

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.6267, 83.1565, 66.5192)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.6267, 83.1565, 66.5192)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.6510, 83.1743,  
66.2837)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1FFC6
RGB	161, 255, 198
RGB Percent	63%, 100%, 78%
CMY	0.3686, 0.0000, 0.2235
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.22, 0.00
HSL	144°, 100%, 82%
HSV	144°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837
YIQ	220.3960, -37.7270, -37.6550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

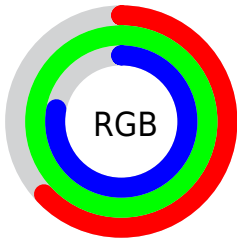
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	161, 228, 255
Decimal	10616774
CIELab	93.09, -39.75, 18.58
CIELCh	93, 43.884, 154.946
Yxy	83.1743, 0.2887, 0.3959
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288806854 (0xFFA1FFC6)
YUV	220.3960, -11.0412, -52.0903
Hunter-Lab	91.1999, -40.8915, 20.7483

# Details

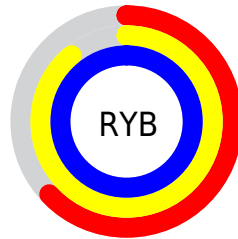
The XYZ color **60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **66.6401, 51.8124, 72.8181**, and the grayscale version is **68.3976, 71.9596, 78.3640**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.7234, 93.6454, 108.3231**, and **31.0538, 45.4050, 33.5129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.3321, 80.1124, 57.1486**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.2012, 86.8498, 76.4296**.

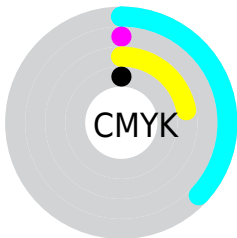
# Distribution



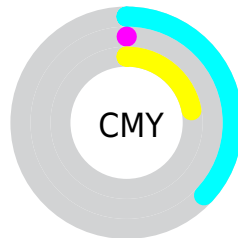
- Red (63%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837 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 60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 60.6510, 83.1743,  
66.2837


 60.6510, 83.1743,  
66.2837


416.7896,  
505.5672, 465.8227

 44.1950, 62.3340,  
48.0448


 104.8744,  
137.8196, 115.5243

 31.0224, 45.3026,  
33.5021


 133.3726,  
172.3933, 147.3631

 20.7678, 31.6958,  
22.2371

166.6156,  
212.3135, 184.5723

 13.0659, 21.1293,  
13.8313

204.9687,  
257.9648, 227.5703

 7.5513, 13.2185,  
7.8660

248.7973,  
309.7313, 276.7759

 3.8585, 7.5792,  
3.9228

298.4667,

 1.6224, 3.8269,

367.9977, 332.6074

1.5831

354.3424,  
433.1482, 395.4835

■ 0.4070, 1.5772,  
0.2787

■ 0.0000, 0.3422,  
0.0000

■ 60.6510, 83.1743,  
66.2837

■ 60.6510, 83.1743,  
66.2837

■ 54.3321, 80.1124,  
57.1486

■ 68.2012, 86.8498,  
76.4296

■ 49.1729, 77.6280,  
48.9887

■ 77.0447, 91.1704,  
87.6125

■ 45.0972, 75.6825,  
41.7719

■ 87.2413, 96.1664,  
99.8624

■ 42.0185, 74.2318,  
35.4629

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 39.8356, 73.2246,  
30.0238

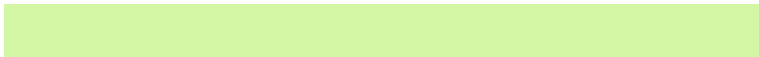
■ 38.4217, 72.5962,  
25.4134

■ 38.0784, 72.4474,  
24.1288

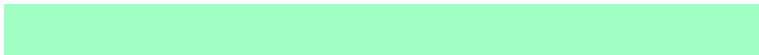
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.0421, 83.1743, 47.9065



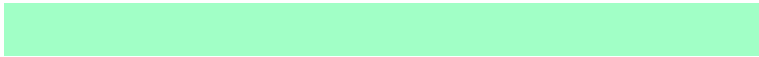
60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837



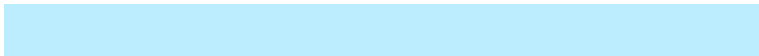
58.9901, 83.1743, 96.1383

# Triad

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



60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837



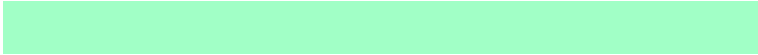
80.9783, 83.1743, 169.5334



98.6209, 83.1743, 58.8895

# Complementary

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



60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837



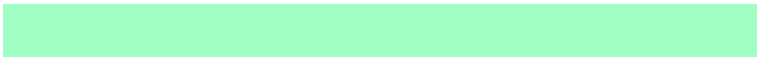
66.6401, 51.8124, 72.8181

# 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.



103.2199, 83.1743, 85.2069



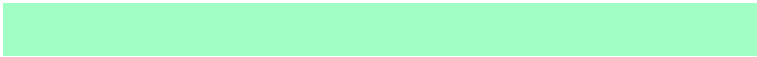
60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837



92.4227, 83.1743, 153.0934

# Square

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



60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837



70.0471, 83.1743, 160.9803



100.8488, 83.1743, 120.1462

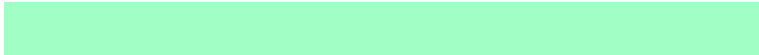


88.8031, 83.1743, 44.4201



# Rectangle

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



60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837



60.6362, 83.1743, 120.0149



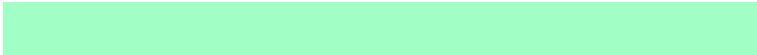
100.8488, 83.1743, 120.1462



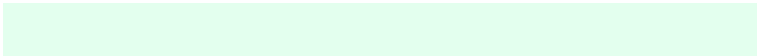
100.8697, 83.1743, 66.3721

# Sweetspot

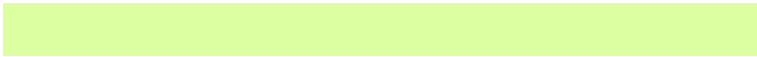
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



60.6517, 83.1746, 66.2851



82.8541, 94.0153, 94.6621



71.3968, 89.1483, 47.1635



17.4376, 19.9778, 19.9055



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

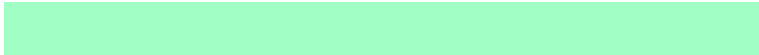


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

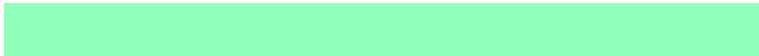


# Same Dimension

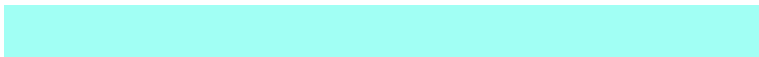
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.6517, 83.1746, 66.2851



56.0190, 80.9282, 59.6622



66.7926, 85.6310, 98.6228



18.0677, 20.2866, 20.6592



19.9650, 37.8826, 12.9670



1.9958, 3.7093, 1.5358



# Inverse Universe

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



66.6401, 51.8124, 72.8181



62.7697, 45.5398, 67.0014



61.4286, 49.7278, 45.3747



18.4721, 18.1721, 21.1031



24.6994, 12.3690, 17.5991

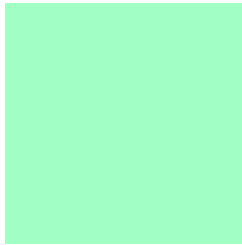


2.4587, 1.2258, 1.9968



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

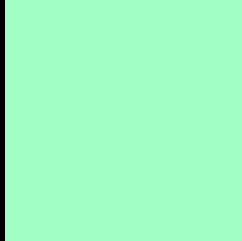
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837 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 60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837.



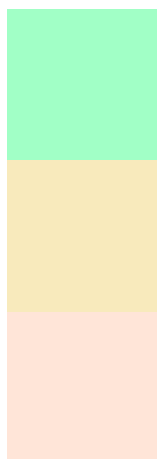
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.6510, 83.1743,



# 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

60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837

### Protanopia

77.2113, 82.4329, 59.4186

### Deuteranopia

81.6540, 82.2565, 76.5392



## Tritanopia

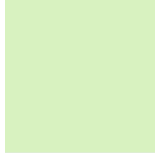
73.3553, 82.8664, 106.7363

# Trichromacy



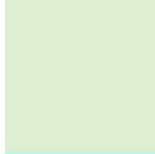
## Original Color

60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837



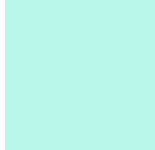
## Protanomaly

69.5855, 81.9090, 62.0116



## Deuteranomaly

71.9020, 81.1247, 72.1906



## Tritanomaly

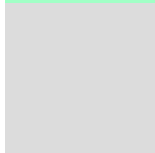
68.1196, 82.7763, 90.2290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837



## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390



## Achromatomaly

64.5758, 75.1734, 73.3938

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837 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(161, 255, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 255, 198)  
}
```

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(161, 255, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 255, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837 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(161, 255, 198) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 255, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 255, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 255, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 255, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 255,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.6510, 83.1743, 66.2837 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 255, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
255, 198) }
```

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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