

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.5316, 39.1332, 98.9708)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.5316, 39.1332, 98.9708)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.3631, 39.0037,  
98.9547)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EF78FF
RGB	239, 120, 255
RGB Percent	94%, 47%, 100%
CMY	0.0627, 0.5294, 0.0000
CMYK	0.06, 0.53, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	293°, 100%, 74%
HSV	293°, 53%, 100%
XYZ	60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547
YIQ	170.9710, 27.5890, 67.2130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

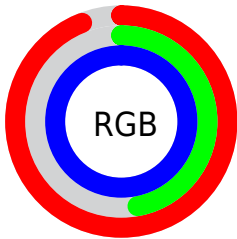
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	239, 120, 255
Decimal	15694079
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.75, 64.46, -47.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	69, 80.132, 323.558
Yxy	39.0037, 0.3044, 0.1967
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293884159 (0xFFEF78FF)
YUV	170.9710, 41.4263, 59.6614
Hunter-Lab	62.4529, 63.2343, -50.2261

# Details

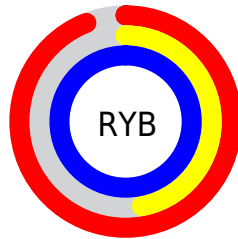
The XYZ color **60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. A complement of this color would be **49.3044, 78.1107, 30.2493**, and the grayscale version is **38.4846, 40.4888, 44.0923**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.8153, 59.5307, 102.1551**, and **30.7929, 17.3355, 55.1492** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.6833, 33.1451, 98.0178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.8790, 46.5071, 100.1650**.

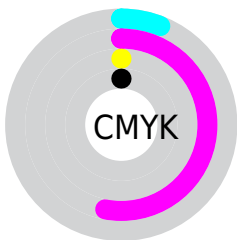
# Distribution



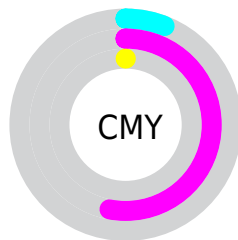
- Red (94%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547 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 60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 60.3631, 39.0037,  
98.9547

 60.3631, 39.0037,  
98.9547


415.7482,  
341.9062, 578.0541

 43.9619, 26.7626,  
74.8158

 104.4596, 73.6440,  
161.7593

 30.8384, 17.3950,  
54.9612


 132.8856, 96.8119,  
201.2621

 20.6270, 10.5165,  
38.9723


 166.0506,  
124.3910, 246.7233

 12.9626, 5.7428,  
26.4305

204.3200,  
156.7655, 298.5614

 7.4796, 2.6893,  
16.9173

248.0591,  
194.3199, 357.1950

 3.8128, 0.9718,  
10.0142

297.6332,

 1.5968, 0.0000,

237.4385, 423.0427

5.3027

353.4078,  
286.5059, 496.5229

■ 0.3903, 0.0000,  
2.3641

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7668

■ 60.3631, 39.0037,  
98.9547

■ 60.3631, 39.0037,  
98.9547

■ 56.6833, 33.1451,  
98.0178

■ 64.8790, 46.5071,  
100.1650

■ 53.7690, 28.7935,  
97.3315

■ 70.2862, 55.7687,  
101.6677

■ 51.5450, 25.7972,  
96.8704

■ 76.6396, 66.8972,  
103.4808

■ 49.9179, 23.9697,  
96.6034

■ 83.9888, 79.9914,  
105.6209

■ 49.0329, 23.1923,  
96.5000

■ 92.3796, 95.1431,  
108.1033

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.



47.7017, 39.0037, 144.0963



60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547



66.9802, 39.0037, 50.7991

# Triad

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



60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547



39.8768, 39.0037, 4.0028



18.9050, 39.0037, 76.9591

# Complementary

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



60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547



49.3044, 78.1107, 30.2493

# 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.



17.7307, 39.0037, 35.1022



60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547



28.1515, 39.0037, 5.2241

# Square

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



60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547



53.5326, 39.0037, 7.4127



20.7064, 39.0037, 13.0184



24.3872, 39.0037, 127.1115



# Rectangle

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



60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547



66.2032, 39.0037, 28.1052



20.7064, 39.0037, 13.0184



18.0542, 39.0037, 61.0427

# Sweetspot

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



60.3644, 39.0054, 98.9550



81.6307, 75.7689, 104.9302



34.8857, 29.3918, 98.4423



17.1445, 15.6328, 22.3638



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.



60.3644, 39.0054, 98.9550



56.3389, 32.6143, 97.9335



59.0373, 39.1263, 62.5164



18.5683, 18.1847, 22.7813



25.7049, 12.1618, 50.4273



2.5601, 1.2137, 4.9126



# Inverse Universe

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



52.4013, 36.4720, 27.5718



47.9268, 30.0305, 18.3500



50.7153, 78.3970, 50.2436



18.0969, 18.0221, 19.1275



21.7001, 11.1693, 1.8053



2.1395, 1.0982, 0.3162



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

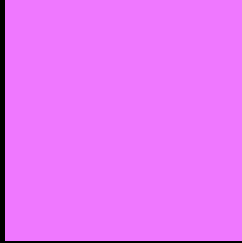
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

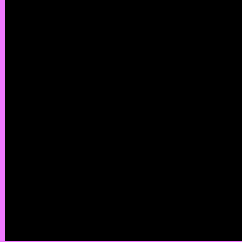
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.3631, 39.0037,



# 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

60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547

### Protanopia

41.4968, 39.2812, 100.0026

### Deuteranopia

40.5989, 39.5037, 93.4809



## Tritanopia

47.4902, 38.8198, 36.4425

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547



## Protanomaly

46.0310, 37.5991, 99.4390



## Deuteranomaly

45.3952, 37.5991, 95.3072

## Tritanomaly

51.2736, 38.4030, 54.5793

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547



## Achromatopsia

38.7082, 40.7240, 44.3485



## Achromatomaly

44.6539, 38.4565, 60.9464

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547 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(239, 120, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 120, 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(239, 120, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 120, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547 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(239, 120, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 120, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 120, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 120, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 120, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 120,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.3631, 39.0037, 98.9547 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 120, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
120, 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](#).

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