

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.9127, 71.7781, 68.0345)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.9127, 71.7781, 68.0345)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.9107, 71.7357,  
67.7628)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1E5CC
RGB	193, 229, 204
RGB Percent	76%, 90%, 80%
CMY	0.2431, 0.1019, 0.2000
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.11, 0.10
HSL	138°, 41%, 83%
HSV	138°, 16%, 90%
XYZ	60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628
YIQ	215.3860, -13.4310, -15.4070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

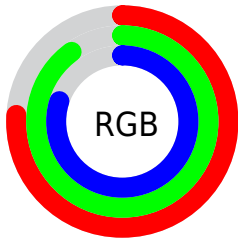
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	193, 221, 229
Decimal	12707276
CIE Lab	87.84, -16.51, 8.28
CIE LCh	88, 18.474, 153.367
Yxy	71.7357, 0.3039, 0.3579
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290897356 (0xFFC1E5CC)
YUV	215.3860, -5.6133, -19.6325
Hunter-Lab	84.6969, -19.8495, 11.8522

# Details

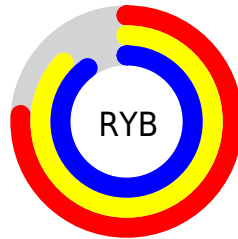
The XYZ color **60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **64.0405, 59.8616, 74.5120**, and the grayscale version is **64.8979, 68.2777, 74.3544**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.2343, 99.0640, 108.8150**, and **31.0961, 37.5781, 34.4685** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.7078, 68.2337, 57.9722**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2164, 75.7877, 78.6249**.

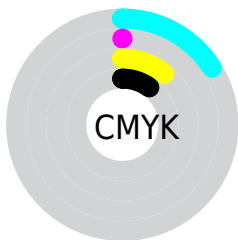
# Distribution



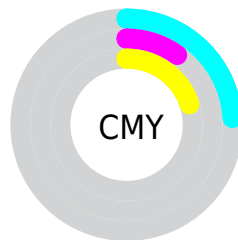
- Red (76%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628 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 60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.9107, 71.7357,  
67.7628

60.9107, 71.7357,  
67.7628

417.7276,  
466.6211, 471.2304

44.4054, 52.9428,  
49.2393

105.2485,  
121.6807, 117.6637

31.1886, 37.7571,  
34.4424

133.8116,  
153.6016, 149.8783

20.8950, 25.7942,  
22.9536

167.1248,  
190.6672, 187.4936

13.1593, 16.6698,  
14.3542

205.5532,  
233.2621, 230.9282

7.6161, 9.9993,  
8.2259

249.4624,  
281.7705, 280.6006

3.9000, 5.3985,  
4.1500


299.2176,

1.6457, 2.4829,


336.5769, 336.9294


1.7080


355.1843,  
398.0656, 400.3332


 0.4219, 0.8681,  
0.3662


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 60.9107, 71.7357,  
67.7628


 60.9107, 71.7357,  
67.7628


 53.7078, 68.2337,  
57.9722


 69.2164, 75.7877,  
78.6249


 47.5544, 65.2490,  
49.2157

 78.6632, 80.4028,  
90.5847

 42.4017, 62.7590,  
41.4607

 86.7858, 84.3114,  
103.5565

 38.1946, 60.7361,  
34.6711

 87.3107, 84.5214,  
106.3202

■ 34.8724, 59.1497,  
28.8087

■ 32.3670, 57.9657,  
23.8324

■ 30.5997, 57.1443,  
19.6982

■ 29.4749, 56.6372,  
16.3578

■ 29.1252, 56.4832,  
15.1565

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.6437, 71.7357, 59.6046



60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628



60.0970, 71.7357, 79.5369

# Triad

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



60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628



68.6798, 71.7357, 104.8174



75.4795, 71.7357, 65.5497

# Complementary

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



60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628



64.0405, 59.8616, 74.5120

# 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.



76.9628, 71.7357, 76.6963



60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628



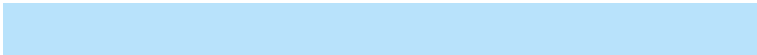
72.9324, 71.7357, 100.0919

# Square

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



60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628



64.4676, 71.7357, 101.7769



76.0115, 71.7357, 89.4559



72.0377, 71.7357, 58.4264



# Rectangle

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



60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628



60.7223, 71.7357, 88.0960



76.0115, 71.7357, 89.4559



76.2303, 71.7357, 68.9050

# Sweetspot

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



60.9127, 71.7387, 67.7644



89.1207, 97.1043, 101.3518



66.6209, 74.8286, 61.3850



18.9035, 20.7004, 21.4725



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

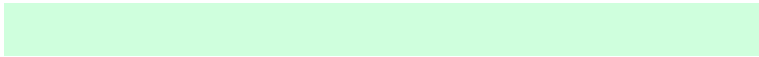


# Same Dimension

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



60.9127, 71.7387, 67.7644



74.4648, 89.9600, 82.0929



63.1720, 72.6424, 79.6616



14.3697, 16.1613, 16.2117



16.6986, 32.3116, 8.9133



1.2743, 2.4038, 0.8708



# Inverse Universe

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



64.0405, 59.8616, 74.5120



79.2014, 71.9709, 92.3089



61.8340, 58.9790, 62.8926



14.7977, 14.5363, 17.1353



22.1107, 10.9785, 20.0099

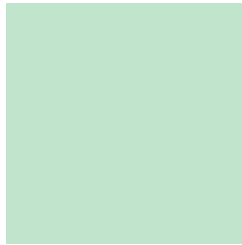


1.6749, 0.8277, 1.6943



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

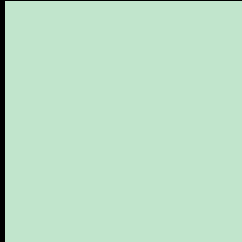
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628 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

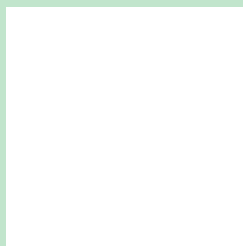
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.9107, 71.7357,

67.7628.

# 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

60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628

### Protanopia

67.9534, 71.4446, 64.2415

### Deuteranopia

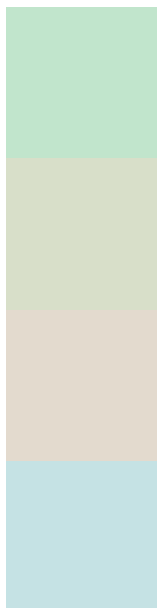
72.8120, 71.1848, 68.9339



## **Tritanopia**

66.0860, 71.8043, 93.5956

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628

## Protanomaly

65.2492, 71.5913, 65.6378

## Deuteranomaly

67.8905, 70.9299, 68.5052

## Tritanomaly

64.2259, 71.8645, 83.8850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

63.0832, 69.1549, 71.6514

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628 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(193, 229, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 229, 204)  
}
```

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(193, 229, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 229, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628 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(193, 229, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 229, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 229, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 229, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 229, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 229,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.9107, 71.7357, 67.7628 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 229, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
229, 204) }
```

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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