

Converting Colors

XYZ(60.1350, 83.1300, 56.2402)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(60.1350, 83.1300, 56.2402)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(60.1467, 83.1401,
56.0576)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8FFB4
RGB	168, 255, 180
RGB Percent	66%, 100%, 71%
CMY	0.3412, 0.0000, 0.2941
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.29, 0.00
HSL	128°, 100%, 83%
HSV	128°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576
YIQ	220.4370, -27.7770, -41.7690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

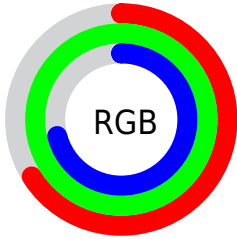
Format	Color
RYB	168, 244, 255
Decimal	11075508
CIELab	93.08, -40.89, 27.77
CIELCh	93, 49.423, 145.820
Yxy	83.1401, 0.3017, 0.4171
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289265588 (0xFFA8FFB4)
YUV	220.4370, -19.9354, -45.9872
Hunter-Lab	91.1812, -41.8215, 27.3757

Details

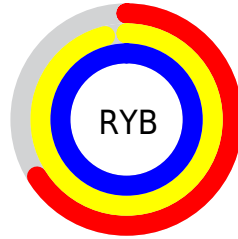
The XYZ color **60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **71.4205, 55.7369, 91.7875**, and the grayscale version is **68.4816, 72.0479, 78.4602**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.9517, 93.5837, 93.1010**, and **30.8349, 45.4312, 27.2226** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.1749, 79.7846, 44.9541**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.5393, 87.1871, 69.0841**.

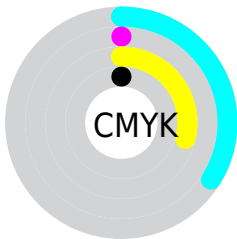
Distribution



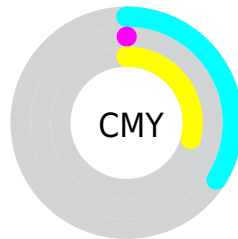
- Red (66%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576 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 60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 60.1467, 83.1401,
56.0576

 60.1467, 83.1401,
56.0576


414.9644,
505.4533, 427.3029

 43.7868, 62.3057,
39.8448


 104.1476,
137.7717, 100.5754

 30.7001, 45.2798,
27.1047


132.5193,
172.3377, 129.7175

 20.5213, 31.6779,
17.4187


165.6256,
212.2496, 164.0065

 12.8850, 21.1156,
10.3684

203.8319,
257.8920, 203.8608

 7.4259, 13.2085,
5.5351

247.5036,
309.6492, 249.6991

 3.7785, 7.5723,
2.5003


297.0060,


 1.5776, 3.8225,

367.9055, 301.9399


0.8403


352.7045,
433.0454, 361.0016


 0.3778, 1.5748,
0.0000


 0.0000, 0.3405,
0.0000


 60.1467, 83.1401,
56.0576


 60.1467, 83.1401,
56.0576

 53.1749, 79.7846,
44.9541


 68.5393, 87.1871,
69.0841

 47.5429, 77.0807,
35.6788

 78.4240, 91.9604,
84.1146

 43.1644, 74.9859,
28.1347

 89.8694, 97.4937,
101.2300

 39.9418, 73.4523,
22.2144

95.0500, 100.0000,
108.9000

■ 37.7630, 72.4246,
17.7983

■ 36.4928, 71.8359,
14.7503

■ 36.0660, 71.6424,
13.5313

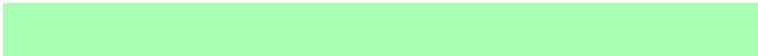
Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.6575, 83.1401, 40.2792



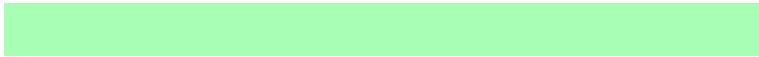
60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576



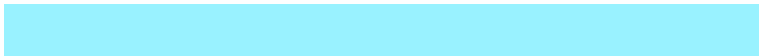
56.6823, 83.1401, 85.4218

Triad

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



60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576



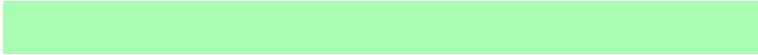
77.2194, 83.1401, 181.9943



103.6449, 83.1401, 62.8626

Complementary

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



60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576



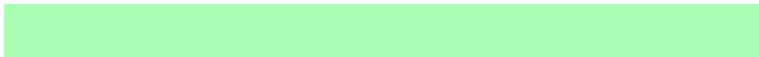
71.4205, 55.7369, 91.7875

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.



106.5736, 83.1401, 95.8284



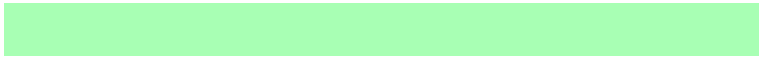
60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576



90.3808, 83.1401, 171.1691

Square

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



60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576



65.8322, 83.1401, 163.3363



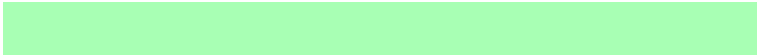
101.4834, 83.1401, 136.8332



93.8658, 83.1401, 43.3881

Rectangle

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



60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576



57.3885, 83.1401, 111.4093



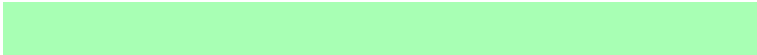
101.4834, 83.1401, 136.8332



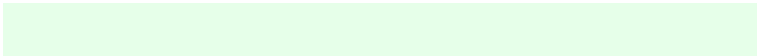
105.5060, 83.1401, 72.4294

Sweetspot

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



60.1473, 83.1404, 56.0589



82.9434, 94.1446, 90.9041



79.9285, 93.4732, 50.8761



17.4167, 19.9881, 18.9525



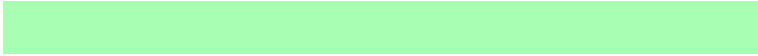
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



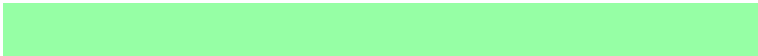
20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

Same Dimension

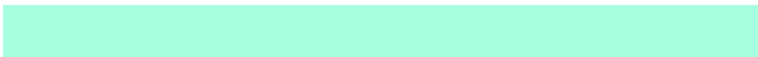
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.1473, 83.1404, 56.0589



55.2005, 80.7588, 48.2148



65.2417, 85.1782, 82.8856



17.8736, 20.2090, 19.6373



18.8761, 37.4470, 7.2329



1.8675, 3.6579, 0.8601

Inverse Universe

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



71.4205, 55.7369, 91.7875



68.0325, 49.5423, 88.8660



65.6567, 53.4314, 61.4358



18.6785, 18.2547, 22.1903



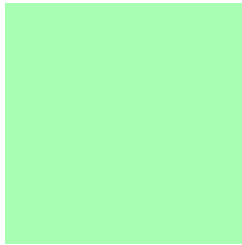
28.3284, 13.8206, 36.7092



2.7867, 1.3570, 3.7240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576 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 60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576 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 60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576.

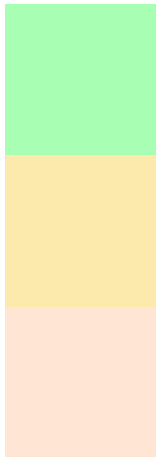


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1467, 83.1401,

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

60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576

Protanopia

76.5572, 82.2951, 50.3776

Deuteranopia

81.0172, 82.0018, 73.1859



Tritanopia

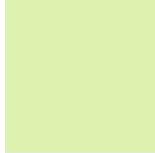
73.5927, 82.5481, 106.6624

Trichromacy



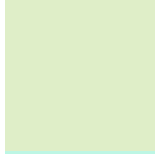
Original Color

60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576



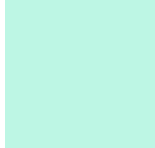
Protanomaly

69.2109, 81.9324, 52.2111



Deuteranomaly

71.4313, 81.0072, 66.5147



Tritanomaly

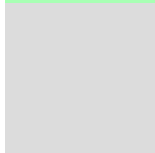
67.9456, 82.3318, 85.7093

Monochromacy



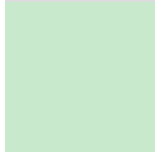
Original Color

60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576



Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390



Achromatomaly

64.2458, 75.1031, 68.8678

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576 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(168, 255, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 255, 180)  
}
```

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(168, 255, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 255, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576 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(168, 255, 180) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 255, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 255, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 255, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 255, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 255,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1467, 83.1401, 56.0576 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 255, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
255, 180) }
```

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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