

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.5943, 82.4743, 96.5836)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.5943, 82.4743, 96.5836)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.6891, 82.5200,  
96.7337)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80FFF2
RGB	128, 255, 242
RGB Percent	50%, 100%, 95%
CMY	0.4980, 0.0000, 0.0510
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	174°, 100%, 75%
HSV	174°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337
YIQ	215.5450, -71.5190, -30.9670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

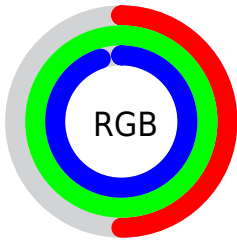
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	128, 195, 255
Decimal	8454130
CIELab	92.80, -38.43, -4.67
CIELCh	93, 38.712, 186.933
Yxy	82.5200, 0.2529, 0.3439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286644210 (0xFF80FFF2)
YUV	215.5450, 13.0423, -76.7770
Hunter-Lab	90.8405, -39.7179, 0.4520

# Details

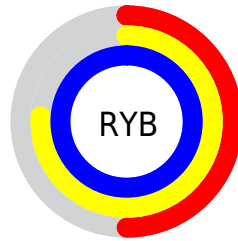
The XYZ color **60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **53.7678, 38.6229, 29.8217**, and the grayscale version is **64.9103, 68.2907, 74.3685**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.5490, 89.4314, 107.9406**, and **31.1069, 44.9901, 53.4988** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.9349, 80.6296, 94.5275**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.4146, 84.9105, 99.0174**.

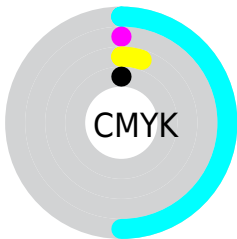
# Distribution



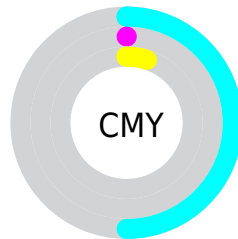
- Red (50%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337 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 60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.6891, 82.5200,  
96.7337

60.6891, 82.5200,  
96.7337

416.9273,  
503.3854, 570.8260

44.2259, 61.7943,  
72.9739

104.9293,  
136.9030, 158.6737

31.0468, 44.8665,  
53.4630

133.4370,  
171.3290, 197.6911

20.7865, 31.3523,  
37.7822

166.6903,  
211.0906, 242.6314

13.0796, 20.8672,  
25.5132

205.0545,  
256.5721, 293.9132

7.5608, 13.0270,  
16.2373

248.8949,  
308.1579, 351.9550

3.8646, 7.4471,  
9.5361

298.5769,

1.6258, 3.7433,

366.2325, 417.1754

4.9909

354.4660,  
431.1802, 489.9928

0.4092, 1.5310,  
2.1833

0.0000, 0.3104,  
0.6647

60.6891, 82.5200,  
96.7337

60.6891, 82.5200,  
96.7337

56.9349, 80.6296,  
94.5275

65.4146, 84.9105,  
99.0174

54.0752, 79.1997,  
92.3908

71.1744, 87.8334,  
101.3775

52.0268, 78.1874,  
90.3210

78.0295, 91.3204,  
103.8182

50.6895, 77.5410,  
88.3134

86.0356, 95.4002,  
106.3424

■ 49.9025, 77.1777,  
86.3602

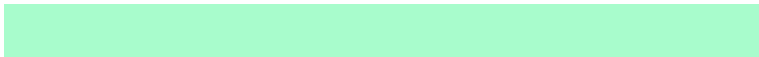
95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 49.8889, 77.1716,  
86.3219

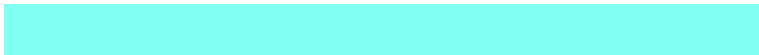
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.8859, 82.5200, 69.7712



60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337



63.9096, 82.5200, 127.5900

# Triad

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



60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337



90.6919, 82.5200, 142.0500



86.2912, 82.5200, 47.7747

# Complementary

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



60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337



53.7678, 38.6229, 29.8217

# 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.



95.0046, 82.5200, 60.3995



60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337



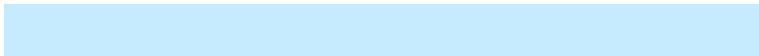
97.6938, 82.5200, 113.4534

# Square

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



60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337



80.8008, 82.5200, 157.1515



99.3361, 82.5200, 83.3013

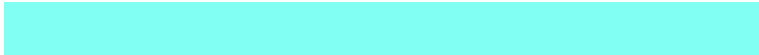


76.1115, 82.5200, 45.1717



# Rectangle

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



60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337



68.3058, 82.5200, 144.9917



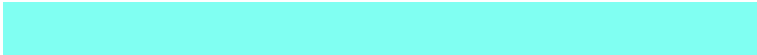
99.3361, 82.5200, 83.3013



89.5143, 82.5200, 50.8318

# Sweetspot

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



60.6901, 82.5205, 96.7352



81.7270, 93.2038, 105.0197



50.9534, 78.9023, 32.9680



17.1384, 19.7688, 22.3651



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

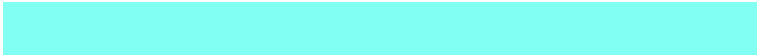


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



60.6901, 82.5205, 96.7352



56.8698, 80.5969, 94.4845



49.1010, 56.1058, 102.8493



18.4700, 20.4475, 22.7780



26.1006, 40.3368, 45.2765



2.5635, 3.9363, 4.5251



# Inverse Universe

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



53.7678, 38.6229, 29.8217



49.2412, 32.0627, 20.6272



60.7969, 54.1392, 27.6694



18.0849, 18.0173, 19.0643



21.6713, 11.1578, 1.6536

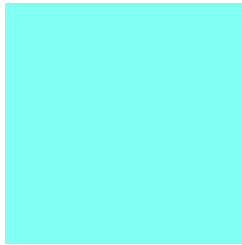


2.1339, 1.0959, 0.2864



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

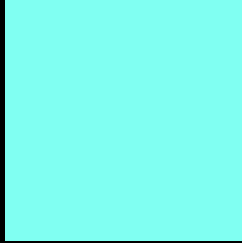
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337 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 60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.6891, 82.5200,



# Color Blindness Simulation

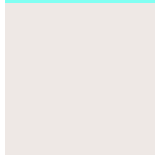
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



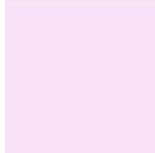
### Original Color

60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337



### Protanopia

78.2594, 81.5475, 85.7443



### Deuteranopia

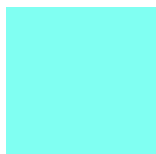
82.8510, 81.1265, 100.0992



## Tritanopia

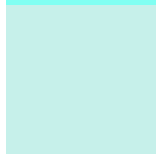
70.5941, 81.8860, 106.6926

# Trichromacy



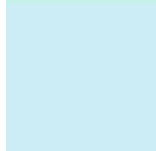
## Original Color

60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337



## Protanomaly

69.3001, 80.2665, 89.6824



## Deuteranomaly

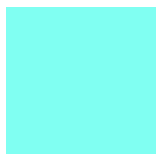
71.8206, 80.0596, 98.8565



## Tritanomaly

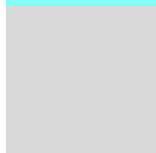
66.2420, 81.5306, 102.6881

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337



## Achromatopsia

65.2694, 68.6685, 74.7800



## Achromatomaly

61.6546, 72.2202, 81.9245

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337 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(128, 255, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 255, 242)  
}
```

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(128, 255, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 255, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337 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(128, 255, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 255, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 255, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 255, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 255, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 255,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.6891, 82.5200, 96.7337 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 255, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
255, 242) }
```

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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