

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.8928, 44.4133, 84.5666)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.8928, 44.4133, 84.5666)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340)</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(61.0488, 44.5279,  
84.7340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F090EC
RGB	240, 144, 236
RGB Percent	94%, 56%, 93%
CMY	0.0588, 0.4353, 0.0745
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.02, 0.06
HSL	303°, 76%, 75%
HSV	303°, 40%, 94%
XYZ	61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340
YIQ	183.1920, 27.6840, 48.9640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

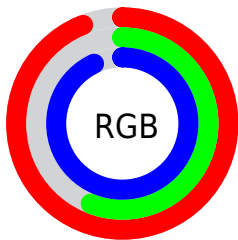
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 144, 236
Decimal	15765740
CIE Lab	72.58, 49.59, -31.24
CIE LCh	73, 58.611, 327.793
Yxy	44.5279, 0.3208, 0.2340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293955820 (0xFFFF090EC)
YUV	183.1920, 26.0343, 49.8206
Hunter-Lab	66.7292, 46.5288, -28.5771

# Details

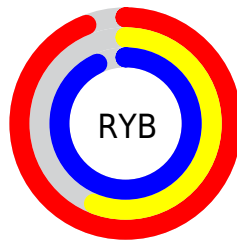
The XYZ color **61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **48.0089, 70.3892, 39.0757**, and the grayscale version is **44.9674, 47.3092, 51.5197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.9443, 69.7886, 103.8648**, and **31.2707, 20.7225, 45.5317** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6483, 37.9579, 82.8859**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.2256, 52.6474, 86.8458**.

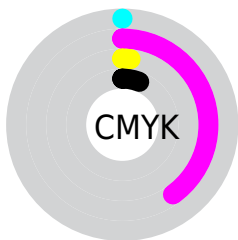
# Distribution



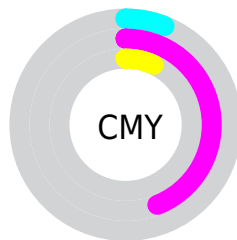
- Red (94%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (7%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340 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 61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.0488, 44.5279,  
84.7340

 61.0488, 44.5279,  
84.7340

418.2260,  
364.8582, 530.8691

 44.5172, 31.0857,  
63.0727


 105.4473, 82.0115,  
141.8723

 31.2770, 20.6641,  
45.4587


 134.0450,  
106.8218, 178.1865

 20.9627, 12.8787,  
31.4733


167.3954,  
136.1902, 220.2220

 13.2091, 7.3451,  
20.6980

205.8639,  
170.5011, 268.3974

 7.6507, 3.6788,  
12.7144

249.8158,  
210.1390, 323.1313

 3.9222, 1.4956,  
7.1037

299.6166,

 1.6582, 0.2856,

255.4882, 384.8422

3.4476

355.6315,  
306.9331, 453.9486

■ 0.4299, 0.0000,  
1.3275

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0842

■ 61.0488, 44.5279,  
84.7340

■ 61.0488, 44.5279,  
84.7340

■ 57.6483, 37.9579,  
82.8859

■ 65.2256, 52.6474,  
86.8458

■ 54.9704, 32.8328,  
81.2822

■ 70.2195, 62.4005,  
89.2335

■ 52.9614, 29.0441,  
79.9055

■ 76.0733, 73.8724,  
91.9119

■ 51.5584, 26.4660,  
78.7348

■ 82.8261, 87.1407,  
94.8939

50.6862, 24.9485,  
77.7451

87.5732, 96.3966,  
97.2115

50.2186, 24.2388,  
76.8941

87.7231, 96.4565,  
98.0007

50.2185, 24.2387,  
76.8940

87.8738, 96.5168,  
98.7942

88.0253, 96.5774,  
99.5921

88.1777, 96.6383,  
100.3943

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.0766, 44.5279, 116.5250



61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340



64.9389, 44.5279, 50.6647

# Triad

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



61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340



43.0774, 44.5279, 11.3611



27.3158, 44.5279, 79.4463

# Complementary

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



61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340



48.0089, 70.3892, 39.0757

# 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.



25.6811, 44.5279, 46.3655



61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340



33.8693, 44.5279, 13.9706

# Square

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



61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340



53.5836, 44.5279, 14.9294



27.8802, 44.5279, 24.4031



32.7611, 44.5279, 112.7107



# Rectangle

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



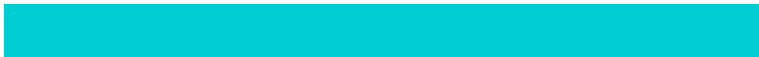
61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340



63.7255, 44.5279, 33.3481



27.8802, 44.5279, 24.4031



26.3446, 44.5279, 67.6193

# Sweetspot

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



61.0503, 44.5299, 84.7349



85.8486, 81.9247, 104.8233



37.7720, 32.4616, 86.7143



18.1802, 17.1529, 22.3481



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.



61.0503, 44.5299, 84.7349



66.8123, 44.8215, 95.4893



55.0738, 42.1393, 53.2634



16.4241, 16.0194, 19.7897



27.5028, 13.2736, 42.1599



2.2968, 1.1077, 3.5535



# Inverse Universe

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



61.0503, 44.5299, 84.7349



66.8123, 44.8215, 95.4893



52.5365, 72.2003, 62.9175



16.4241, 16.0194, 19.7897



27.5028, 13.2736, 42.1599

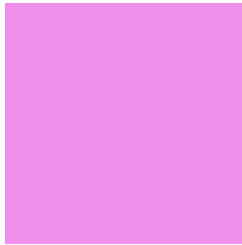


2.2968, 1.1077, 3.5535



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

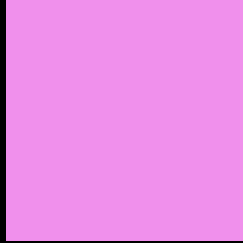
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340 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 61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340.



# 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

61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340

### Protanopia

46.7122, 45.0430, 100.8399

### Deuteranopia

45.7613, 44.6979, 81.0786



## Tritanopia

52.7613, 44.5118, 43.8410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340



## Protanomaly

50.2263, 43.6425, 94.5836



## Deuteranomaly

50.0891, 43.8464, 82.1672



## Tritanomaly

55.3898, 44.3397, 56.6780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340



## Achromatopsia

45.0092, 47.3531, 51.5676



## Achromatomaly

49.7505, 45.4776, 62.0330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340 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(240, 144, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 144, 236)  
}
```

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(240, 144, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 144, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340 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(240, 144, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 144, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(240, 144, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 144, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 144, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 144,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.0488, 44.5279, 84.7340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 144, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
144, 236) }
```

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