

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.3207, 69.2721, 96.4178)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.3207, 69.2721, 96.4178)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(60.2012, 69.1009,  
96.5511)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ABE1F5
RGB	171, 225, 245
RGB Percent	67%, 88%, 96%
CMY	0.3294, 0.1176, 0.0392
CMYK	0.30, 0.08, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	196°, 79%, 82%
HSV	196°, 30%, 96%
XYZ	60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511
YIQ	211.1340, -38.6040, -5.2280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

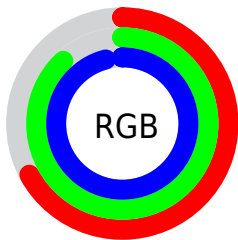
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	171, 202, 245
Decimal	11264501
CIELab	86.55, -12.65, -15.33
CIELCh	87, 19.871, 230.476
Yxy	69.1009, 0.2666, 0.3060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289454581 (0xFFABE1F5)
YUV	211.1340, 16.6959, -35.1975
Hunter-Lab	83.1270, -16.2010, -10.6759

# Details

The XYZ color **60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **63.6386, 59.6150, 46.6824**, and the grayscale version is **61.9185, 65.1431, 70.9408**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.8049, 95.2340, 108.4673**, and **30.7625, 36.1366, 53.4978** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.5963, 63.0917, 95.7405**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.8688, 75.7643, 97.4343**.

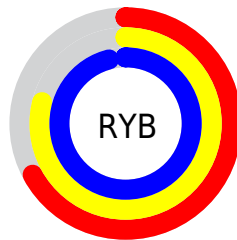
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (88%)

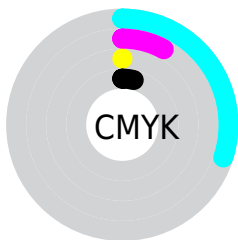
Blue (96%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (96%)

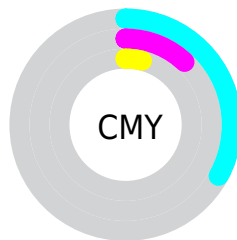


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511 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 60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.2012, 69.1009,  
96.5511

60.2012, 69.1009,  
96.5511

415.1619,  
457.3868, 570.2295

43.8309, 50.7939,  
72.8226

104.2262,  
117.9257, 158.4197

30.7349, 36.0446,  
53.3400

132.6115,  
149.2122, 197.3970

20.5479, 24.4686,  
37.6847

165.7327,  
185.5941, 242.2942

12.9045, 15.6816,  
25.4381

203.9549,  
227.4557, 293.5300

7.4394, 9.2991,  
16.1818

247.6436,  
275.1813, 351.5229

3.7871, 4.9368,  
9.4971

297.1640,

1.5824, 2.2102,

329.1554, 416.6914

4.9656

352.8817,  
389.7625, 489.4541

■ 0.3809, 0.7256,  
2.1687

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6562

■ 60.2012, 69.1009,  
96.5511

■ 60.2012, 69.1009,  
96.5511

■ 53.5963, 63.0917,  
95.7405

■ 67.8688, 75.7643,  
97.4343

■ 47.9922, 57.6987,  
94.9949

■ 76.6442, 83.1013,  
98.3880

■ 43.3303, 52.8921,  
94.3128

■ 86.5771, 91.1403,  
99.4161

■ 39.5428, 48.6358,  
93.6909

■ 92.3715, 97.1523,  
100.2712

■ 36.5520, 44.8885,  
93.1253

■ 93.4817, 99.3727,  
100.6412

■ 34.2657, 41.6015,  
92.6113

■ 32.5602, 38.7497,  
92.1507

# Harmonies

## Analogous

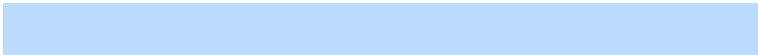
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



57.7251, 69.1009, 84.4661



60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511



64.2236, 69.1009, 103.1314

# Triad

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



60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511



74.8066, 69.1009, 79.5150



62.6284, 69.1009, 53.8892

# Complementary

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



60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511



63.6386, 59.6150, 46.6824

# 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.



67.1548, 69.1009, 52.8923



60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511



74.3304, 69.1009, 66.7099

# Square

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



60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511



72.7501, 69.1009, 92.5648



71.4780, 69.1009, 57.3195



59.0803, 69.1009, 60.2227



# Rectangle

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



60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511



67.3020, 69.1009, 103.0412



71.4780, 69.1009, 57.3195



64.0810, 69.1009, 52.9502

# Sweetspot

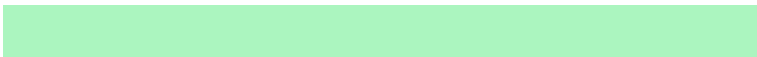
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



60.2033, 69.1037, 96.5527



85.1582, 92.0107, 107.8793



58.8231, 77.7140, 61.0381



17.9061, 19.4304, 23.0566



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

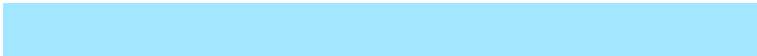


# Same Dimension

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



60.2033, 69.1037, 96.5527



61.5455, 71.7282, 105.2089



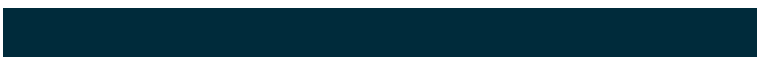
51.3178, 51.3326, 93.5909



16.5958, 17.9560, 21.1337



17.6612, 21.1162, 49.6830



1.6370, 2.0254, 4.3949



# Inverse Universe

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



65.8114, 53.9763, 78.1870



68.6826, 53.2494, 81.6625



72.6783, 77.6944, 49.6956



17.0113, 16.6874, 19.8062



24.7191, 12.2311, 24.2928

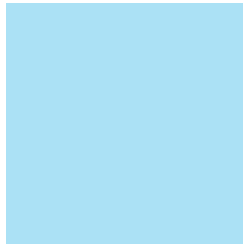


2.2153, 1.0921, 2.3604



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

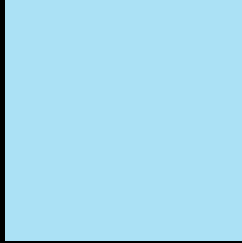
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

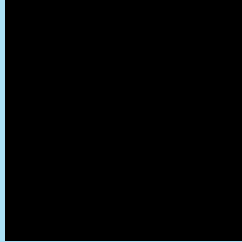
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511.



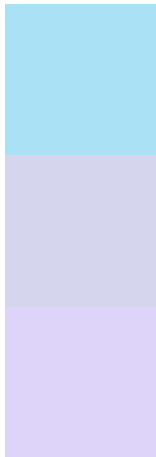
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.2012, 69.1009,



# 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

60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511

### Protanopia

66.9198, 68.4123, 90.5668

### Deuteranopia

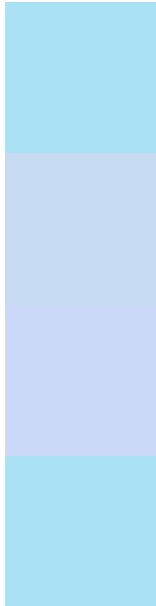
70.3617, 68.8954, 98.3966



## Tritanopia

59.8975, 68.9794, 94.9514

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511

## Protanomaly

64.2373, 68.4994, 93.0551

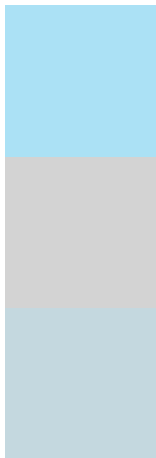
## Deuteranomaly

65.9730, 68.5236, 97.7449

## Tritanomaly

60.0489, 69.0400, 95.7491

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511

## Achromatopsia

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

## Achromatomaly

60.6401, 66.1752, 79.3891

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511 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(171, 225, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 225, 245)  
}
```

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(171, 225, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 225, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511 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(171, 225, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 225, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 225, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 225, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 225, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 225,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.2012, 69.1009, 96.5511 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 225, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
225, 245) }
```

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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