

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.8150, 90.4058,  
248.9313)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.8150, 90.4058, 248.9313)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.8278, 79.5606,  
106.7585)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80F9FF
RGB	128, 249, 255
RGB Percent	50%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.4980, 0.0235, 0.0000
CMYK	0.50, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	183°, 100%, 75%
HSV	183°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585
YIQ	213.5050, -74.0420, -23.7860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

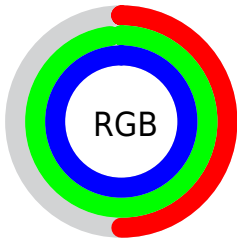
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 190, 255
Decimal	8452607
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	91.49, -32.43, -13.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 35.073, 202.404
Yxy	79.5606, 0.2461, 0.3219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286642687 (0xFF80F9FF)
YUV	213.5050, 20.4570, -74.9879
Hunter-Lab	89.1967, -34.3661, -8.5258

# Details

The XYZ color **60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **53.6620, 39.8694, 25.2914**, and the grayscale version is **63.4888, 66.7952, 72.7400**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.7963, 89.5588, 107.9521**, and **31.0926, 42.8333, 60.0550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.0930, 77.0864, 106.4778**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.5329, 82.5422, 107.0860**.

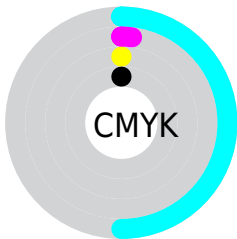
# Distribution



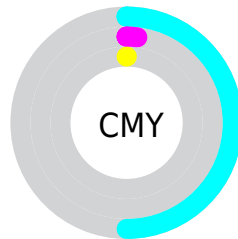
- Red (50%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585 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 60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.8278, 79.5606,  
106.7585

60.8278, 79.5606,  
106.7585

417.4283,  
493.4508, 603.0813

44.3382, 59.3568,  
81.3085

105.1291,  
132.7478, 172.5469

31.1355, 42.9004,  
60.2632

133.6715,  
166.5000, 213.7224

20.8544, 29.8070,  
43.2041

166.9623,  
205.5371, 260.9768

13.1295, 19.6921,  
29.7127

205.3667,  
250.2436, 314.7286

7.5954, 12.1715,  
19.3704

249.2502,  
301.0038, 375.3965

3.8868, 6.8606,  
11.7587

298.9780,

1.6383, 3.3750,

358.2022, 443.3988

6.4591

354.9156,  
422.2230, 519.1542

0.4172, 1.3305,  
3.0529

0.0000, 0.1647,  
1.1217

60.8278, 79.5606,  
106.7585

60.8278, 79.5606,  
106.7585

57.0930, 77.0864,  
106.4778

65.5329, 82.5422,  
107.0860

54.2485, 75.0728,  
106.2391

71.2678, 86.0565,  
107.4621

52.2121, 73.4794,  
106.0388

78.0949, 90.1373,  
107.8899

50.8835, 72.2544,  
105.8724

86.0697, 94.8134,  
108.3722

■ 50.1022, 71.3151,  
105.7323

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 50.0887, 71.2975,  
105.7296

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.8423, 79.5606, 80.2877



60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585



65.6189, 79.5606, 131.7341

# Triad

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



60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585



90.0598, 79.5606, 120.2329



77.9129, 79.5606, 46.4491

# Complementary

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



60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585



53.6620, 39.8694, 25.2914

# 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.



86.5889, 79.5606, 53.2093



60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585



93.9523, 79.5606, 93.2935

# Square

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



60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585



82.3561, 79.5606, 140.5201



92.6346, 79.5606, 69.2018



69.2615, 79.5606, 48.6483

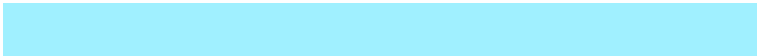


# Rectangle

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



60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585



70.5462, 79.5606, 142.4774



92.6346, 79.5606, 69.2018



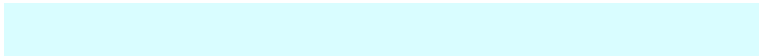
80.9314, 79.5606, 47.6940

# Sweetspot

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



60.8299, 79.5636, 106.7590



81.7776, 92.3066, 108.1146



48.8442, 77.7822, 34.3548



17.1506, 19.5499, 23.1195



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

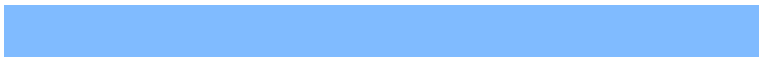
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.8299, 79.5636, 106.7590



57.0281, 77.0421, 106.4727



44.7806, 47.4649, 101.4092



18.4770, 20.3257, 23.1994



26.2046, 37.3188, 55.2567



2.5732, 3.6771, 5.3874



# Inverse Universe

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



66.0595, 43.5397, 94.5482



62.8999, 37.5262, 92.5531



64.8171, 62.1796, 29.0098



18.7534, 18.2847, 22.5847



30.0151, 14.4953, 45.5913

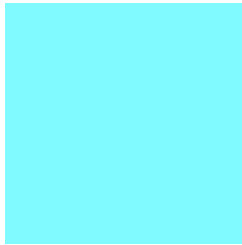


2.9334, 1.4158, 4.4969



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

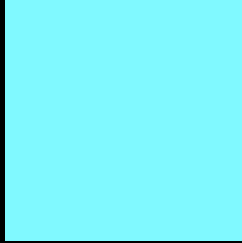
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585 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 60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585.



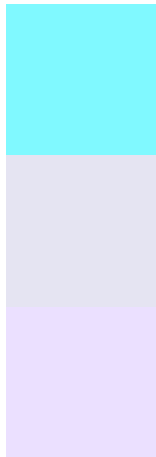
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.8278, 79.5606,



# 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

60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585

### Protanopia

76.0835, 78.5556, 95.1571

### Deuteranopia

78.9666, 78.1935, 105.5386



## Tritanopia

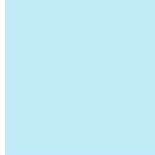
66.7389, 79.0148, 106.3416

# Trichromacy



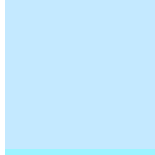
## Original Color

60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585



## Protanomaly

68.5222, 77.9128, 99.4229



## Deuteranomaly

69.9539, 77.2336, 105.8284



## Tritanomaly

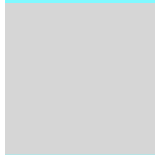
64.3053, 79.0895, 106.4843

# Monochromacy



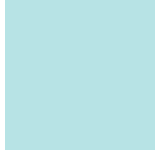
## Original Color

60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585



## Achromatopsia

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291



## Achromatomaly

61.1404, 70.6626, 84.5455

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585 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(128, 249, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 249, 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(128, 249, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 249, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585 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(128, 249, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 249, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 249, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 249, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 249, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 249,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.8278, 79.5606, 106.7585 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 249, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
249, 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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