

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.2724, 72.1611,  
105.3595)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.2724, 72.1611, 105.3595)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.3258, 72.2701,  
105.3778)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99E9FF
RGB	153, 233, 255
RGB Percent	60%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0863, 0.0000
CMYK	0.40, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	193°, 100%, 80%
HSV	193°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778
YIQ	211.5880, -54.7420, -10.1180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

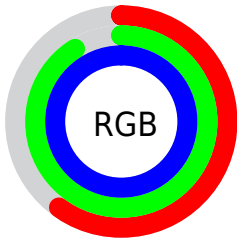
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 198, 255
Decimal	10086911
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	88.10, -19.01, -18.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	88, 26.420, 223.993
Yxy	72.2701, 0.2535, 0.3037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288276991 (0xFF99E9FF)
YUV	211.5880, 21.4021, -51.3817
Hunter-Lab	85.0118, -22.1041, -13.9856

# Details

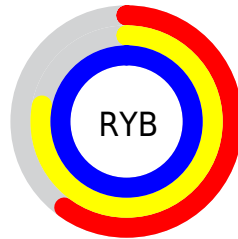
The XYZ color **60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **62.3203, 54.2203, 37.3199**, and the grayscale version is **62.1963, 65.4353, 71.2591**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.6740, 92.5889, 108.2272**, and **30.7391, 38.0083, 59.1423** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.4851, 66.9855, 104.6656**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.2474, 78.1873, 106.1551**.

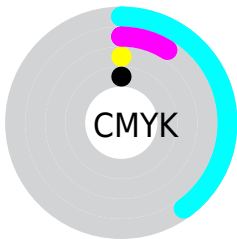
# Distribution



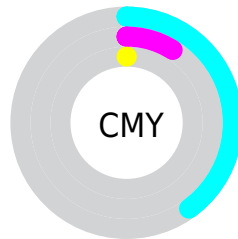
- Red (60%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778 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 60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.3258, 72.2701,  
105.3778

60.3258, 72.2701,  
105.3778

415.6131,  
468.4812, 598.6935

43.9318, 53.3793,  
80.1575

104.4058,  
122.4405, 170.6442

30.8145, 38.1057,  
59.3210

132.8225,  
154.4889, 211.5273

20.6088, 26.0647,  
42.4499

165.9774,  
191.6919, 258.4685

12.9492, 16.8721,  
29.1255

204.2359,  
234.4341, 311.8862

7.4703, 10.1433,  
18.9294

247.9634,  
283.0997, 372.1990

3.8069, 5.4941,  
11.4430

297.5252,

1.5935, 2.5400,

338.0731, 439.8255

6.2477

353.2866,  
399.7388, 515.1842

■ 0.3881, 0.8966,  
2.9251

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0565

■ 60.3258, 72.2701,  
105.3778

■ 60.3258, 72.2701,  
105.3778

■ 54.4851, 66.9855,  
104.6656

■ 67.2474, 78.1873,  
106.1551

■ 49.6527, 62.2905,  
104.0140

■ 75.3045, 84.7609,  
106.9993

■ 45.7565, 58.1487,  
103.4199

■ 84.5554, 92.0231,  
107.9134

■ 42.7114, 54.5159,  
102.8792

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 40.4164, 51.3390,  
102.3870

■ 38.7063, 48.5324,  
101.9354

■ 38.7060, 48.5319,  
101.9353

# Harmonies

## Analogous

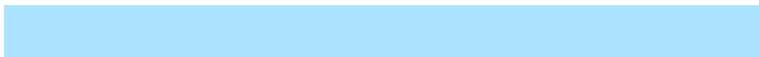
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



57.5768, 72.2701, 87.3949



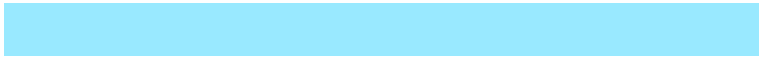
60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778



65.3986, 72.2701, 117.0416

# Triad

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



60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778



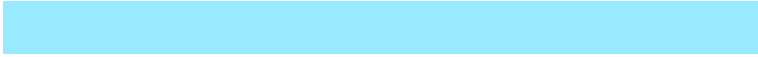
81.0263, 72.2701, 88.6668



65.7982, 72.2701, 49.5579

# Complementary

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



60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778



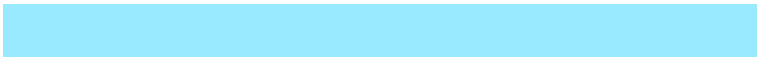
62.3203, 54.2203, 37.3199

# 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.



72.0912, 72.2701, 49.7907



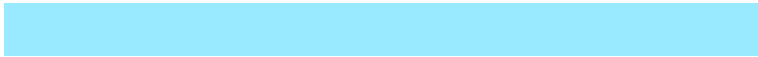
60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778



81.1497, 72.2701, 70.5829

# Square

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



60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778



77.4676, 72.2701, 106.4310



77.7949, 72.2701, 56.9373

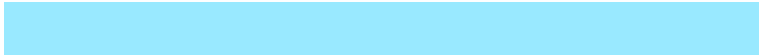


60.6029, 72.2701, 56.2438



# Rectangle

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



60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778



69.5389, 72.2701, 118.6951



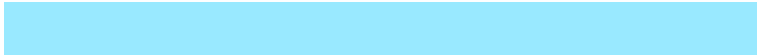
77.7949, 72.2701, 56.9373



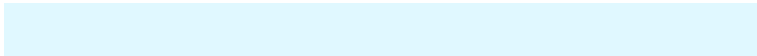
67.8492, 72.2701, 48.8655

# Sweetspot

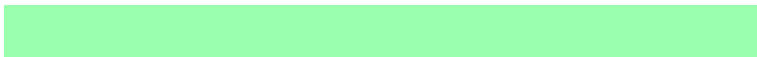
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



60.3278, 72.2728, 105.3782



82.6054, 90.5129, 107.7247



56.4797, 81.3255, 52.4609



17.4143, 19.1658, 23.0315



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

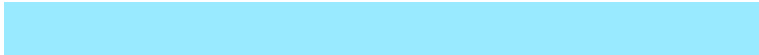


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

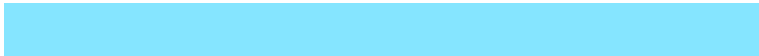


# Same Dimension

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



60.3278, 72.2728, 105.3782



55.5696, 67.9935, 104.8030



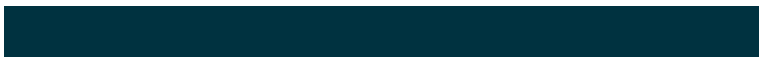
48.2459, 48.1091, 101.3509



18.2029, 19.7774, 23.1080



20.3387, 25.5870, 53.3014



2.0590, 2.6487, 5.2160



# Inverse Universe

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



67.3405, 49.9274, 83.1815



63.6604, 43.5608, 78.8916



73.7538, 77.0874, 41.1311



18.6151, 18.2293, 21.8560



27.0543, 13.3110, 29.9998

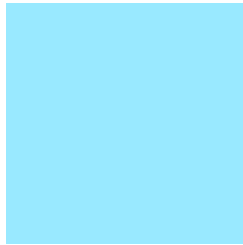


2.6739, 1.3119, 3.1301



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

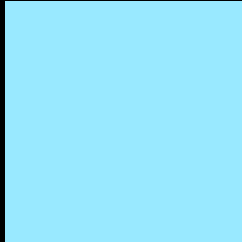
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

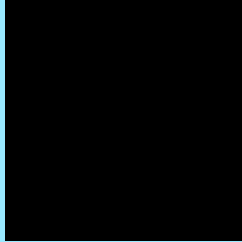
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778.



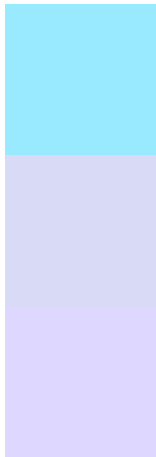
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.3258, 72.2701,



# 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

60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778

### Protanopia

70.0249, 71.3956, 97.2788

### Deuteranopia

72.4746, 71.3505, 104.5599



## Tritanopia

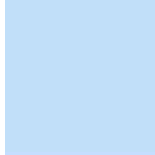
59.6585, 71.9815, 102.8449

# Trichromacy



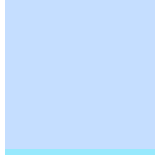
## Original Color

60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778



## Protanomaly

65.4789, 70.9524, 99.8666



## Deuteranomaly

67.1972, 71.3329, 104.8347



## Tritanomaly

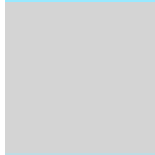
59.8174, 72.0451, 103.6819

# Monochromacy



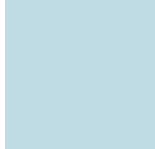
## Original Color

60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778



## Achromatopsia

62.5785, 65.8375, 71.6970



## Achromatomaly

61.0826, 67.8642, 83.2785

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778 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(153, 233, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 233, 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(153, 233, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 233, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778 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(153, 233, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 233, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 233, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 233, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 233, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 233,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.3258, 72.2701, 105.3778 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 233, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
233, 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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