

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.1865, 85.3597,  
153.9260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.1865, 85.3597, 153.9260)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.1739, 81.5484,  
107.1767)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	70FEFF
RGB	112, 254, 255
RGB Percent	44%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.5608, 0.0039, 0.0000
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 72%
HSV	180°, 56%, 100%
XYZ	60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767
YIQ	211.6560, -84.9530, -29.7930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

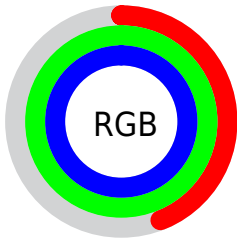
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	112, 183, 255
Decimal	7405311
CIELab	92.38, -37.80, -12.10
CIELCh	92, 39.690, 197.744
Yxy	81.5484, 0.2418, 0.3276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285595391 (0xFF70FEFF)
YUV	211.6560, 21.3686, -87.3983
Hunter-Lab	90.3042, -39.0893, -7.1549

# Details

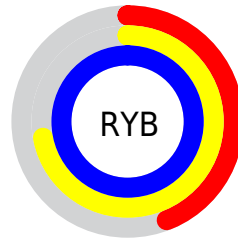
The XYZ color **60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **50.0704, 34.2409, 19.3014**, and the grayscale version is **62.2564, 65.4986, 71.3279**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.4892, 87.8540, 107.7974**, and **30.7244, 44.3010, 60.3577** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.3214, 79.9961, 107.0274**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.9493, 83.5803, 107.3699**.

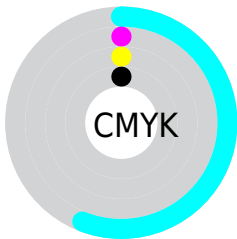
# Distribution



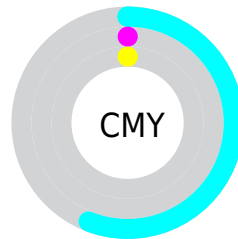
- Red (44%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767 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 60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.1739, 81.5484,  
107.1767

60.1739, 81.5484,  
107.1767

415.0629,  
500.1359, 604.4070

43.8088, 60.9934,  
81.6573

104.1868,  
135.5405, 173.1228

30.7175, 44.2198,  
60.5489

132.5653,  
169.7464, 214.3865

20.5346, 30.8434,  
43.4330

165.6790,  
209.2713, 261.7355

12.8948, 20.4796,  
29.8911

203.8933,  
254.4997, 315.5881

7.4326, 12.7441,  
19.5046

247.5735,  
305.8160, 376.3631

3.7828, 7.2526,  
11.8550

297.0849,

1.5800, 3.6206,

363.6045, 444.4788

6.5237

352.7929,  
428.2497, 520.3540

■ 0.3793, 1.4637,  
3.0921

■ 0.0000, 0.2629,  
1.1419

■ 60.1739, 81.5484,  
107.1767

■ 60.1739, 81.5484,  
107.1767

■ 57.3214, 79.9961,  
107.0274

■ 63.9493, 83.5803,  
107.3699

■ 55.3054, 78.8733,  
106.9169

■ 68.7116, 86.1191,  
107.6089

■ 54.0347, 78.1347,  
106.8413

■ 74.5266, 89.2007,  
107.8972

■ 53.3933, 77.7207,  
106.7952

■ 81.4525, 92.8551,  
108.2376

■ 53.2460, 77.6121,  
106.7820

■ 89.5435, 97.1102,  
108.6324

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.7613, 81.5484, 77.3142



60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767



64.9684, 81.5484, 137.6006

# Triad

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



60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767



93.0711, 81.5484, 132.5347



81.7795, 81.5484, 44.1828

# Complementary

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



60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767



50.0704, 34.2409, 19.3014

# 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.



91.5684, 81.5484, 53.1523



60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767



98.4633, 81.5484, 101.3538

# Square

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



60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767



83.6877, 81.5484, 154.3209



97.8902, 81.5484, 72.6406



71.6428, 81.5484, 45.0690



# Rectangle

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



60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767



70.2646, 81.5484, 152.1286



97.8902, 81.5484, 72.6406



85.2357, 81.5484, 46.0456

# Sweetspot

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



60.1761, 81.5514, 107.1771



80.7643, 92.4926, 108.2039



45.3680, 76.1352, 27.6356



16.9740, 19.6323, 23.1447



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

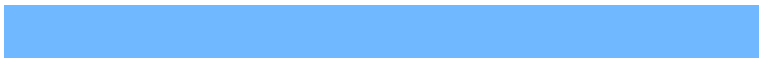
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.1761, 81.5514, 107.1771



57.1012, 79.8749, 107.0156



41.7705, 44.7402, 101.0419



18.5434, 20.4585, 23.2215



27.8272, 40.5640, 55.7976



2.7128, 3.9563, 5.4339



# Inverse Universe

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



64.9250, 40.0059, 98.0693



62.2810, 34.7676, 97.0348



61.2025, 56.5050, 23.0121



18.7869, 18.2981, 22.7612



30.8341, 14.8229, 49.9042

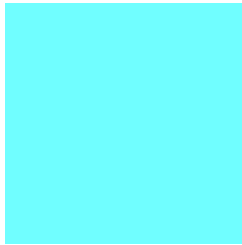


3.0039, 1.4439, 4.8680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

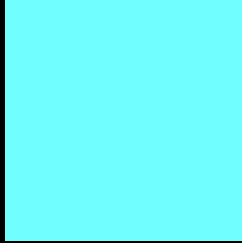
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

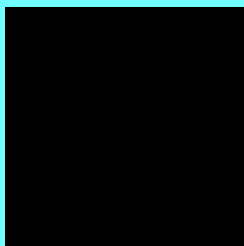
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

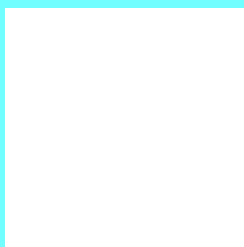
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767.



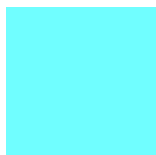
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1739, 81.5484,



# Color Blindness Simulation

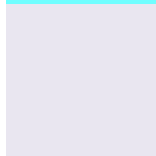
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



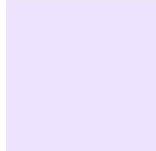
### Original Color

60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767



### Protanopia

77.6293, 80.2085, 93.8284



### Deuteranopia

80.7790, 80.3353, 105.8565



## Tritanopia

68.6910, 80.9049, 106.6035

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767



## Protanomaly

68.3342, 79.1444, 98.0610



## Deuteranomaly

70.0724, 78.9948, 106.1621



## Tritanomaly

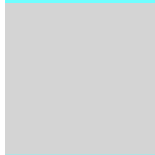
64.8283, 80.7101, 106.7695

# Monochromacy



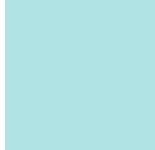
## Original Color

60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767



## Achromatopsia

62.5785, 65.8375, 71.6970



## Achromatomaly

59.3772, 69.7697, 83.7362

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767 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(112, 254, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 254, 255)  
}
```

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(112, 254, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 254, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767 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(112, 254, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 254, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 254, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 254, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 254, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 254,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1739, 81.5484, 107.1767 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 254, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
254, 255) }
```

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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