255
Decimal	16722687
CIE Lab	61.77, 93.98, -58.52
CIE LCh	62, 110.710, 328.088
Yxy	30.1359, 0.3206, 0.1607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294912767 (0xFFFF2AFF)
YUV	129.9690, 61.6403, 109.6522
Hunter-Lab	54.8962, 99.4109, -66.6129

# Details

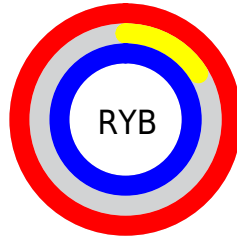
The XYZ color **60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF33FF**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **37.1336, 72.1798, 14.1668**, and the grayscale version is **20.9846, 22.0774, 24.0423**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **65.7684, 41.4369, 99.1395**, and **32.0704, 15.3687, 54.0995** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.4830, 28.8660, 97.0443**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.3278, 32.5557, 97.6593**.

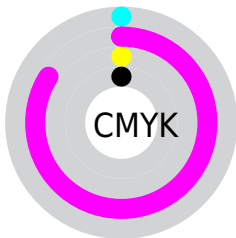
# Distribution



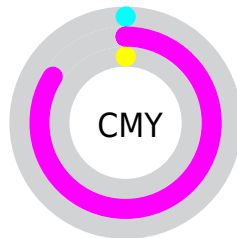
- Red (100%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560 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 60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.1180, 30.1359,  
97.2560


 60.1180, 30.1359,  
97.2560

414.8604,  
302.5374, 572.5302


 43.7636, 19.9418,  
73.4068

 104.1062, 59.8770,  
159.4000

 30.6818, 12.3527,  
53.8149

 132.4707, 80.1928,  
198.5319

 20.5073, 6.9844,  
38.0615


 165.5692,  
104.6513, 243.5951

 12.8747, 3.4523,  
25.7282

 203.7672,  
133.6368, 295.0082

 7.4188, 1.3722,  
16.3965

 247.4299,  
167.5338, 353.1898

 3.7740, 0.1961,  
9.6478

296.9228,

 1.5751, 0.0000,

206.7266, 418.5582

5.0635

352.6112,  
251.5997, 491.5322

■ 0.3761, 0.0000,  
2.2252

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6888

■ 60.1180, 30.1359,  
97.2560

■ 60.1180, 30.1359,  
97.2560

■ 59.4830, 28.8660,  
97.0443

■ 61.3278, 32.5557,  
97.6593

■ 59.2900, 28.4800,  
96.9800

■ 63.2056, 36.3111,  
98.2852

■ 65.8291, 41.5582,  
99.1597

■ 69.2654, 48.4307,  
100.3051

73.5738, 57.0475,  
101.7413

78.8082, 67.5164,  
103.4861

85.0183, 79.9366,  
105.5561

92.2500, 94.4000,  
107.9667

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.1905, 30.1359, 169.4277



60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560



67.3989, 30.1359, 35.5997

# Triad

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



60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560



29.6005, 30.1359, 0.0000



10.1928, 30.1359, 87.8837

# Complementary

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



60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560



37.1336, 72.1798, 14.1668

# 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.



8.6119, 30.1359, 30.1754



60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560



17.2515, 30.1359, 0.6174

# Square

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



60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560



46.4163, 30.1359, 0.8756



10.6756, 30.1359, 5.8727



16.1082, 30.1359, 161.4558



# Rectangle

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



60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560



64.9753, 30.1359, 13.4944



10.6756, 30.1359, 5.8727



9.2493, 30.1359, 65.0691

# Sweetspot

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



60.1185, 30.1369, 97.2562



77.9754, 65.8507, 103.2085



19.8339, 9.3694, 95.3709



16.2837, 13.2823, 21.9554



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.



60.1185, 30.1369, 97.2562



59.2900, 28.4800, 96.9800



47.4540, 25.0711, 30.5659



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Inverse Universe

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



60.1185, 30.1369, 97.2562



59.2900, 28.4800, 96.9800



42.1009, 74.1667, 40.3245



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

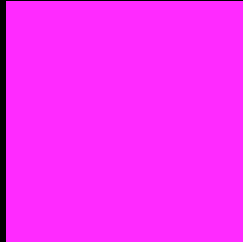
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

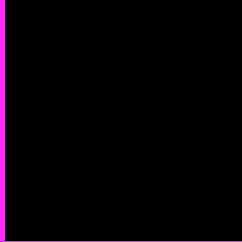
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1180, 30.1359,

97.2560.

# 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

60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560

### Protanopia

33.4745, 30.4304, 98.7171

### Deuteranopia

31.3538, 30.5369, 86.6798



## Tritanopia

43.7313, 29.8510, 19.0797

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560



## Protanomaly

37.1229, 25.0130, 97.4792



## Deuteranomaly

35.3027, 24.7338, 89.2996



## Tritanomaly

47.5410, 28.3156, 38.5571

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560



## Achromatopsia

21.2178, 22.3228, 24.3095



## Achromatomaly

29.7847, 20.9445, 43.0303

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560 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(255, 42, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 42, 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(255, 42, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 42, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560 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(255, 42, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 42, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 42, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 42, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 42, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 42,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1180, 30.1359, 97.2560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 42, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 42,  
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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