

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.7358, 45.8250,  
100.2517)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.7358, 45.8250, 100.2517)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.6423, 45.8452,  
100.2606)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E298FF
RGB	226, 152, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 60%, 100%
CMY	0.1137, 0.4039, 0.0000
CMYK	0.11, 0.40, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	283°, 100%, 80%
HSV	283°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606
YIQ	185.8680, 11.0410, 47.7210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

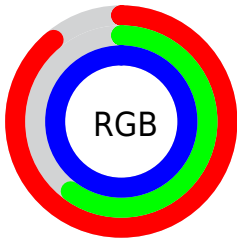
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	226, 152, 255
Decimal	14850303
CIELab	73.44, 44.90, -40.36
CIElCh	73, 60.376, 318.051
Yxy	45.8452, 0.2933, 0.2217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293040383 (0xFFE298FF)
YUV	185.8680, 34.0821, 35.1958
Hunter-Lab	67.7091, 41.3791, -40.3976

# Details

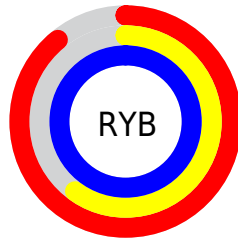
The XYZ color **60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **60.4844, 83.6112, 42.6584**, and the grayscale version is **46.4107, 48.8276, 53.1733**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.6028, 73.1056, 104.4176**, and **31.0171, 21.4359, 55.9288** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.7357, 37.3037, 98.9232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.5356, 56.2182, 101.8994**.

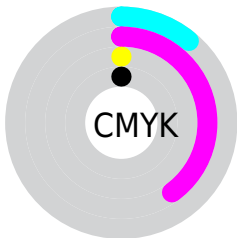
# Distribution



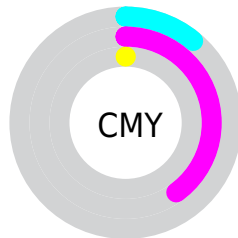
- Red (89%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606 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 60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.6423, 45.8452,  
100.2606


 60.6423, 45.8452,  
100.2606


416.7581,  
370.1860, 582.2817

 44.1880, 32.1237,  
75.9001

 104.8619, 83.9873,  
163.5703

 31.0169, 21.4560,  
55.8444

 133.3579,  
109.1766, 203.3565

 20.7636, 13.4577,  
39.6750


166.5985,  
138.9574, 249.1217

 13.0628, 7.7445,  
26.9734

204.9491,  
173.7139, 301.2845

 7.5491, 3.9319,  
17.3210

248.7750,  
213.8307, 360.2633

 3.8572, 1.6355,  
10.2992

298.4415,

 1.6216, 0.3814,

259.6920, 426.4768

5.4896

354.3142,  
311.6823, 500.3434

■ 0.4065, 0.0000,  
2.4736

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8261

■ 60.6423, 45.8452,  
100.2606

■ 60.6423, 45.8452,  
100.2606

■ 54.7357, 37.3037,  
98.9232

■ 67.5356, 56.2182,  
101.8994

■ 49.7529, 30.4724,  
97.8672

■ 75.4649, 68.5225,  
103.8565

■ 45.6298, 25.2240,  
97.0715

■ 84.4810, 82.8574,  
106.1482

■ 42.2915, 21.4104,  
96.5114

■ 94.6302, 99.3134,  
108.7896

■ 39.6487, 18.8550, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
96.1574 108.9000

■ 37.6276, 17.3126,  
95.9662

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.2308, 45.8452, 128.9852



60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606



66.8277, 45.8452, 63.0664

# Triad

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



60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606



47.9517, 45.8452, 11.7236



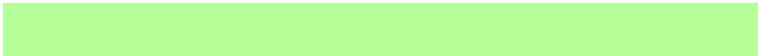
26.8648, 45.8452, 70.3780

# Complementary

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



60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606



60.4844, 83.6112, 42.6584

# 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.



26.4582, 45.8452, 38.7366



60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606



37.5338, 45.8452, 12.3494

# Square

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



60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606



58.7416, 45.8452, 17.7772



30.0534, 45.8452, 20.0881



31.2725, 45.8452, 107.4519



# Rectangle

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



60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606



67.1497, 45.8452, 42.1481



30.0534, 45.8452, 20.0881



26.2852, 45.8452, 58.5877

# Sweetspot

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



60.6437, 45.8471, 100.2608



82.9544, 80.4091, 105.7561



47.5616, 47.0195, 101.1766



17.4951, 16.7942, 22.5695



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.



60.6437, 45.8471, 100.2608



56.0615, 39.1856, 99.2166



67.1319, 49.5831, 82.8868



18.2649, 18.0283, 22.7671



19.8146, 9.1253, 50.1516



2.0361, 0.9436, 4.8881



# Inverse Universe

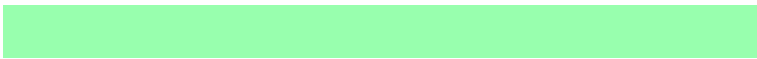
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



60.8097, 47.0542, 49.5946



56.5535, 40.7180, 41.4674



56.3810, 81.2643, 52.9223



18.2196, 18.0711, 19.7734



22.2110, 11.3737, 4.4957



2.2069, 1.1251, 0.6709



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

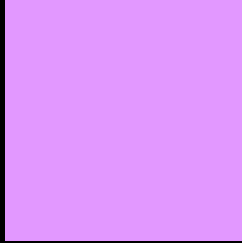
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

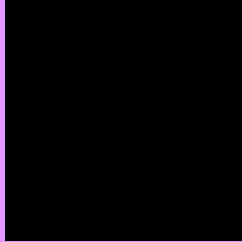
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.6423, 45.8452,



# 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

60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606

### Protanopia

47.6807, 46.1287, 100.9984

### Deuteranopia

47.2763, 46.0120, 96.8320



## Tritanopia

50.3675, 45.7885, 49.8995

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606



## Protanomaly

51.2940, 45.4197, 100.6711



## Deuteranomaly

51.2871, 45.4715, 98.1692



## Tritanomaly

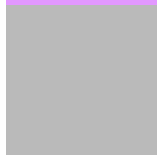
53.5189, 45.4548, 65.6274

# Monochromacy



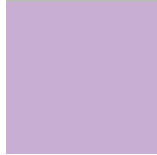
## Original Color

60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606



## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722



## Achromatomaly

50.9813, 47.3928, 68.0887

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606 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(226, 152, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 152, 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(226, 152, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 152, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606 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(226, 152, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 152, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(226, 152, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 152, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 152, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 152,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.6423, 45.8452, 100.2606 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 152, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
152, 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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