

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.7667, 41.7643, 66.6136)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.7667, 41.7643, 66.6136)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.6136, 41.7392,  
66.4898)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FE82D3
RGB	254, 130, 211
RGB Percent	100%, 51%, 83%
CMY	0.0039, 0.4902, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.17, 0.00
HSL	321°, 98%, 75%
HSV	321°, 49%, 100%
XYZ	60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898
YIQ	176.3100, 47.9030, 51.4790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

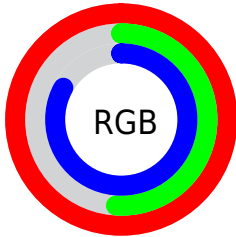
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	254, 130, 211
Decimal	16679635
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.69, 56.71, -20.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	71, 60.203, 340.383
Yxy	41.7392, 0.3590, 0.2472
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294869715 (0xFFFE82D3)
YUV	176.3100, 17.1022, 68.1341
Hunter-Lab	64.6059, 54.4094, -15.7948

# Details

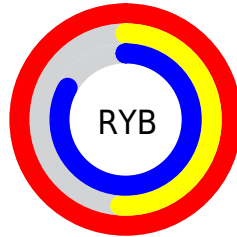
The XYZ color **60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **52.1925, 78.6480, 51.9683**, and the grayscale version is **41.3259, 43.4780, 47.3476**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330**, and **31.0225, 19.0346, 33.4915** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.5685, 35.3675, 59.8417**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.5556, 49.8065, 73.7363**.

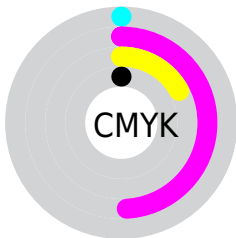
# Distribution



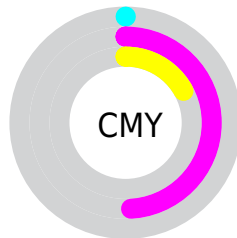
- Red (100%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (17%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898 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 60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.6136, 41.7392,  
66.4898


 60.6136, 41.7392,  
66.4898


416.6544,  
353.4007, 466.5785


 44.1648, 28.8971,  
48.2111

 104.8205, 77.8048,  
115.8227

 30.9985, 19.0030,  
33.6329

 133.3094,  
101.7970, 147.7141

 20.7495, 11.6725,  
22.3367

 166.5422,  
130.2749, 184.9801

 13.0525, 6.5211,  
13.9038

204.8844,  
163.6226, 228.0392

 7.5419, 3.1644,  
7.9158

248.7014,  
202.2247, 277.3101

 3.8526, 1.2182,  
3.9541

298.3585,

 1.6191, 0.0765,

246.4654, 333.2113

1.6002

354.2210,  
296.7293, 396.1612

■ 0.4048, 0.0000,  
0.2910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.6136, 41.7392,  
66.4898

■ 60.6136, 41.7392,  
66.4898

■ 56.5685, 35.3675,  
59.8417

■ 65.5556, 49.8065,  
73.7363

■ 53.3528, 30.5602,  
53.7635

■ 71.4476, 59.6760,  
81.6022

■ 50.8957, 27.1762,  
48.2272

■ 78.3430, 71.4526,  
90.1104

■ 49.1118, 25.0463,  
43.1993

■ 86.2901, 85.2314,  
99.2813

■ 47.8772, 23.9247,  
38.6334

94.6834, 99.8110,  
108.8828

■ 47.7486, 23.8211,  
38.1171

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.4370, 41.7392, 101.4251



60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898



61.6798, 41.7392, 36.2510

# Triad

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



60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898



36.3155, 41.7392, 10.0048



26.7848, 41.7392, 91.1185

# Complementary

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



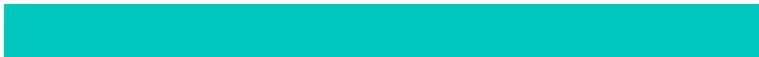
60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898



52.1925, 78.6480, 51.9683

# 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.



23.6420, 41.7392, 56.0796



60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898



28.5003, 41.7392, 15.1375

# Square

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



60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898



46.4641, 41.7392, 10.8626



24.2123, 41.7392, 29.3905



33.5760, 41.7392, 119.2829



# Rectangle

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



60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898



58.6191, 41.7392, 22.9460



24.2123, 41.7392, 29.3905



25.3228, 41.7392, 79.2641

# Sweetspot

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



60.6149, 41.7412, 66.4906



81.9757, 77.1518, 94.3673



42.7414, 31.8187, 97.6557



17.1953, 15.9072, 19.7877



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.



60.6149, 41.7412, 66.4906



57.0045, 35.5752, 60.2530



54.4162, 39.2617, 33.8490



18.5094, 18.1871, 21.2995



25.2457, 12.5876, 20.4764



2.5097, 1.2462, 2.2653



# Inverse Universe

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



60.6149, 41.7412, 66.4906



57.0045, 35.5752, 60.2530



59.4050, 81.5330, 89.9486



18.5094, 18.1871, 21.2995



25.2457, 12.5876, 20.4764

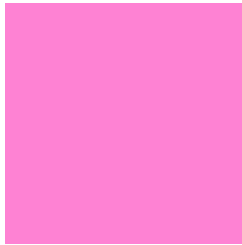


2.5097, 1.2462, 2.2653



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

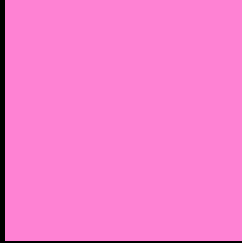
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

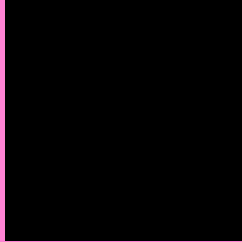
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.6136, 41.7392,



# 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

60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898

### Protanopia

43.3890, 42.1521, 89.0684

### Deuteranopia

42.7662, 41.8495, 62.9505



## Tritanopia

54.1342, 41.6024, 35.3139

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898



## Protanomaly

47.1577, 40.3089, 80.1578



## Deuteranomaly

47.8857, 40.7851, 64.3799



## Tritanomaly

56.1528, 41.5569, 45.1061

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898



## Achromatopsia

41.2663, 43.4154, 47.2793



## Achromatomaly

46.4853, 41.3078, 53.6673

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898 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(254, 130, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 130, 211)  
}
```

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(254, 130, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 130, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898 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(254, 130, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 130, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 130, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 130, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 130, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 130,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.6136, 41.7392, 66.4898 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 130, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
130, 211) }
```

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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