

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.1666, 83.3363, 47.6596)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.1666, 83.3363, 47.6596)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.0501, 83.2783,  
47.5597)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFFFA3
RGB	175, 255, 163
RGB Percent	69%, 100%, 64%
CMY	0.3137, 0.0000, 0.3608
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.36, 0.00
HSL	112°, 100%, 82%
HSV	112°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597
YIQ	220.5920, -18.1480, -45.5720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

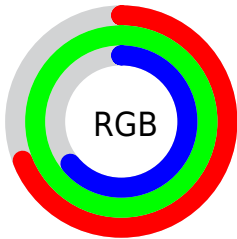
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	163, 255, 243
Decimal	11534243
CIELab	93.14, -41.38, 36.42
CIELCh	93, 55.121, 138.648
Yxy	83.2783, 0.3146, 0.4363
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289724323 (0xFFAFFFA3)
YUV	220.5920, -28.3929, -39.9842
Hunter-Lab	91.2569, -42.2407, 32.9801

# Details

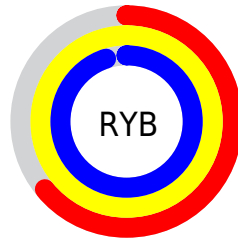
The XYZ color **60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **68.1104, 52.4703, 101.1457**, and the grayscale version is **68.6427, 72.2174, 78.6448**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.1505, 93.9581, 80.8238**, and **30.6163, 45.4359, 21.9082** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.4157, 80.0961, 36.5012**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.9633, 87.0666, 61.0851**.

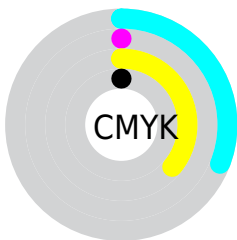
# Distribution



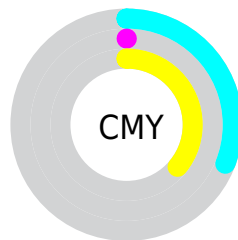
- Red (69%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597 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 60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 60.0501, 83.2783,  
47.5597


 60.0501, 83.2783,  
47.5597


414.6142,  
505.9136, 393.5025

 43.7086, 62.4198,  
33.1208


 104.0083,  
137.9652, 87.9072

 30.6384, 45.3720,  
21.9471


 132.3557,  
172.5623, 114.6529

 20.4742, 31.7505,  
13.6201


165.4358,  
212.5077, 146.3379

 12.8504, 21.1710,  
7.7212

203.6140,  
258.1859, 183.3809

 7.4019, 13.2491,  
3.8319

247.2555,  
309.9812, 226.2003

 3.7633, 7.6003,  
1.5336

296.7258,

 1.5691, 3.8403,

368.2779, 275.2146

0.2427

352.3903,  
433.4606, 330.8425

0.3721, 1.5846,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.3472,  
0.0000

60.0501, 83.2783,  
47.5597

60.0501, 83.2783,  
47.5597

53.4157, 80.0961,  
36.5012

67.9633, 87.0666,  
61.0851

47.9911, 77.4875,  
27.7572

77.2167, 91.4895,  
77.2097

43.7027, 75.4182,  
21.1645

87.8691, 96.5749,  
96.0609

40.4682, 73.8499,  
16.5368

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 38.1937, 72.7387,  
13.6565

■ 36.7678, 72.0332,  
12.2532

■ 36.3955, 71.8476,  
11.9497

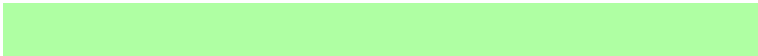
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.5859, 83.2783, 34.1899



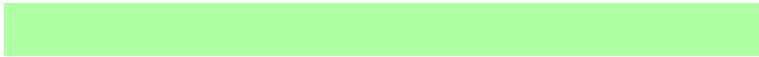
60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597



54.8874, 83.2783, 75.8771

# Triad

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



60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597



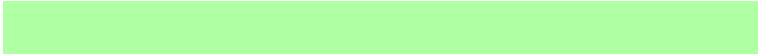
73.8018, 83.2783, 193.3912



108.5527, 83.2783, 67.5083

# Complementary

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



60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597



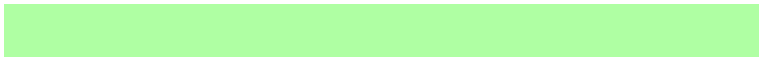
68.1104, 52.4703, 101.1457

# Split Complementary

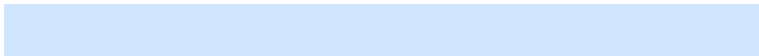
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



109.6877, 83.2783, 107.2837



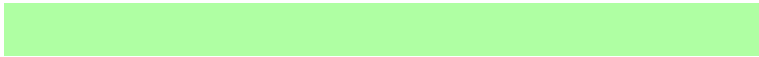
60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597



88.3878, 83.2783, 189.0756

# Square

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



60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597



62.1566, 83.2783, 164.6119



101.9313, 83.2783, 154.1714

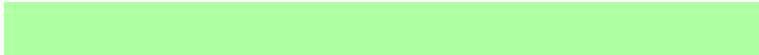


98.9967, 83.2783, 43.0475



# Rectangle

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



60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597



54.7089, 83.2783, 103.1929



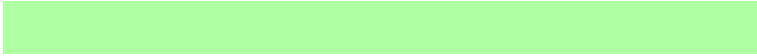
101.9313, 83.2783, 154.1714



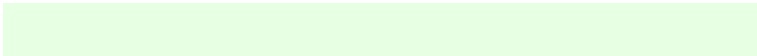
109.9714, 83.2783, 79.2144

# Sweetspot

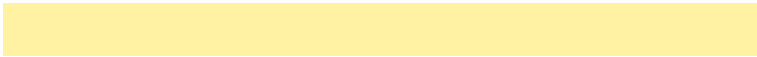
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



60.0506, 83.2785, 47.5610



82.4469, 93.9871, 86.4328



79.8221, 87.8463, 47.4006



17.3404, 19.9707, 17.9581



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

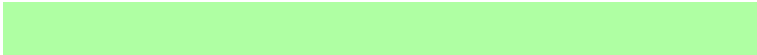


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

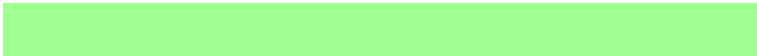


# Same Dimension

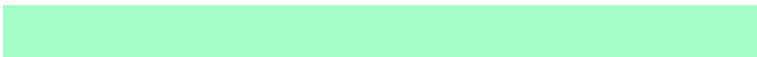
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.0506, 83.2785, 47.5610



55.3253, 81.0128, 39.6509



60.9125, 83.3259, 65.5374



17.9917, 20.2816, 19.1108



19.0849, 37.5767, 6.2472



1.9234, 3.6923, 0.6113



# Inverse Universe

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



68.1104, 52.4703, 101.1457



64.4020, 46.2258, 100.1359



67.4245, 52.6901, 75.2103



18.5459, 18.1732, 22.7802



25.2218, 11.9128, 50.4046



2.5178, 1.1919, 4.9106



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

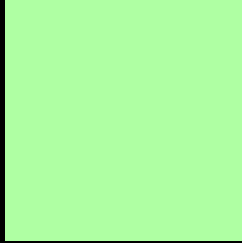
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

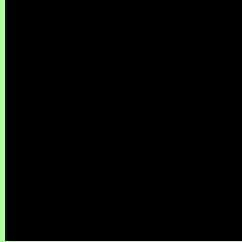
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

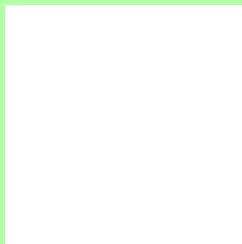
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597.



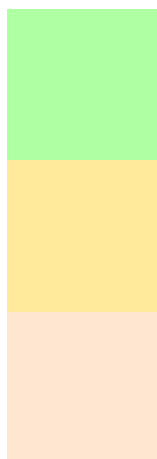
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.0501, 83.2783,



# 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

60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597

### Protanopia

76.1286, 82.2496, 42.4352

### Deuteranopia

80.9220, 82.4077, 71.3157



## **Tritanopia**

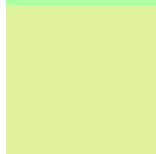
74.6821, 83.1097, 106.7134

# Trichromacy



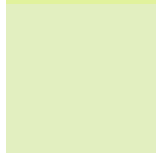
## Original Color

60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597



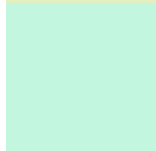
## Protanomaly

68.8893, 81.9461, 44.0846



## Deuteranomaly

71.7450, 81.7075, 61.8589



## Tritanomaly

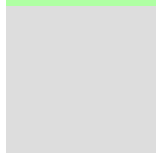
68.3887, 82.6548, 81.4567

# Monochromacy



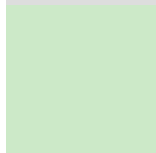
## Original Color

60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597



## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407



## Achromatomaly

64.4661, 75.2853, 65.7774

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597 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(175, 255, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 255, 163)  
}
```

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(175, 255, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 255, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597 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(175, 255, 163) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 255, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 255, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 255, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 255, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 255,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.0501, 83.2783, 47.5597 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 255, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
255, 163) }
```

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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