

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.4916, 64.7389, 89.9940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.4916, 64.7389, 89.9940)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.4621, 64.7087,  
90.1923)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BED5EE
RGB	190, 213, 238
RGB Percent	75%, 84%, 93%
CMY	0.2549, 0.1647, 0.0667
CMYK	0.20, 0.11, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	211°, 59%, 84%
HSV	211°, 20%, 93%
XYZ	60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923
YIQ	208.9730, -21.7330, 2.8990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

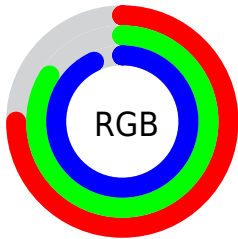
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	190, 206, 238
Decimal	12506606
CIE Lab	84.33, -2.46, -14.84
CIE LCh	84, 15.044, 260.607
Yxy	64.7087, 0.2807, 0.3005
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290696686 (0xFFBED5EE)
YUV	208.9730, 14.3103, -16.6393
Hunter-Lab	80.4417, -6.6077, -10.1675

# Details

The XYZ color **60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **68.8553, 70.4959, 58.6947**, and the grayscale version is **60.5081, 63.6593, 69.3249**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.1678, 98.5142, 108.7651**, and **30.8237, 33.0654, 49.0136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.9970, 55.8935, 88.9380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.1401, 74.5061, 91.5744**.

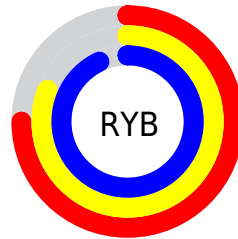
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (84%)

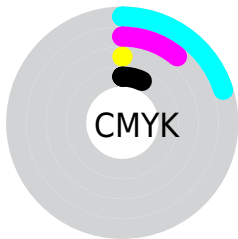
Blue (93%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (93%)

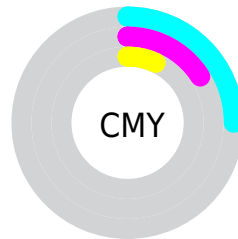


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923 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 60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.4621, 64.7087,  
90.1923

■ 60.4621, 64.7087,  
90.1923

416.1065,  
441.7444, 549.2424

■ 44.0421, 47.2249,  
67.5655

■ 104.6022,  
111.6310, 149.5433

■ 30.9017, 33.2135,  
49.0799

133.0531,  
141.8382, 187.1047

■ 20.6754, 22.2900,  
34.3168

166.2449,  
177.0554, 230.4813

■ 12.9981, 14.0702,  
22.8578

204.5431,  
217.6670, 280.0917

■ 7.5042, 8.1695,  
14.2842

248.3130,  
264.0572, 336.3545

■ 3.8285, 4.2036,  
8.1776

297.9200,

■ 1.6056, 1.7881,

316.6106, 399.6882

4.1194

353.7293,  
375.7116, 470.5113

■ 0.3960, 0.4797,  
1.6911

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3546

■ 60.4621, 64.7087,  
90.1923

■ 60.4621, 64.7087,  
90.1923

■ 51.9970, 55.8935,  
88.9380

■ 70.1401, 74.5061,  
91.5744

■ 44.6865, 48.0179,  
87.8032

■ 81.0741, 85.3108,  
93.0836

■ 38.4762, 41.0472,  
86.7850

■ 90.9171, 95.9217,  
94.6129

■ 33.3045, 34.9412,  
85.8790

■ 92.4328, 98.9531,  
95.1182

■ 29.1030, 29.6559,  
85.0803

■ 25.7944, 25.1422,  
84.3834

■ 23.2872, 21.3435,  
83.7824

■ 21.4562, 18.2199,  
83.2760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.5196, 64.7087, 85.6383



60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923



63.7904, 64.7087, 89.1007

# Triad

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



60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923



67.7091, 64.7087, 64.1833



56.6757, 64.7087, 59.4231

# Complementary

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



60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923



68.8553, 70.4959, 58.6947

# 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.



59.2723, 64.7087, 54.6138



60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923



65.6676, 64.7087, 57.1846

# Square

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



60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923



68.0557, 64.7087, 73.4996



62.5572, 64.7087, 53.8331



55.3863, 64.7087, 67.4992



# Rectangle

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



60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923



65.7764, 64.7087, 85.3535



62.5572, 64.7087, 53.8331



57.4201, 64.7087, 57.4027

# Sweetspot

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



60.4641, 64.7113, 90.1938



87.1540, 92.2339, 107.8172



64.0511, 76.9935, 75.6421



18.4776, 19.5665, 23.0528



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

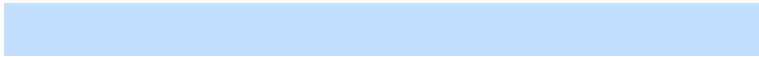


# Same Dimension

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



60.4641, 64.7113, 90.1938



66.6687, 71.5067, 104.8961



55.2831, 54.0520, 88.4094



15.5222, 16.4786, 20.0842



12.0982, 10.4207, 46.5016



1.1055, 1.0651, 3.9015



# Inverse Universe

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



65.6852, 59.8098, 71.0362



73.8239, 65.0892, 78.5751



74.8619, 82.9069, 60.7737



16.0883, 15.8850, 18.0211



21.4323, 10.8453, 10.1928

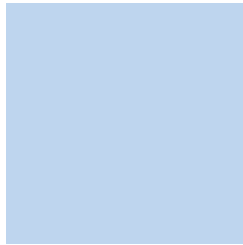


1.8330, 0.9222, 1.1113



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

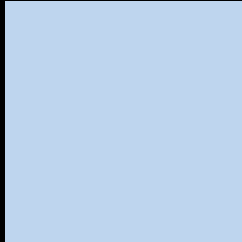
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

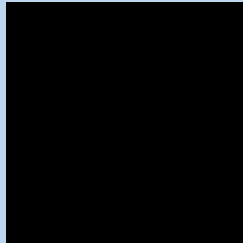
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

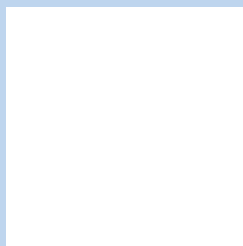
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.4621, 64.7087,



# 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

60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923

### Protanopia

63.2495, 64.7209, 87.7560

### Deuteranopia

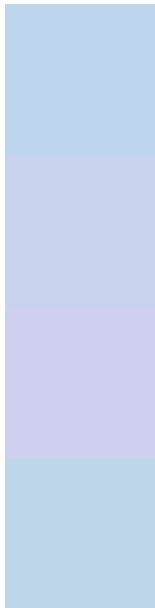
66.1748, 64.7056, 91.4397



## Tritanopia

59.4566, 64.6815, 84.9524

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923

## Protanomaly

62.0063, 64.4287, 88.5248

## Deuteranomaly

63.8680, 64.6091, 90.7660

## Tritanomaly

59.8841, 64.8525, 87.2034

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

60.3220, 63.8171, 76.8488

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923 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(190, 213, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 213, 238)  
}
```

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(190, 213, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 213, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923 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(190, 213, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 213, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 213, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 213, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 213, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 213,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.4621, 64.7087, 90.1923 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 213, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
213, 238) }
```

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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