

Converting Colors

XYZ(60.3752, 82.1245,
107.2772)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(60.3752, 82.1245, 107.2772)
contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| XYZ(60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**XYZ(60.3655, 82.1195,
107.2768)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex | 6FFFFFF |
| RGB | 111, 255, 255 |
| RGB Percent | 44%, 100%, 100% |
| CMY | 0.5647, 0.0000, 0.0000 |
| CMYK | 0.56, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00 |
| HSL | 180°, 100%, 72% |
| HSV | 180°, 56%, 100% |
| XYZ | 60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768 |
| YIQ | 211.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

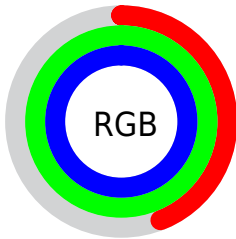
| Format | Color |
|--|--|
| <code>RYB</code> | <code>111, 183, 255</code> |
| Decimal | <code>7340031</code> |
| CIELab | <code>92.63, -38.44, -11.72</code> |
| CIELCh | <code>93, 40.183, 196.962</code> |
| Yxy | <code>82.1195, 0.2417, 0.3288</code> |
| Android (<code>android.graphics.Color</code>) | <code>4285530111</code> (<code>0xFF6FFFFF</code>) |
| YUV | <code>211.9440, 21.2266, -88.5279</code> |
| Hunter-Lab | <code>90.6198, -39.6786, -6.7543</code> |

Details

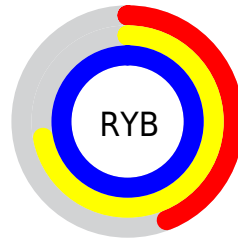
The XYZ color **60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **49.7948, 33.7782, 18.9362**, and the grayscale version is **62.4470, 65.6992, 71.5464**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.2656, 87.7387, 107.7869**, and **30.8660, 44.7123, 60.4296** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6025, 80.6951, 107.1475**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.0458, 84.0168, 107.4490**.

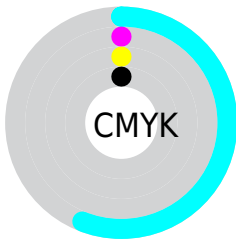
Distribution



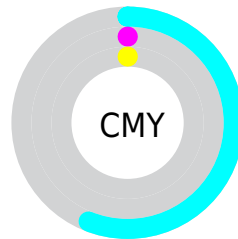
- Red (44%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768 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 60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.3655, 82.1195,
107.2768

60.3655, 82.1195,
107.2768

415.7569,
502.0473, 604.7241

43.9639, 61.4640,
81.7408

104.4630,
136.3416, 173.2606

30.8399, 44.5998,
60.6173

132.8896,
170.6770, 214.5454

20.6282, 31.1423,
43.4879

166.0553,
210.3411, 261.9170

12.9634, 20.7072,
29.9339

204.3254,
255.7185, 315.7937

7.4802, 12.9102,
19.5368

248.0652,
307.1934, 376.5943

3.8132, 7.3667,
11.8780

297.6402,

1.5970, 3.6925,

365.1502, 444.7372

6.5392

353.4156,
429.9734, 520.6409

■ 0.3904, 1.5031,
3.1016

■ 0.0000, 0.2909,
1.1467

■ 60.3655, 82.1195,
107.2768

■ 60.3655, 82.1195,
107.2768

■ 57.6025, 80.6951,
107.1475

■ 64.0458, 84.0168,
107.4490

■ 55.6739, 79.7009,
107.0572

■ 68.7117, 86.4221,
107.6674

■ 54.4865, 79.0888,
107.0017

■ 74.4277, 89.3688,
107.9349

■ 53.9227, 78.7981,
106.9753

■ 81.2525, 92.8871,
108.2543

■ 53.8100, 78.7400,
106.9700

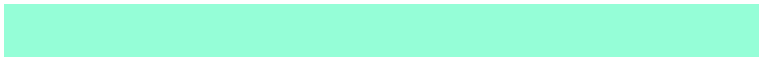
■ 89.2403, 97.0050,
108.6281

95.0500, 100.0000,
108.9000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.0660, 82.1195, 77.0487



60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768



65.1249, 82.1195, 138.4199

Triad

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



60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768



93.6804, 82.1195, 134.7247



82.6740, 82.1195, 44.2489

Complementary

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



60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768



49.7948, 33.7782, 18.9362

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.



92.5860, 82.1195, 53.6012



60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768



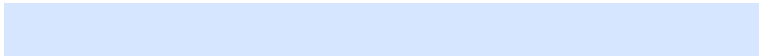
99.3119, 82.1195, 103.0365

Square

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



60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768



84.0626, 82.1195, 156.5322



98.8944, 82.1195, 73.6534



72.3352, 82.1195, 44.8900

Rectangle

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



60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768



70.4490, 82.1195, 153.5208



98.8944, 82.1195, 73.6534



86.1835, 82.1195, 46.2210

Sweetspot

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



60.3664, 82.1199, 107.2768



80.8606, 92.6851, 108.2359



45.1860, 76.0478, 27.3380



16.9970, 19.6784, 23.1524



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

Same Dimension

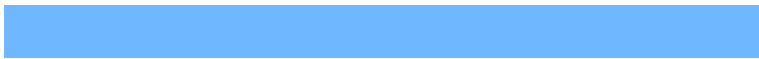
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.3664, 82.1199, 107.2768



57.2550, 80.5160, 107.1312



41.5406, 44.4683, 101.0016



18.5550, 20.4815, 23.2253



28.1169, 41.1433, 55.8941



2.7376, 4.0060, 5.4422

Inverse Universe

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



64.9752, 39.8503, 98.8751



62.2772, 34.4544, 97.9757



61.0438, 56.2762, 22.6859



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



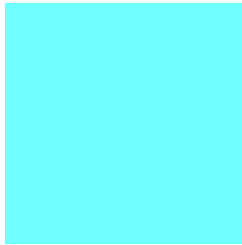
30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

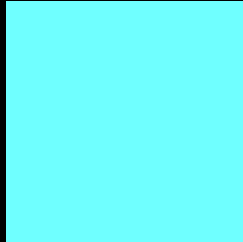
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

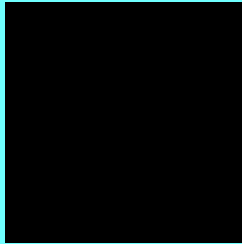
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

XYZ 60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768.

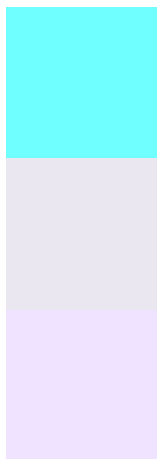


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.3655, 82.1195,

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

60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768

Protanopia

78.2358, 80.9355, 93.9367

Deuteranopia

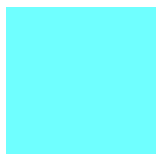
81.1157, 80.5089, 105.8723



Tritanopia

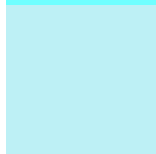
69.3920, 81.2663, 106.6364

Trichromacy



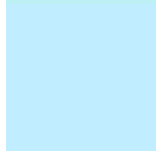
Original Color

60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768



Protanomaly

68.6278, 79.7316, 98.1589



Deuteranomaly

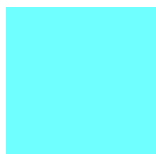
70.0724, 78.9948, 106.1621



Tritanomaly

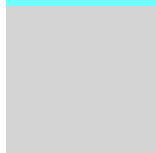
65.0211, 80.8094, 106.7786

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768



Achromatopsia

62.5785, 65.8375, 71.6970



Achromatomaly

59.4262, 70.2022, 83.8171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768 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(111, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 255, 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(111, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 255, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768 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(111, 255, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 255,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.3655, 82.1195, 107.2768 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
255, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor