

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.7607, 67.6985,  
100.0066)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.7607, 67.6985, 100.0066)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(60.7910, 67.7290,  
100.3115)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFDDFA
RGB	175, 221, 250
RGB Percent	69%, 87%, 98%
CMY	0.3137, 0.1333, 0.0196
CMYK	0.30, 0.12, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	203°, 88%, 83%
HSV	203°, 30%, 98%
XYZ	60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115
YIQ	210.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

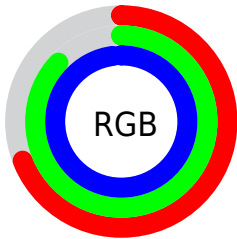
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	175, 204, 250
Decimal	11525626
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	85.87, -8.30, -18.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	86, 20.706, 246.359
Y <sub>xy</sub>	67.7290, 0.2657, 0.2960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289715706 (0xFFAFDDFA)
YUV	210.5520, 19.4479, -31.1791
Hunter-Lab	82.2976, -12.1678, -14.6595

# Details

The XYZ color **60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **68.7561, 66.6057, 49.7916**, and the grayscale version is **61.5165, 64.7201, 70.4802**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.0887, 95.8958, 108.5274**, and **31.0076, 35.1158, 55.5958** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.2122, 60.1433, 99.2479**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.5597, 76.1495, 101.4758**.

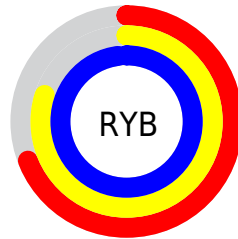
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (87%)

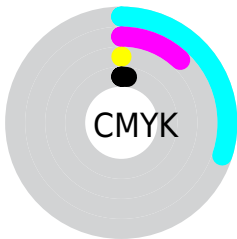
Blue (98%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (98%)

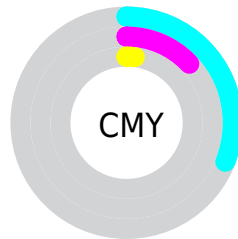


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115 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 60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.7910, 67.7290,  
100.3115

60.7910, 67.7290,  
100.3115

417.2954,  
452.5353, 582.4461

44.3084, 49.6773,  
75.9424

105.0761,  
115.9644, 163.6408

31.1120, 35.1571,  
55.8789

133.6093,  
146.9168, 203.4381

20.8364, 23.7839,  
39.7025

166.8901,  
182.9383, 249.2151

13.1162, 15.1734,  
26.9946

205.2839,  
224.4133, 301.3905

7.5862, 8.9412,  
17.3368

249.1559,  
271.7260, 360.3827

3.8809, 4.7028,  
10.3104

298.8716,

1.6350, 2.0740,

325.2610, 426.6104

5.4970

354.7964,  
385.4026, 500.4920

■ 0.4150, 0.6499,  
2.4779

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8284

■ 60.7910, 67.7290,  
100.3115

■ 60.7910, 67.7290,  
100.3115

■ 53.2122, 60.1433,  
99.2479

■ 69.5597, 76.1495,  
101.4758

■ 46.7571, 53.3497,  
98.2768

■ 79.5673, 85.4288,  
102.7394

■ 41.3624, 47.3136,  
97.3961

■ 90.8677, 95.5997,  
104.1070

■ 36.9551, 41.9934,  
96.6015

■ 94.2555, 99.6822,  
104.7165

■ 33.4522, 37.3426,  
95.8884

■ 30.7551, 33.3060,  
95.2514

■ 28.7028, 29.7967,  
94.6822

■ 28.7026, 29.7963,  
94.6822

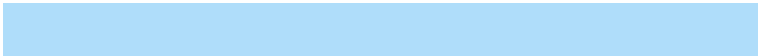
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.3153, 67.7290, 90.3135



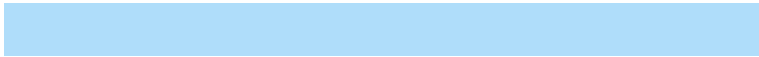
60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115



65.3883, 67.7290, 102.8225

# Triad

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



60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115



73.8562, 67.7290, 70.8943



59.1249, 67.7290, 54.6721

# Complementary

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



60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115



68.7561, 66.6057, 49.7916

# 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.



63.3710, 67.7290, 50.7425



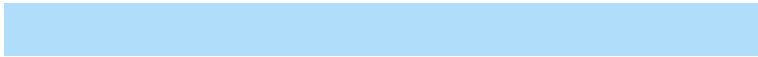
60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115



71.9905, 67.7290, 59.3386

# Square

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



60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115



73.0827, 67.7290, 84.7067



68.0959, 67.7290, 52.3400

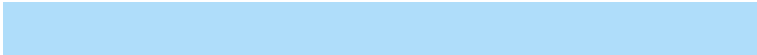


56.3869, 67.7290, 63.7730



# Rectangle

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



60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115



68.5030, 67.7290, 99.6712



68.0959, 67.7290, 52.3400



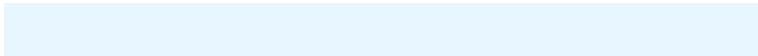
60.4150, 67.7290, 52.7570

# Sweetspot

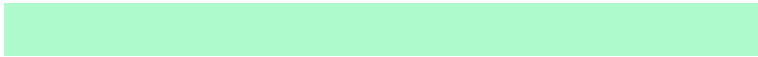
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



60.7931, 67.7317, 100.3131



84.3392, 90.3727, 107.6063



62.7355, 81.8343, 69.4605



17.7038, 19.0257, 22.9892



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

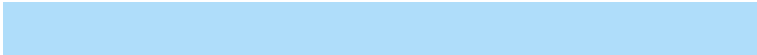


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

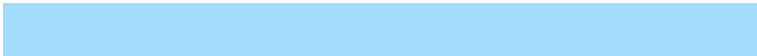


# Same Dimension

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



60.7931, 67.7317, 100.3131



58.6591, 65.9553, 104.2467



52.0248, 50.1952, 97.3903



17.1694, 18.4156, 22.0349



15.3683, 16.0922, 50.2697



1.5261, 1.6959, 4.6901



# Inverse Universe

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



67.8072, 56.2063, 75.6846



67.2257, 52.6667, 73.9903



78.6929, 86.4793, 53.1039



17.6920, 17.4042, 20.2340



24.0492, 12.0354, 17.4996

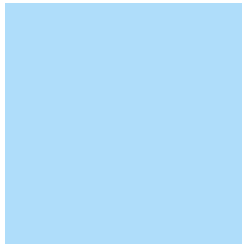


2.2792, 1.1354, 1.8939



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

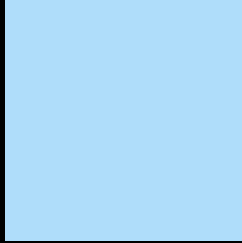
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

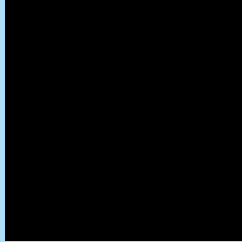
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.7910, 67.7290,



# 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

60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115

### Protanopia

66.1671, 67.1739, 95.0664

### Deuteranopia

68.6901, 67.2281, 101.4514



## Tritanopia

59.3494, 67.9509, 92.4259

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115

## Protanomaly

63.9609, 67.1250, 96.7741

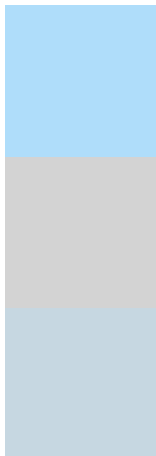
## Deuteranomaly

65.2942, 66.9710, 100.7521

## Tritanomaly

59.9060, 67.7729, 95.5120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115

## Achromatopsia

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

## Achromatomaly

61.1797, 66.0429, 80.7572

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115 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(175, 221, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 221, 250)  
}
```

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(175, 221, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 221, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115 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(175, 221, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 221, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 221, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 221, 250); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 221, 250); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 221, 250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.7910, 67.7290, 100.3115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 221, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
221, 250) }
```

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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