

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.4303, 75.0656, 97.5169)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.4303, 75.0656, 97.5169)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(60.4848, 75.0979,  
97.6937)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99EFF5
RGB	153, 239, 245
RGB Percent	60%, 94%, 96%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0627, 0.0392
CMYK	0.38, 0.02, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	184°, 82%, 78%
HSV	184°, 38%, 96%
XYZ	60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937
YIQ	213.9700, -53.1820, -16.3660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

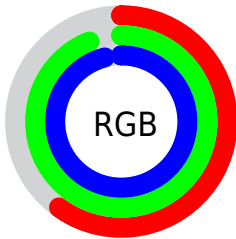
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	153, 197, 245
Decimal	10088437
CIE Lab	89.44, -24.41, -11.11
CIE LCh	89, 26.817, 204.472
Yxy	75.0979, 0.2593, 0.3219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288278517 (0xFF99EFF5)
YUV	213.9700, 15.2978, -53.4707
Hunter-Lab	86.6590, -27.0669, -6.1783

# Details

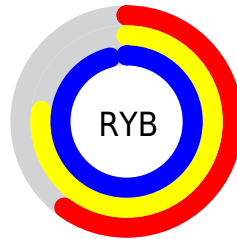
The XYZ color **60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **55.8052, 46.5095, 36.1747**, and the grayscale version is **63.8242, 67.1480, 73.1242**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.6740, 92.5889, 108.2272**, and **30.9427, 40.0279, 54.2394** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.8619, 72.0254, 97.3456**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.0656, 78.6740, 98.0911**.

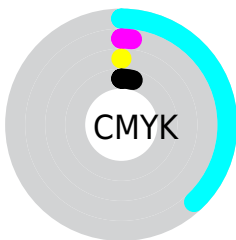
# Distribution



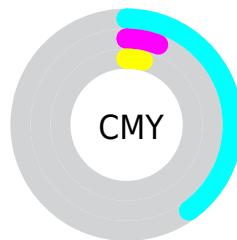
- Red (60%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937 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 60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.4848, 75.0979,  
97.6937

60.4848, 75.0979,  
97.6937

416.1886,  
478.2540, 573.9562

44.0605, 55.6931,  
73.7697

104.6350,  
126.4509, 160.0083

30.9162, 39.9569,  
54.1100

133.0915,  
159.1680, 199.2360

20.6865, 27.5050,  
38.2958

166.2895,  
197.0912, 244.4021

13.0062, 17.9528,  
25.9087

204.5943,  
240.6050, 295.9250

7.5099, 10.9161,  
16.5302

248.3712,  
290.0938, 354.2233

3.8321, 6.0105,  
9.7417

297.9857,

1.6076, 2.8514,

345.9419, 419.7156

5.1247

353.8030,  
408.5339, 492.8204

0.3974, 1.0547,  
2.2606

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7090

60.4848, 75.0979,  
97.6937

60.4848, 75.0979,  
97.6937

55.8619, 72.0254,  
97.3456

66.0656, 78.6740,  
98.0911

52.1318, 69.4174,  
97.0388

72.6512, 82.7724,  
98.5351

49.2316, 67.2434,  
96.7720

80.2934, 87.4216,  
99.0297

47.0876, 65.4654,  
96.5418

89.0384, 92.6456,  
99.5771

■ 45.6130, 64.0384,  
96.3441

■ 90.9794, 94.3682,  
99.8073

■ 44.6928, 62.9034,  
96.1735

■ 91.4700, 95.3492,  
99.9708

■ 44.5092, 62.6478,  
96.1339

■ 91.9647, 96.3386,  
100.1357

■ 92.4636, 97.3365,  
100.3020

■ 92.9667, 98.3427,  
100.4697

# Harmonies

## Analogous

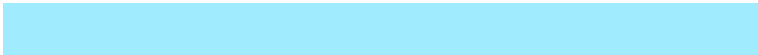
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



59.5261, 75.0979, 78.3324



60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937



64.2849, 75.0979, 114.8953

# Triad

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



60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937



82.1629, 75.0979, 104.6506



72.6024, 75.0979, 50.7806

# Complementary

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



60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937



55.8052, 46.5095, 36.1747

# 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.



78.9752, 75.0979, 55.7133



60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937



84.7078, 75.0979, 85.3044

# Square

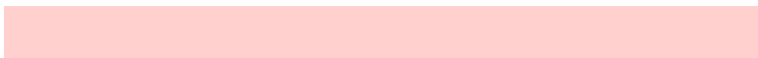
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937



76.7414, 75.0979, 119.3240



83.5070, 75.0979, 67.6760



66.2711, 75.0979, 53.0576

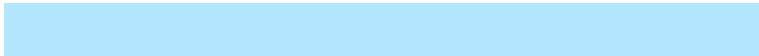


# Rectangle

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



60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937



68.0489, 75.0979, 121.8244



83.5070, 75.0979, 67.6760



74.8145, 75.0979, 51.6241

# Sweetspot

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



60.4870, 75.1009, 97.6954



84.8922, 93.9016, 108.2583



51.9280, 74.5335, 43.8188



17.9242, 19.9492, 23.1558



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.



60.4870, 75.1009, 97.6954



62.3272, 79.6568, 106.6981



49.0009, 52.1285, 93.8667



16.8988, 18.5619, 21.2347



24.0178, 33.8294, 51.8019



2.1383, 3.0281, 4.5620



# Inverse Universe

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



64.6293, 48.4288, 87.6060



67.5234, 46.8368, 93.8980



64.9054, 64.7099, 39.2081



17.1642, 16.7486, 20.6115



27.9276, 13.5145, 41.1885

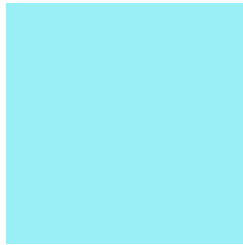


2.4684, 1.1933, 3.6929



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

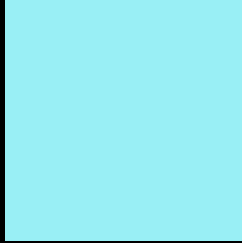
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937 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 60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937.



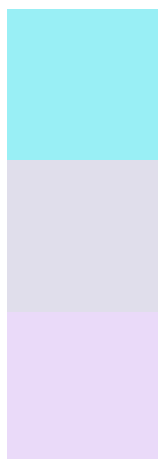
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.4848, 75.0979,



# 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

60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937

### Protanopia

71.8571, 74.0880, 89.1104

### Deuteranopia

76.1020, 74.4748, 99.9866



## Tritanopia

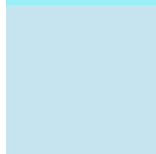
62.8314, 75.2620, 105.8232

# Trichromacy



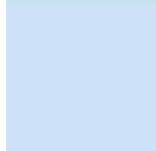
## Original Color

60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937



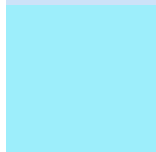
## Protanomaly

66.6121, 73.7246, 92.3808



## Deuteranomaly

69.3165, 74.1492, 99.4658



## Tritanomaly

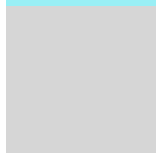
61.8917, 75.2822, 102.5357

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937



## Achromatopsia

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291



## Achromatomaly

61.7165, 69.4181, 81.3804

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937 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, 239, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 239, 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(153, 239, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 239, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937 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, 239, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 239, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 239, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 239, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 239, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 239,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.4848, 75.0979, 97.6937 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 239, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
239, 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](#).

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