

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.2979, 113.1673,  
49.7386)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(75.2979, 113.1673, 49.7386)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.4362, 83.5380,  
44.8374)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3FF9D
RGB	179, 255, 157
RGB Percent	70%, 100%, 62%
CMY	0.2980, 0.0000, 0.3843
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.38, 0.00
HSL	107°, 100%, 81%
HSV	107°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374
YIQ	221.1040, -13.8380, -46.5900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

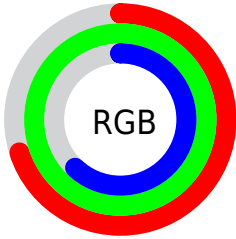
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	157, 255, 233
Decimal	11796381
CIELab	93.25, -40.95, 39.57
CIELCh	93, 56.940, 135.984
Yxy	83.5380, 0.3201, 0.4424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289986461 (0xFFB3FF9D)
YUV	221.1040, -31.6033, -36.9252
Hunter-Lab	91.3991, -41.9182, 34.8937

# Details

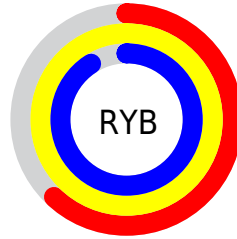
The XYZ color **60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **63.7124, 48.6589, 100.6418**, and the grayscale version is **69.0219, 72.6164, 79.0793**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.5687, 94.2780, 76.1330**, and **30.8612, 45.5986, 20.2716** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.2336, 80.5663, 34.3443**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.7495, 87.0298, 57.7565**.

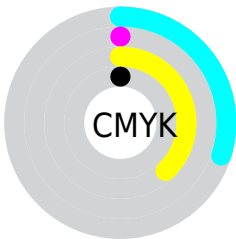
# Distribution



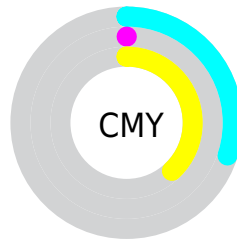
- Red (70%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374 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 60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 60.4362, 83.5380,  
44.8374


 60.4362, 83.5380,  
44.8374

416.0127,  
506.7778, 382.2555

 44.0211, 62.6341,  
30.9874


 104.5649,  
138.3287, 83.7922

 30.8851, 45.5452,  
20.3308


 133.0093,  
172.9843, 109.7341

 20.6628, 31.8871,  
12.4493


166.1941,  
212.9926, 140.5436

 12.9888, 21.2753,  
6.9242

204.4848,  
258.7379, 176.6394

 7.4978, 13.3254,  
3.3370

248.2466,  
310.6047, 218.4399

 3.8244, 7.6530,  
1.2692

297.8450,

 1.6033, 3.8737,

368.9773, 266.3638

0.0363

353.6452,  
434.2402, 320.8295

0.3945, 1.6032,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.3597,  
0.0000

60.4362, 83.5380,  
44.8374

60.4362, 83.5380,  
44.8374

54.2336, 80.5663,  
34.3443

67.7495, 87.0298,  
57.7565

49.0843, 78.0884,  
26.1220

76.2245, 91.0650,  
73.2361

44.9271, 76.0764,  
20.0035

85.9102, 95.6660,  
91.4053

41.6938, 74.4993,  
15.7971

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 39.3066, 73.3220,  
13.2762

■ 37.6664, 72.5002,  
12.1237

■ 37.4611, 72.3970,  
11.9996

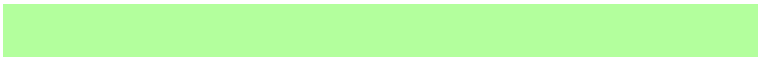
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.7303, 83.5380, 32.4719



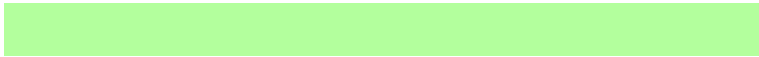
60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374



54.6056, 83.5380, 72.4072

# Triad

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



60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374



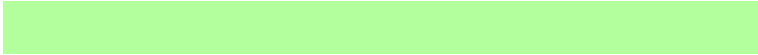
72.6267, 83.5380, 196.7586



110.4327, 83.5380, 70.0827

# Complementary

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



60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374



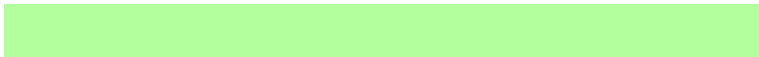
63.7124, 48.6589, 100.6418

# Split Complementary

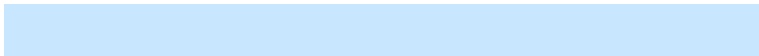
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



110.7519, 83.5380, 112.4356



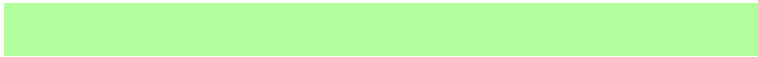
60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374



87.5985, 83.5380, 195.5350

# Square

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



60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374



61.0210, 83.5380, 164.1097



101.9668, 83.5380, 161.1594

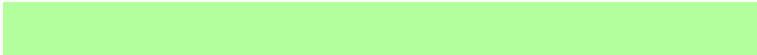


101.1428, 83.5380, 43.5992



# Rectangle

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



60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374



54.0616, 83.5380, 99.8315



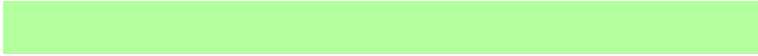
101.9668, 83.5380, 161.1594



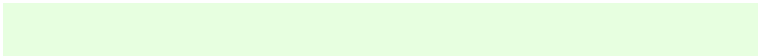
111.6289, 83.5380, 82.6278

# Sweetspot

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



60.4366, 83.5382, 44.8387



82.3108, 93.9573, 84.6031



76.2204, 81.4831, 43.6101



17.3444, 19.9808, 17.5947



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

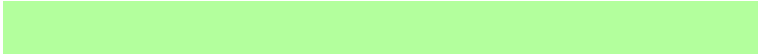


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

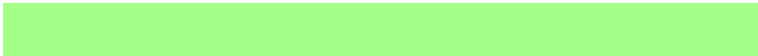


# Same Dimension

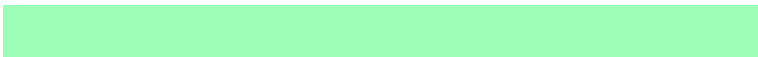
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.4366, 83.5382, 44.8387



55.6420, 81.2421, 36.6797



58.2265, 82.1129, 57.6542



18.1529, 20.3647, 19.1184



19.6787, 37.8828, 6.2749



2.0053, 3.7345, 0.6151



# Inverse Universe

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



63.7124, 48.6589, 100.6418



59.3031, 41.9146, 99.5725



67.4218, 51.0246, 80.3269



18.3704, 18.0827, 22.7720



21.7020, 10.0983, 50.2399

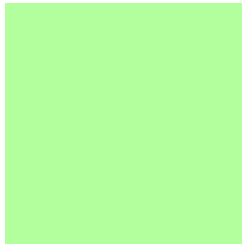


2.2062, 1.0313, 4.8960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

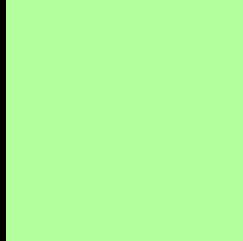
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374 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

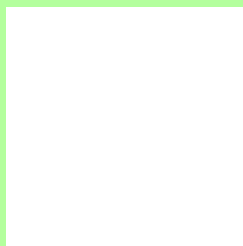
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374.



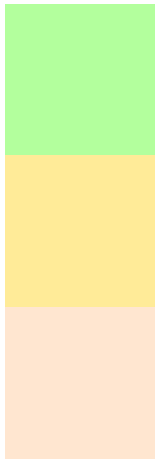
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.4362, 83.5380,



# 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

60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374

### Protanopia

76.6158, 82.9437, 41.6774

### Deuteranopia

80.9220, 82.4077, 71.3157



## Tritanopia

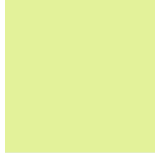
74.9422, 82.8056, 106.6409

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374



## Protanomaly

69.2634, 82.1682, 42.7813



## Deuteranomaly

71.7304, 81.7380, 60.1405



## Tritanomaly

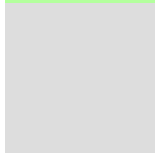
68.4645, 82.2896, 79.2929

# Monochromacy



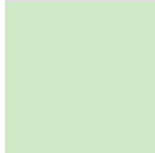
## Original Color

60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374



## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407



## Achromatomaly

64.7856, 75.4769, 64.5800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374 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(179, 255, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 255, 157)  
}
```

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(179, 255, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 255, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374 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(179, 255, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 255, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 255, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 255, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 255, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 255,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.4362, 83.5380, 44.8374 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 255, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
255, 157) }
```

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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