

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.9372, 83.3097, 31.0766)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.9372, 83.3097, 31.0766)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.8246, 83.1004,  
30.9233)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C2FD79
RGB	194, 253, 121
RGB Percent	76%, 99%, 47%
CMY	0.2392, 0.0078, 0.5255
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.52, 0.01
HSL	87°, 97%, 73%
HSV	87°, 52%, 99%
XYZ	60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233
YIQ	220.3110, 7.2080, -53.5600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

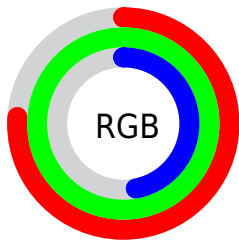
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	121, 253, 180
Decimal	12778873
CIELab	93.06, -39.21, 56.57
CIELCh	93, 68.826, 124.724
Yxy	83.1004, 0.3479, 0.4753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290968953 (0xFFC2FD79)
YUV	220.3110, -48.9603, -23.0747
Hunter-Lab	91.1594, -40.4278, 43.6991

# Details

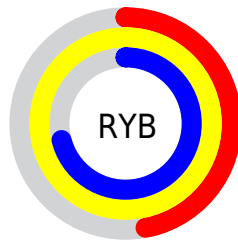
The XYZ color **60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF66**. A complement of this color would be **43.3929, 30.4722, 96.5279**, and the grayscale version is **68.5747, 72.1459, 78.5669**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.1045, 95.5372, 55.0820**, and **31.0696, 45.2035, 12.3978** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.6796, 81.1226, 23.6657**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.6014, 85.3622, 40.3373**.

# Distribution



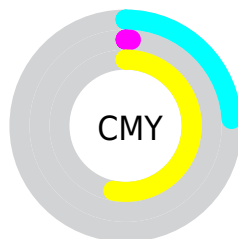
- Red (76%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (53%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233 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 60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.8246, 83.1004,  
30.9233

 60.8246, 83.1004,  
30.9233

417.4168,  
505.3211, 320.5251


 44.3356, 62.2730,  
20.2825


 105.1245,  
137.7161, 62.1975

 31.1335, 45.2533,  
12.4144


 133.6661,  
172.2731, 83.6679

 20.8528, 31.6570,  
6.9006


 166.9560,  
212.1755, 109.5852

 13.1283, 21.0996,  
3.3225

205.3595,  
257.8076, 140.3681

 7.5946, 13.1969,  
1.2616

249.2420,  
309.5538, 176.4349

 3.8863, 7.5642,  
0.0300

298.9688,

 1.6380, 3.8174,

367.7985, 218.2043

0.0000

354.9053,  
432.9261, 266.0949

0.4170, 1.5720,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.3386,  
0.0000

60.8246, 83.1004,  
30.9233

60.8246, 83.1004,  
30.9233

56.6796, 81.1226,  
23.6657

65.6014, 85.3622,  
40.3373

53.1230, 79.4022,  
18.3875


71.0377, 87.9109,  
52.0554

50.1142, 77.9254,  
14.8927


77.1665, 90.7633,  
66.2184

47.6026, 76.6711,  
12.9427

84.0165, 93.9313,  
82.9544

 45.9272, 75.8218,  
12.2145

 91.6147, 97.4262,  
102.3825

 94.4171, 98.7342,  
108.6890

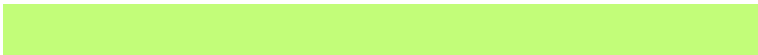
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.1614, 83.1004, 23.1908



60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233



51.5829, 83.1004, 54.3435

# Triad

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



60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233



65.0781, 83.1004, 213.3480



118.8502, 83.1004, 82.5431

# Complementary

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



60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233



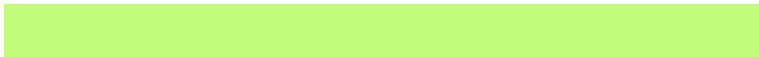
43.3929, 30.4722, 96.5279

# 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.



114.6930, 83.1004, 139.8814



60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233



81.8764, 83.1004, 230.0174

# Square

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



60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233



53.7638, 83.1004, 159.7006



100.4407, 83.1004, 199.1768

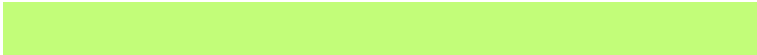


111.0678, 83.1004, 44.8653



# Rectangle

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



60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233



49.2301, 83.1004, 81.6504



100.4407, 83.1004, 199.1768



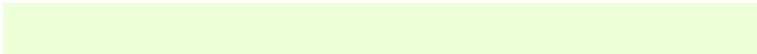
118.8120, 83.1004, 99.9289

# Sweetspot

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



60.8266, 83.1041, 30.9251



82.7688, 94.3489, 77.6011



59.9226, 54.1865, 25.3911



17.4081, 20.0522, 15.8574



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

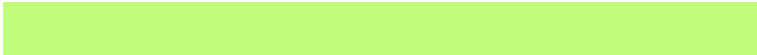


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

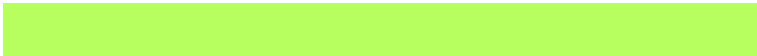


# Same Dimension

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



60.8266, 83.1041, 30.9251



57.3694, 82.4249, 23.5581



47.7543, 76.3650, 30.3133



18.7321, 20.6633, 19.1455



24.6008, 40.4202, 6.5053



2.5211, 4.0004, 0.6393



# Inverse Universe

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



43.3929, 30.4722, 96.5279



37.8437, 23.4123, 97.1322



61.9479, 40.0377, 97.3963



17.7739, 17.7752, 22.7441



13.2225, 5.7269, 49.8431

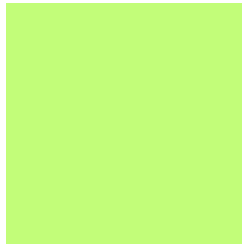


1.4109, 0.6213, 4.8588



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

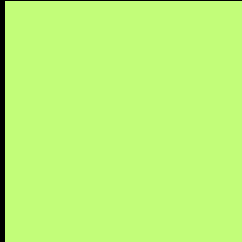
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233 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 60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233.



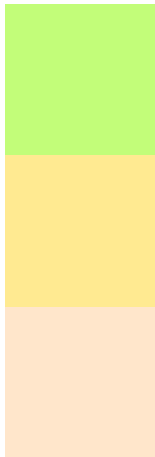
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.8246, 83.1004,



# 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

60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233

### Protanopia

75.7737, 82.1500, 38.6509

### Deuteranopia

80.3163, 82.1654, 68.1263



## Tritanopia

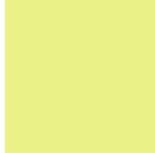
76.6489, 82.8161, 106.5530

# Trichromacy



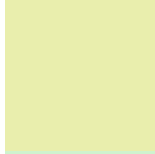
## Original Color

60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233



## Protanomaly

69.5035, 82.0118, 35.4592



## Deuteranomaly

71.7216, 81.4898, 51.4841



## Tritanomaly

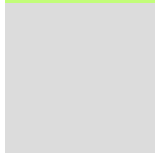
68.9233, 81.8228, 70.5533

# Monochromacy



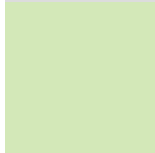
## Original Color

60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233



## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390



## Achromatomaly

64.3723, 75.0228, 56.4355

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233 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(194, 253, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 253, 121)  
}
```

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(194, 253, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 253, 121) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233 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(194, 253, 121) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 253, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 253, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 253, 121); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 253, 121); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 253, 121) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.8246, 83.1004, 30.9233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 253, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
253, 121) }
```

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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