

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.7865, 75.2915, 59.8876)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.7865, 75.2915, 59.8876)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(60.8137, 75.2332,  
60.0314)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEEDBE
RGB	190, 237, 190
RGB Percent	75%, 93%, 75%
CMY	0.2549, 0.0706, 0.2549
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.20, 0.07
HSL	120°, 57%, 84%
HSV	120°, 20%, 93%
XYZ	60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314
YIQ	217.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

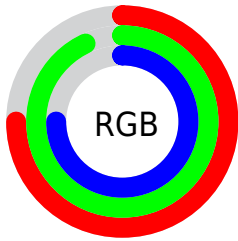
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">190, 237, 237</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12512702</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">89.50, -23.90, 17.90</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">90, 29.864, 143.166</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">75.2332, 0.3102, 0.3837</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290702782</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFBEEDBE</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">217.5890, -13.6014, -24.1956</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">86.7371, -26.6387, 19.6809</a>

# Details

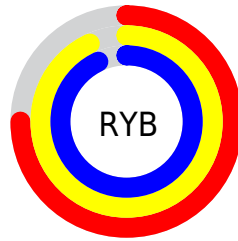
The XYZ color **60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **68.6273, 60.9477, 88.2714**, and the grayscale version is **66.4563, 69.9172, 76.1398**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.7523, 97.9480, 101.3115**, and **31.1926, 40.0881, 29.7607** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.9854, 71.4751, 47.2251**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0299, 79.6624, 75.1046**.

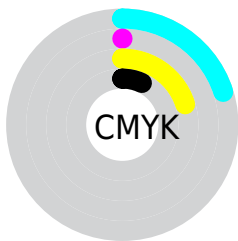
# Distribution



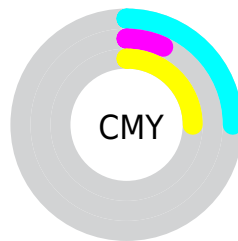
- Red (75%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314 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 60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.8137, 75.2332,  
60.0314

 60.8137, 75.2332,  
60.0314


417.3774,  
478.7187, 442.5214

 44.3268, 55.8040,  
43.0185

 105.1088,  
126.6424, 106.4190

 31.1265, 40.0458,  
29.5681


133.6477,  
159.3912, 136.6308

 20.8475, 27.5742,  
19.2617


166.9346,  
197.3486, 172.0793

 13.1244, 18.0050,  
11.6808

205.3350,  
240.8990, 213.1831

 7.5919, 10.9535,  
6.4068

249.2141,  
290.4268, 260.3606

 3.8845, 6.0356,  
3.0213


298.9373,

 1.6370, 2.8667,


346.3164, 314.0305


1.1055


354.8699,  
408.9523, 374.6112


 0.4163, 1.0626,  
0.0000


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 60.8137, 75.2332,  
60.0314

 60.8137, 75.2332,  
60.0314


 52.9854, 71.4751,  
47.2251


 70.0299, 79.6624,  
75.1046

 46.4721, 68.3464,  
36.5714

 80.6902, 84.7831,  
92.5415

 41.2035, 65.8157,  
27.9536

 89.5756, 89.0513,  
107.0752

 37.1004, 63.8447,  
21.2422

■ 34.0744, 62.3912,  
16.2926

■ 32.0245, 61.4065,  
12.9395

■ 30.8306, 60.8330,  
10.9866

■ 30.2928, 60.5747,  
10.1070

■ 30.2856, 60.5713,  
10.0953

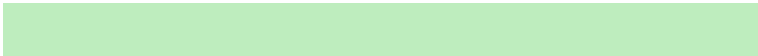
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.1067, 75.2332, 50.1404



60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314



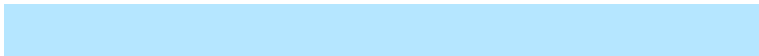
58.4115, 75.2332, 77.2086

# Triad

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



60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314



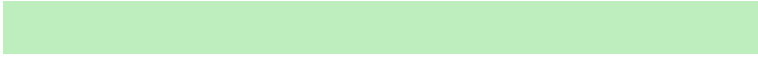
69.8437, 75.2332, 128.8605



85.2563, 75.2332, 67.0471

# Complementary

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



60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314



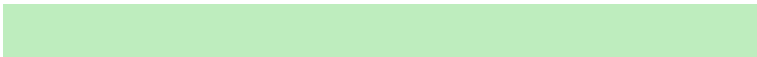
68.6273, 60.9477, 88.2714

# 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.



86.4264, 75.2332, 86.8113



60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314



77.1934, 75.2332, 124.8894

# Square

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



60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314



63.3895, 75.2332, 118.6374



83.3854, 75.2332, 108.5621

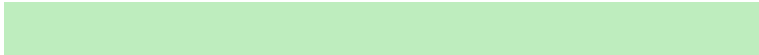


80.2892, 75.2332, 53.6815



# Rectangle

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



60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314



58.6480, 75.2332, 91.4540



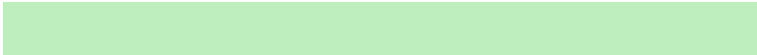
83.3854, 75.2332, 108.5621



86.1201, 75.2332, 73.0656

# Sweetspot

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



60.8157, 75.2364, 60.0331



87.2771, 96.2663, 96.1859



74.5068, 82.2944, 60.6736



18.5080, 20.5219, 20.3049



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

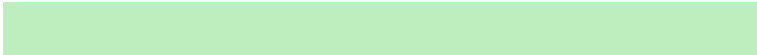


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

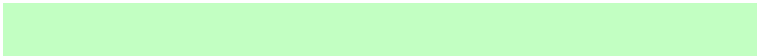


# Same Dimension

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



60.8157, 75.2364, 60.0331



67.6720, 86.8490, 64.1183



63.5955, 76.3483, 74.6711



14.8684, 16.8622, 15.9898



16.5340, 33.0681, 5.5114



1.2983, 2.5966, 0.4328



# Inverse Universe

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



68.6273, 60.9477, 88.2714



78.5372, 66.9746, 103.3954



65.4148, 59.6627, 71.3546



15.7149, 15.3138, 19.0498



27.4133, 13.1680, 44.8391

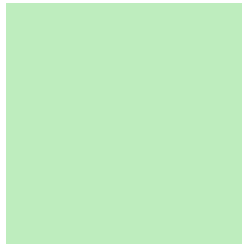


2.1526, 1.0340, 3.5210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314 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 60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

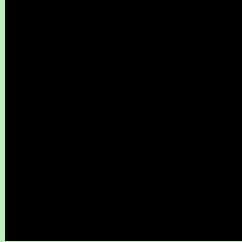
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.8137, 75.2332,



# 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

60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314

### Protanopia

70.2324, 74.7765, 56.0791

### Deuteranopia

76.0167, 74.8712, 62.6696



## Tritanopia

68.6272, 75.0334, 98.8615

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314

## Protanomaly

66.3974, 74.7994, 57.3926

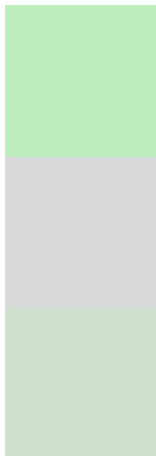
## Deuteranomaly

69.3483, 74.1953, 61.7050

## Tritanomaly

65.3490, 74.9400, 82.9721

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314

## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500

## Achromatomaly

64.3228, 71.8144, 70.1459

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314 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(190, 237, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 237, 190)  
}
```

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(190, 237, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 237, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314 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(190, 237, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 237, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 237, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 237, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 237, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 237,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.8137, 75.2332, 60.0314 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 237, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
237, 190) }
```

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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