

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.5361, 82.9480, 73.8260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.5361, 82.9480, 73.8260)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.5297, 82.9454,  
73.7926)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99FFD2
RGB	153, 255, 210
RGB Percent	60%, 100%, 82%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0000, 0.1765
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	154°, 100%, 80%
HSV	154°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926
YIQ	219.3720, -46.3470, -35.6190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

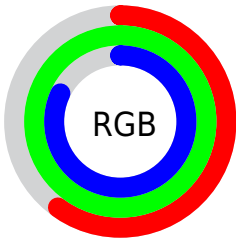
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">153, 218, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10092498</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">92.99, -39.61, 12.24</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">93, 41.458, 162.831</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">82.9454, 0.2786, 0.3818</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288282578 (0xFF99FFD2)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">219.3720, -4.6204, -58.2082</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.0744, -40.7458, 15.7126</a>

# Details

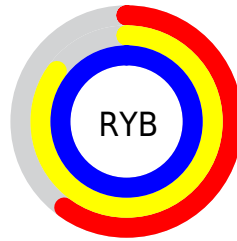
The XYZ color **60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **62.8248, 48.1206, 59.4034**, and the grayscale version is **67.6443, 71.1671, 77.5010**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.6740, 92.5889, 108.2272**, and **30.9343, 45.2415, 38.1124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.8675, 80.1827, 66.4672**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.3204, 86.2784, 81.6879**.

# Distribution



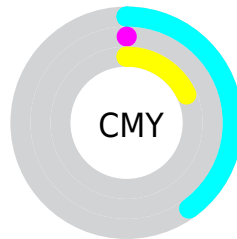
- Red (60%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926 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 60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.5297, 82.9454,  
73.7926


 60.5297, 82.9454,  
73.7926


416.3510,  
504.8045, 492.9015

 44.0968, 62.1451,  
54.1285


 104.6997,  
137.4990, 126.3331

 30.9449, 45.1500,  
38.3106


 133.1675,  
172.0211, 160.0466

 20.7085, 31.5756,  
25.9201


166.3776,  
211.8859, 199.2803

 13.0223, 21.0375,  
16.5387

204.6954,  
257.4778, 244.4529

 7.5210, 13.1514,  
9.7477

248.4864,  
309.1812, 295.9827

 3.8392, 7.5329,  
5.1286

298.1157,

 1.6116, 3.7975,

367.3806, 354.2884

2.2628

353.9488,  
432.4602, 419.7885

0.3999, 1.5610,  
0.7103

0.0000, 0.3311,  
0.0000

60.5297, 82.9454,  
73.7926

60.5297, 82.9454,  
73.7926

54.8675, 80.1827,  
66.4672

67.3204, 86.2784,  
81.6879

50.2633, 77.9544,  
59.6938

75.2994, 90.2125,  
90.1621

46.6421, 76.2218,  
53.4595

84.5251, 94.7774,  
99.2291

43.9172, 74.9406,  
47.7491

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 41.9856, 74.0580,  
42.5460

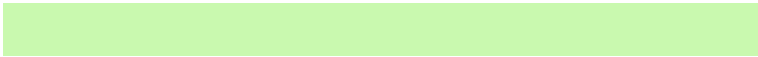
■ 40.6804, 73.4882,  
37.8304

■ 40.6803, 73.4881,  
37.8299

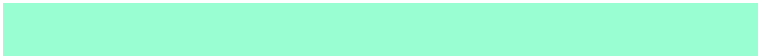
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.4821, 82.9454, 53.1869



60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926



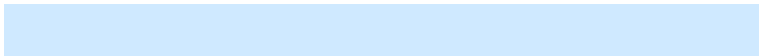
60.1875, 82.9454, 104.2489

# Triad

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



60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926



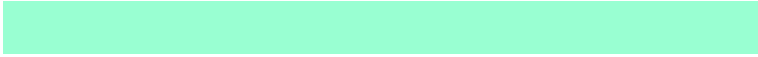
83.5636, 82.9454, 162.0317



95.1556, 82.9454, 55.4666

# Complementary

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



60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926



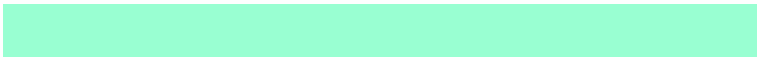
62.8248, 48.1206, 59.4034

# 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.



100.9888, 82.9454, 77.6787



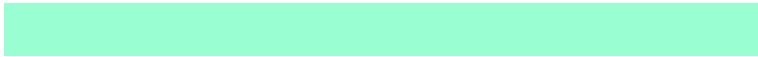
60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926



93.8947, 82.9454, 141.6250

# Square

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



60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926



72.8351, 82.9454, 160.3087



100.5073, 82.9454, 109.1326

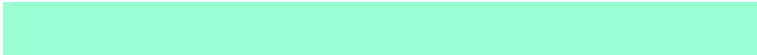


85.1601, 82.9454, 44.3949



# Rectangle

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



60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926



62.5676, 82.9454, 126.7519



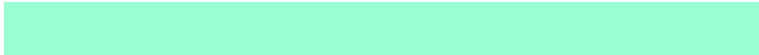
100.5073, 82.9454, 109.1326



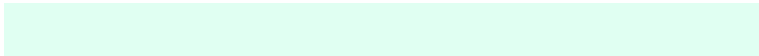
97.7076, 82.9454, 61.6276

# Sweetspot

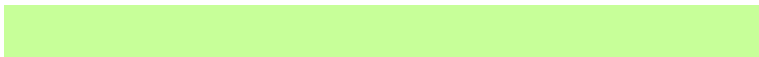
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



60.5305, 82.9458, 73.7940



82.5766, 93.8121, 97.3667



65.0370, 85.9486, 43.3001



17.4085, 19.9478, 20.5830



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

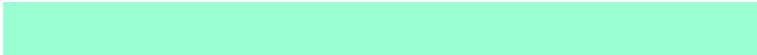


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

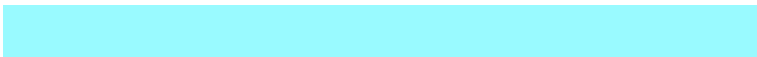
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.5305, 82.9458, 73.7940



55.9126, 80.6911, 67.8871



65.3419, 82.3017, 107.0497



18.1966, 20.3382, 21.3384



21.3327, 38.4297, 20.1693



2.1321, 3.7638, 2.2533



# Inverse Universe

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



62.8248, 48.1206, 59.4034



58.4996, 41.4964, 51.7152



59.2343, 48.0487, 36.2905



18.3423, 18.1202, 20.4196



23.1637, 11.7548, 9.5124

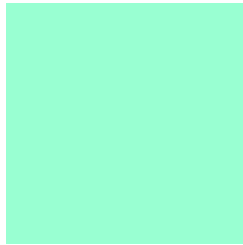


2.3092, 1.1661, 1.2098



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

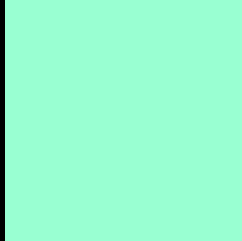
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926 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 60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926.



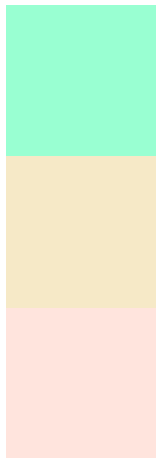
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.5297, 82.9454,

73.7926.

# 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

60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926

### Protanopia

77.4538, 81.9942, 65.7770

### Deuteranopia

82.0345, 81.9673, 79.9042



## Tritanopia

72.3078, 82.3264, 106.6873

# Trichromacy



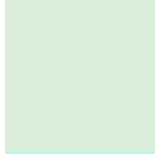
## Original Color

60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926



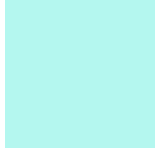
## Protanomaly

69.3862, 81.2194, 68.5198



## Deuteranomaly

72.0124, 81.0643, 77.4971



## Tritanomaly

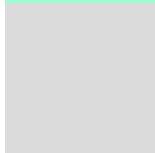
67.6631, 82.4568, 94.0109

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926



## Achromatopsia

67.3311, 70.8376, 77.1421



## Achromatomaly

63.7570, 74.2732, 75.9416

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926 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, 255, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 255, 210)  
}
```

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, 255, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 255, 210) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926 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, 255, 210) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 255, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 255, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 255, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255,  
210) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.5297, 82.9454, 73.7926 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 255, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
255, 210) }
```

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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