

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.2774, 81.5903, 63.9939)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.2774, 81.5903, 63.9939)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.3866, 81.6679,  
64.2105)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6FCC3
RGB	166, 252, 195
RGB Percent	65%, 99%, 76%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0117, 0.2353
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.23, 0.01
HSL	140°, 93%, 82%
HSV	140°, 34%, 99%
XYZ	60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105
YIQ	219.7880, -32.9590, -35.9590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

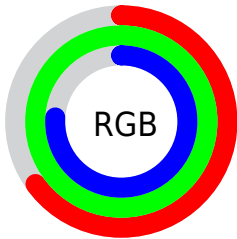
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">166, 230, 252</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10943683</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">92.43, -37.53, 19.23</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">92, 42.164, 152.870</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">81.6679, 0.2928, 0.3959</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289133763 (0xFFA6FCC3)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">219.7880, -12.2205, -47.1721</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">90.3703, -38.8720, 21.1321</a>

# Details

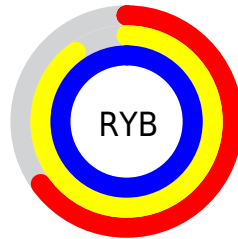
The XYZ color **60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **67.1031, 53.2974, 76.5660**, and the grayscale version is **67.9804, 71.5207, 77.8860**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.7621, 94.2363, 105.8701**, and **30.8784, 44.3328, 32.1289** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.8287, 78.4956, 54.5913**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.1952, 85.4651, 74.9946**.

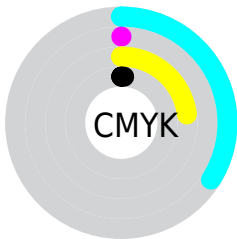
# Distribution



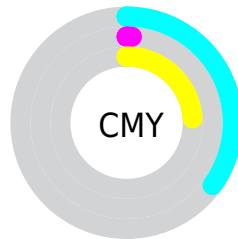
- Red (65%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (24%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105 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 60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.3866, 81.6679,  
64.2105


 60.3866, 81.6679,  
64.2105

415.8332,  
500.5362, 458.1777

 43.9810, 61.0918,  
46.3739


 104.4934,  
135.7082, 112.5164

 30.8534, 44.2993,  
32.1902


 132.9253,  
169.9412, 143.8228

 20.6385, 30.9059,  
21.2408


166.0967,  
209.4953, 180.4563

 12.9710, 20.5272,  
13.1072

204.3730,  
254.7549, 222.8353

 7.4854, 12.7788,  
7.3708

248.1194,  
306.1044, 271.3784

 3.8165, 7.2764,  
3.6131

297.7013,

 1.5989, 3.6356,

363.9282, 326.5041

1.4156

353.4842,  
428.6106, 388.6310

0.3917, 1.4719,  
0.1538

0.0000, 0.2688,  
0.0000

60.3866, 81.6679,  
64.2105

60.3866, 81.6679,  
64.2105

53.8287, 78.4956,  
54.5913

68.1952, 85.4651,  
74.9946

48.4472, 75.9039,  
46.0921

77.3103, 89.9084,  
86.9754

44.1701, 73.8587,  
38.6732

87.7922, 95.0303,  
100.1904

40.9140, 72.3181,  
32.2903

94.1019, 98.1039,  
108.5840

■ 38.5832, 71.2334,  
26.8960

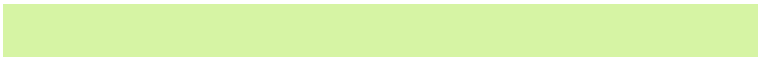
■ 37.0615, 70.5461,  
22.4387

■ 36.4507, 70.2794,  
20.2335

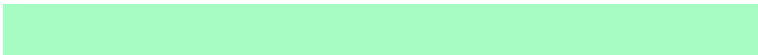
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.7698, 81.6679, 47.3559



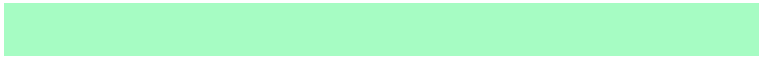
60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105



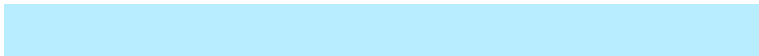
58.4742, 81.6679, 91.9693

# Triad

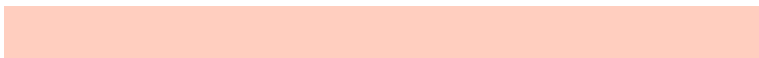
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105



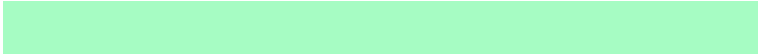
78.6796, 81.6679, 163.5677



96.6391, 81.6679, 60.1015

# Complementary

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



60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105



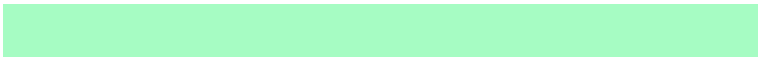
67.1031, 53.2974, 76.5660

# 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.



100.5528, 81.6679, 85.9437



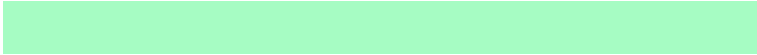
60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105



89.5926, 81.6679, 149.6353

# Square

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



60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105



68.4314, 81.6679, 153.9380



97.8616, 81.6679, 119.2783

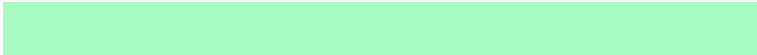


87.6027, 81.6679, 45.4040



# Rectangle

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



60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105



59.8301, 81.6679, 114.4158



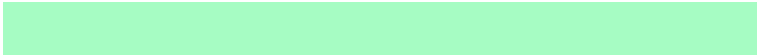
97.8616, 81.6679, 119.2783



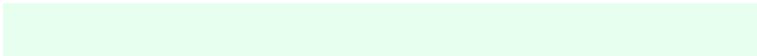
98.6339, 81.6679, 67.5285

# Sweetspot

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



60.3888, 81.6713, 64.2123



83.6800, 94.4392, 94.7831



72.2305, 88.1187, 49.2790



17.5937, 20.0589, 19.8850



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

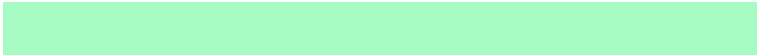


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

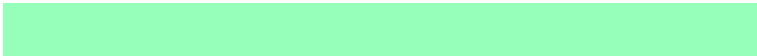


# Same Dimension

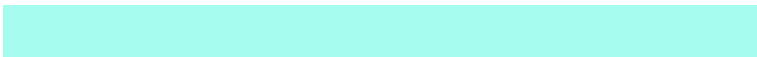
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.3888, 81.6713, 64.2123



57.2522, 81.5794, 59.0186



65.9225, 83.8848, 93.3527



17.2588, 19.4058, 19.5636



19.0480, 36.6322, 10.8622



1.8115, 3.4117, 1.2550



# Inverse Universe

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



67.1031, 53.2974, 76.5660



65.1029, 48.3704, 73.4388



62.0557, 51.2785, 49.9866



17.7297, 17.4192, 20.4324



24.6181, 12.2630, 20.4951



2.3295, 1.1555, 2.1584



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

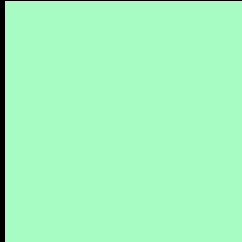
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

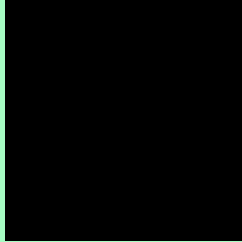
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105.



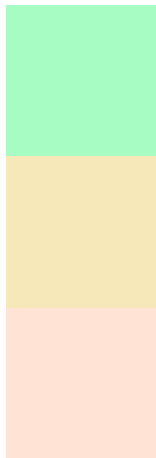
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.3866, 81.6679,



# 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

60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105

### Protanopia

75.9713, 80.9902, 57.5275

### Deuteranopia

80.5928, 80.9516, 73.6649



## Tritanopia

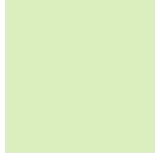
71.7158, 81.1423, 106.4899

# Trichromacy



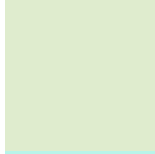
## Original Color

60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105



## Protanomaly

68.9653, 80.3126, 60.0111



## Deuteranomaly

71.5675, 80.1351, 70.0881



## Tritanomaly

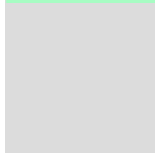
66.8258, 80.7749, 89.1598

# Monochromacy



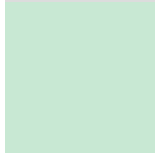
## Original Color

60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105



## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390



## Achromatomaly

64.4339, 74.6957, 72.6497

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105 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(166, 252, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 252, 195)  
}
```

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(166, 252, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 252, 195) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105 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(166, 252, 195) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 252, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 252, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 252, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 252, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 252,  
195) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.3866, 81.6679, 64.2105 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 252, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
252, 195) }
```

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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