

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.8420, 83.4710, 57.3357)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.8420, 83.4710, 57.3357)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.7811, 83.4434,  
57.1587)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAFFB6
RGB	170, 255, 182
RGB Percent	67%, 100%, 71%
CMY	0.3333, 0.0000, 0.2863
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.29, 0.00
HSL	128°, 100%, 83%
HSV	128°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587
YIQ	221.2630, -27.2270, -40.7230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

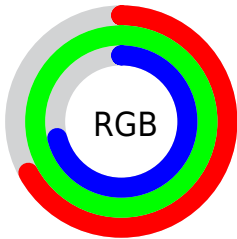
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">170, 244, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11206582</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.21, -39.95, 26.95</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">93, 48.194, 145.997</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">83.4434, 0.3018, 0.4144</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289396662</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFAAFFB6</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">221.2630, -19.3567, -44.9577</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.3474, -41.0868, 26.8437</a>

# Details

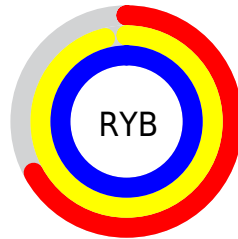
The XYZ color **60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **71.7926, 56.4811, 91.9115**, and the grayscale version is **69.0573, 72.6536, 79.1198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.8712, 94.0239, 94.6696**, and **31.2268, 45.6180, 27.9282** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.7036, 80.0362, 45.9229**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2829, 87.5440, 70.3113**.

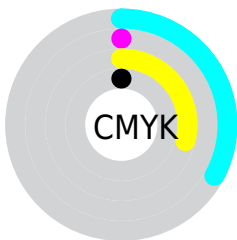
# Distribution



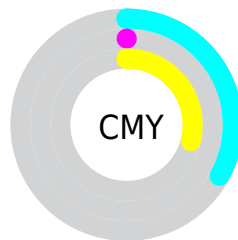
- Red (67%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587 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 60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.7811, 83.4434,  
57.1587

 60.7811, 83.4434,  
57.1587


417.2597,  
506.4631, 431.5541

 44.3004, 62.5560,  
40.7225


 105.0618,  
138.1963, 102.1993

 31.1057, 45.4821,  
27.7842


133.5926,  
172.8306, 131.6408

 20.8315, 31.8373,  
17.9254

166.8707,  
212.8160, 166.2545

 13.1127, 21.2373,  
10.7276

205.2616,  
258.5369, 206.4588

 7.5837, 13.2976,  
5.7721

249.1306,  
310.3776, 252.6724

 3.8793, 7.6338,  
2.6405

298.8430,

 1.6341, 3.8615,

368.7226, 305.3138

0.9132

354.7643,  
433.9563, 364.8015

0.4145, 1.5964,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.3552,  
0.0000

60.7811, 83.4434,  
57.1587

60.7811, 83.4434,  
57.1587

53.7036, 80.0362,  
45.9229

69.2829, 87.5440,  
70.3113

47.9702, 77.2829,  
36.5107

79.2796, 92.3725,  
85.4603

43.4952, 75.1415,  
28.8270

90.8393, 97.9625,  
102.6853

40.1826, 73.5644,  
22.7664

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 37.9217, 72.4974,  
18.2122

■ 36.5800, 71.8747,  
15.0317

■ 36.0785, 71.6474,  
13.5971

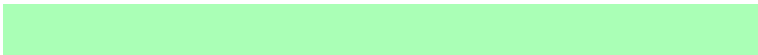
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.1046, 83.4434, 41.4691



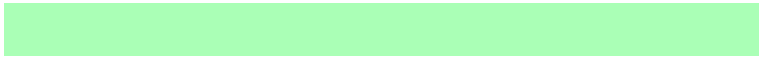
60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587



57.4071, 83.4434, 86.0725

# Triad

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



60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587



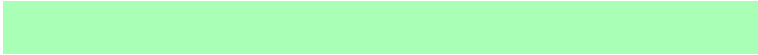
77.6222, 83.4434, 179.7340



103.2824, 83.4434, 63.5778

# Complementary

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



60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587



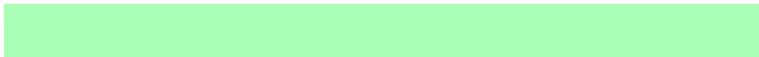
71.7926, 56.4811, 91.9115

# 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.



106.1777, 83.4434, 95.8129



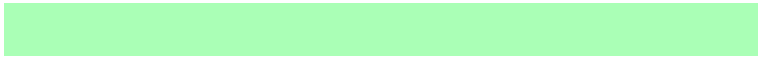
60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587



90.4747, 83.4434, 169.0947

# Square

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



60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587



66.4526, 83.4434, 161.8331



101.2680, 83.4434, 135.7219

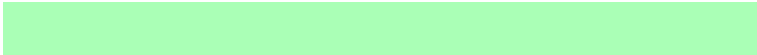


93.7283, 83.4434, 44.4234



# Rectangle

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



60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587



58.1226, 83.4434, 111.4710



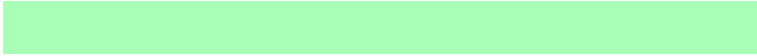
101.2680, 83.4434, 135.7219



105.1076, 83.4434, 72.9530

# Sweetspot

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



60.7817, 83.4437, 57.1600



82.9552, 94.1493, 90.9664



80.2086, 93.5959, 51.8695



17.4195, 19.9892, 18.9675



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

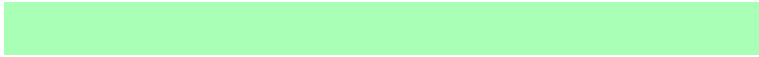


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

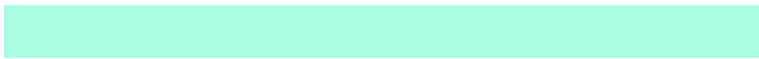
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.7817, 83.4437, 57.1600



55.9091, 81.0972, 49.4606



65.7700, 85.4391, 83.4280



17.8760, 20.2099, 19.6500



18.8832, 37.4499, 7.2703



1.8686, 3.6584, 0.8661



# Inverse Universe

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



71.7926, 56.4811, 91.9115



68.4485, 50.3694, 89.0199



66.1774, 54.2351, 62.3424



18.6759, 18.2537, 22.1763



28.2720, 13.7981, 36.4126

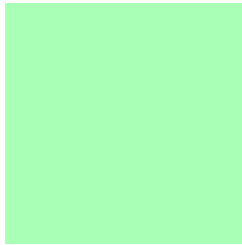


2.7817, 1.3551, 3.6979



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

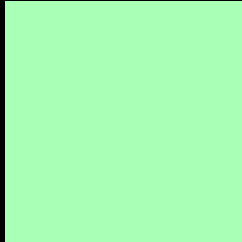
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587 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 60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587.



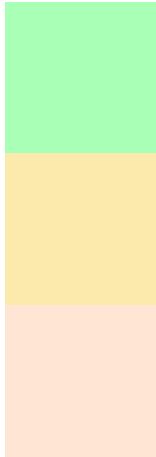
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.7811, 83.4434,



# 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

60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587

### Protanopia

77.1105, 82.5582, 51.4063

### Deuteranopia

81.4205, 82.6071, 73.9408



## **Tritanopia**

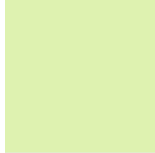
74.1339, 82.8271, 106.6877

# Trichromacy



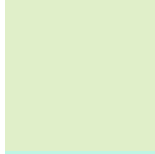
## Original Color

60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587



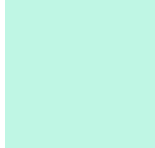
## Protanomaly

69.7128, 82.1684, 53.2601



## Deuteranomaly

72.1496, 81.7973, 67.2441



## Tritanomaly

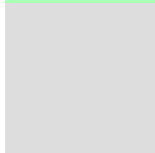
68.4452, 82.5893, 85.7327

# Monochromacy



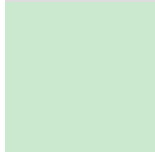
## Original Color

60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587



## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407



## Achromatomaly

64.7585, 75.3394, 70.1603

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587 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(170, 255, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 255, 182)  
}
```

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(170, 255, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 255, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587 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(170, 255, 182) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 255, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 255, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 255, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 255, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 255,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.7811, 83.4434, 57.1587 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 255, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
255, 182) }
```

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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