

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.7681, 33.5506, 90.9544)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.7681, 33.5506, 90.9544)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(60.8245, 33.5674,  
91.2690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF4FF7
RGB	255, 79, 247
RGB Percent	100%, 31%, 97%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6902, 0.0314
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.03, 0.00
HSL	303°, 100%, 65%
HSV	303°, 69%, 100%
XYZ	60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690
YIQ	150.7760, 50.9680, 89.5600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

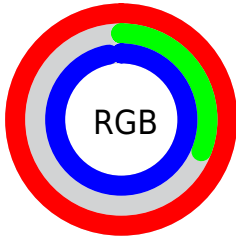
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	255, 79, 247
Decimal	16732151
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.62, 83.38, -49.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	65, 97.010, 329.265
Yxy	33.5674, 0.3276, 0.1808
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294922231 (0xFFFF4FF7)
YUV	150.7760, 47.4384, 91.4044
Hunter-Lab	57.9374, 86.0045, -52.8436

# Details

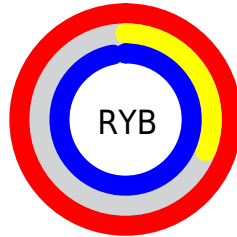
The XYZ color **60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **40.7058, 73.8709, 21.1317**, and the grayscale version is **29.1102, 30.6262, 33.3519**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.8149, 47.5298, 100.1550**, and **31.5424, 15.1870, 49.9841** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1466, 30.4969, 89.8303**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.2097, 38.0506, 92.9498**.

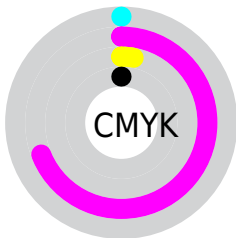
# Distribution



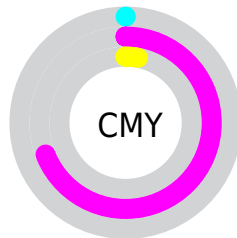
- Red (100%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (3%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690 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 60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.8245, 33.5674,  
91.2690


 60.8245, 33.5674,  
91.2690

417.4164,  
318.1988, 552.8265


 44.3355, 22.5615,  
68.4540

 105.1243, 65.2604,  
151.0507


 31.1334, 14.2700,  
49.7982


 133.6659, 86.7162,  
188.8545

 20.8528, 8.3087,  
34.8830


 166.9558,  
112.4241, 232.4917

 13.1283, 4.2931,  
23.2899


 205.3593,  
142.7685, 282.3807

 7.5946, 1.8388,  
14.6004

249.2417,  
178.1338, 338.9402

 3.8862, 0.5112,  
8.3959

298.9685,

 1.6380, 0.0000,

218.9043, 402.5886

4.2579

354.9049,  
265.4645, 473.7445

■ 0.4170, 0.0000,  
1.7679

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.4067

■ 60.8245, 33.5674,  
91.2690

■ 60.8245, 33.5674,  
91.2690

■ 59.1466, 30.4969,  
89.8303

■ 63.2097, 38.0506,  
92.9498

■ 58.0884, 28.6641,  
88.6033

■ 66.3725, 44.0871,  
94.8948

■ 57.5241, 27.8172,  
87.5463

■ 70.3766, 51.8046,  
97.1258

■ 57.4795, 27.7558,  
87.4463

■ 75.2788, 61.3166,  
99.6617

81.1311, 72.7269,  
102.5197

87.9813, 86.1311,  
105.7160

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.8309, 33.5674, 152.2049



60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690



66.7760, 33.5674, 37.5401

# Triad

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



60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690



32.2489, 33.5674, 1.0080



13.8105, 33.5674, 88.1738

# Complementary

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



60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690



40.7058, 73.8709, 21.1317

# 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.



11.9506, 33.5674, 35.5759



60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690



20.5440, 33.5674, 2.1872

# Square

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



60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690



47.6022, 33.5674, 2.3409



14.0077, 33.5674, 9.7304



20.1043, 33.5674, 149.6770



# Rectangle

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



60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690



64.3611, 33.5674, 16.6683



14.0077, 33.5674, 9.7304



12.7439, 33.5674, 68.0581

# Sweetspot

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



60.8252, 33.5687, 91.2696



79.8922, 70.3076, 101.9263



24.5816, 14.7387, 96.1570



16.7450, 14.3557, 21.6443



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.



60.8252, 33.5687, 91.2696



58.6561, 29.6291, 89.3179



50.4818, 29.4313, 36.8022



18.7549, 18.2853, 22.5924



30.0500, 14.5093, 45.7751



2.9365, 1.4170, 4.5128



# Inverse Universe

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



60.8252, 33.5687, 91.2696



58.6561, 29.6291, 89.3179



46.5155, 76.1948, 51.7251



18.7549, 18.2853, 22.5924



30.0500, 14.5093, 45.7751



2.9365, 1.4170, 4.5128



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

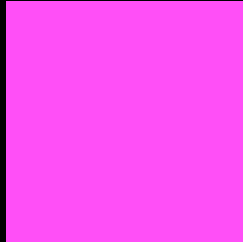
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

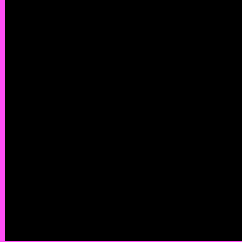
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.8245, 33.5674,

91.2690.

# 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

60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690

### Protanopia

36.6758, 33.9760, 99.2327

### Deuteranopia

34.7690, 33.8400, 83.2965



## Tritanopia

46.8623, 33.3405, 23.7041

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690



## Protanomaly

40.8859, 30.3140, 95.7917



## Deuteranomaly

39.8767, 30.2164, 85.3920



## Tritanomaly

50.5638, 32.5771, 41.6532

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690



## Achromatopsia

29.4150, 30.9469, 33.7012



## Achromatomaly

37.1828, 29.0312, 50.0982

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690 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(255, 79, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 79, 247)  
}
```

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(255, 79, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 79, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690 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(255, 79, 247) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 79, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 79, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 79, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 79, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 79,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.8245, 33.5674, 91.2690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 79, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 79,  
247) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor