

# Converting Colors

XYZ(62.7353, 88.1165, 69.2884)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(62.7353, 88.1165, 69.2884)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.1310, 82.8522,  
68.7000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9CFFCA
RGB	156, 255, 202
RGB Percent	61%, 100%, 79%
CMY	0.3882, 0.0000, 0.2078
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.21, 0.00
HSL	148°, 100%, 81%
HSV	148°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000
YIQ	219.3570, -41.9910, -37.4710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

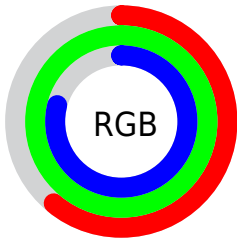
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	156, 224, 255
Decimal	10289098
CIELab	92.95, -40.38, 16.31
CIELCh	93, 43.549, 158.011
Yxy	82.8522, 0.2841, 0.3914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288479178 (0xFF9CFFCA)
YUV	219.3570, -8.5570, -55.5641
Hunter-Lab	91.0232, -41.3713, 18.9669

# Details

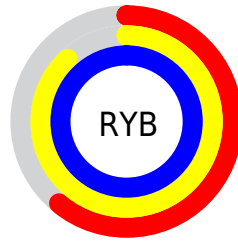
The XYZ color **60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **64.6375, 49.6412, 66.4967**, and the grayscale version is **67.6582, 71.1817, 77.5168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.5416, 93.0361, 108.2678**, and **30.7949, 45.2356, 35.1253** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.1582, 79.9517, 60.3533**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.2840, 86.3446, 77.8511**.

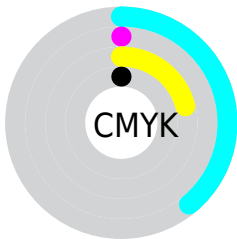
# Distribution



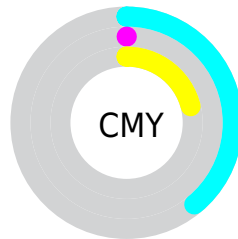
- Red (61%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000 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 60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.1310, 82.8522,  
68.7000


 60.1310, 82.8522,  
68.7000


414.9075,  
504.4938, 474.6374

 43.7741, 62.0682,  
49.9972


 104.1249,  
137.3684, 119.0166

 30.6901, 45.0878,  
35.0400


 132.4927,  
171.8695, 151.4676

 20.5136, 31.5266,  
23.4099


165.5948,  
211.7117, 189.3383

 12.8794, 21.0002,  
14.6883

203.7965,  
257.2795, 233.0473

 7.4220, 13.1241,  
8.4567

247.4633,  
308.9571, 283.0132

 3.7760, 7.5141,  
4.2966

296.9605,

 1.5762, 3.7856,

367.1292, 339.6545

1.7894

352.6534,  
432.1799, 403.3897

■ 0.3768, 1.5544,  
0.4210

■ 0.0000, 0.3265,  
0.0000

■ 60.1310, 82.8522,  
68.7000

■ 60.1310, 82.8522,  
68.7000

■ 54.1582, 79.9517,  
60.3533

■ 67.2840, 86.3446,  
77.8511

■ 49.2944, 77.6068,  
52.7845

■ 75.6783, 90.4599,  
87.8239

■ 45.4637, 75.7788,  
45.9712

■ 85.3731, 95.2284,  
98.6405

■ 42.5791, 74.4234,  
39.8884

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 40.5381, 73.4882,  
34.5095

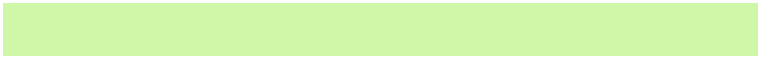
■ 39.1935, 72.8977,  
29.8044

■ 39.0591, 72.8396,  
29.2926

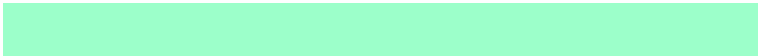
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.0131, 82.8522, 49.2577



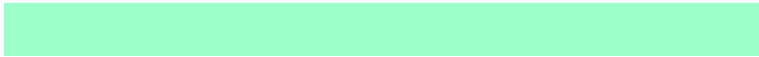
60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000



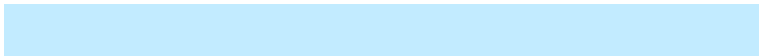
58.9856, 82.8522, 99.2420

# Triad

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



60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000



81.8415, 82.8522, 167.6968



97.3013, 82.8522, 56.8277

# Complementary

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



60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000



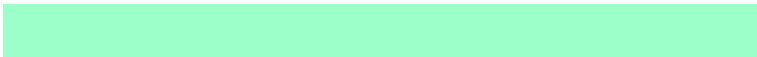
64.6375, 49.6412, 66.4967

# 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.



102.4957, 82.8522, 81.7470



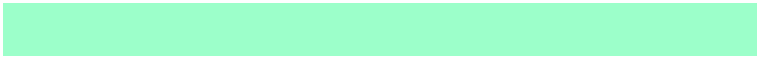
60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000



93.0249, 82.8522, 149.2253

# Square

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



60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000



70.8273, 82.8522, 161.7932



100.8596, 82.8522, 115.8023

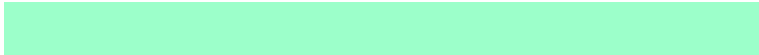


87.2394, 82.8522, 43.6439



# Rectangle

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



60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000



60.9474, 82.8522, 123.0036



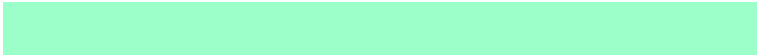
100.8596, 82.8522, 115.8023



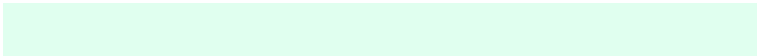
99.7167, 82.8522, 63.8370

# Sweetspot

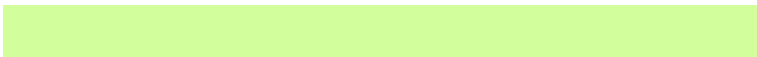
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



60.1317, 82.8525, 68.7014



82.1483, 93.6407, 95.1109



68.4679, 87.6883, 44.7705



17.3077, 19.9075, 20.0524



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

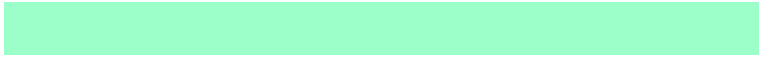


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



60.1317, 82.8525, 68.7014



55.1621, 80.4379, 61.8161



66.7340, 85.4934, 103.4683



18.1228, 20.3086, 20.9494



20.4829, 38.0898, 15.6941



2.0489, 3.7305, 1.8152



# Inverse Universe

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



64.6375, 49.6412, 66.4967



60.2699, 42.7678, 59.3008



59.5577, 47.6093, 39.7466



18.4159, 18.1497, 20.8074



23.9662, 12.0758, 13.7383

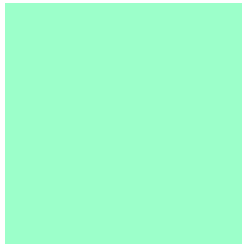


2.3887, 1.1979, 1.6284



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

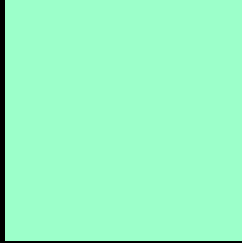
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000 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 60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1310, 82.8522,



# 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

60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000

### Protanopia

76.9007, 81.8136, 61.0287

### Deuteranopia

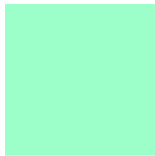
81.5078, 81.7566, 77.1303



## Tritanopia

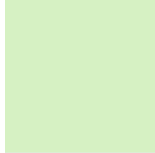
72.5671, 82.4600, 106.6994

# Trichromacy



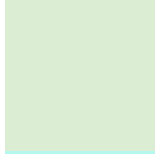
## Original Color

60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000



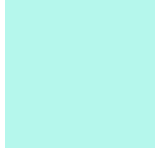
## Protanomaly

69.0372, 81.1469, 63.6540



## Deuteranomaly

71.6716, 80.9626, 74.1372



## Tritanomaly

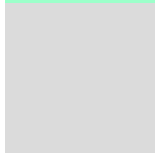
67.4571, 82.4014, 91.7066

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000



## Achromatopsia

67.3311, 70.8376, 77.1421



## Achromatomaly

63.6318, 74.2531, 73.9293

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000 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(156, 255, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 255, 202)  
}
```

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(156, 255, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 255, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000 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(156, 255, 202) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 255, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 255, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 255, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 255, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 255,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1310, 82.8522, 68.7000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 255, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
255, 202) }
```

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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