

# Converting Colors

XYZ(106.6272, 74.1641,  
38.3532)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(106.6272, 74.1641, 38.3532)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(60.3626, 50.4373,  
36.2597)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA598
RGB	255, 165, 152
RGB Percent	100%, 65%, 60%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3529, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.40, 0.00
HSL	8°, 100%, 80%
HSV	8°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597
YIQ	190.4280, 57.8130, 15.0370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

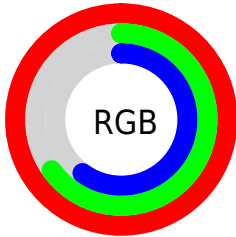
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 167, 152
Decimal	16754072
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.34, 31.78, 20.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 37.855, 32.921
Yxy	50.4373, 0.4105, 0.3430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294944152 (0xFFFFA598)
YUV	190.4280, -18.9450, 56.6296
Hunter-Lab	71.0192, 27.4320, 19.4422

# Details

The XYZ color **60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **62.7495, 77.3962, 106.2392**, and the grayscale version is **49.2742, 51.8402, 56.4540**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.2370, 77.4291, 69.2143**, and **30.9081, 24.2637, 15.3662** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.8197, 42.3423, 25.1923**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.0571, 60.1169, 49.9269**.

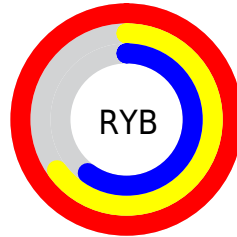
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (65%)

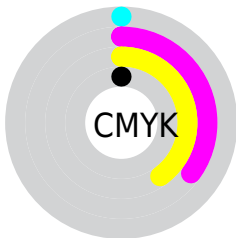
Blue (60%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (60%)

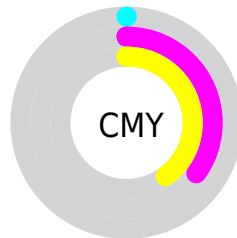


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597 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 60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.3626, 50.4373,  
36.2597


 60.3626, 50.4373,  
36.2597


415.7464,  
388.3736, 345.1659

 43.9615, 35.7610,  
24.3436

 104.4588, 90.8225,  
70.6063

 30.8381, 24.2497,  
15.3741


 132.8847,  
117.3001, 93.8738

 20.6268, 15.5189,  
8.9328


166.0496,  
148.4803, 121.7621

 12.9624, 9.1844,  
4.6012

204.3189,  
184.7475, 154.6899

 7.4795, 4.8616,  
1.9606

248.0578,  
226.4860, 193.0756

 3.8127, 2.1663,  
0.5309

297.6318,

 1.5967, 0.7015,

274.0802, 237.3379

0.0000

353.4062,  
327.9147, 287.8951

■ 0.3903, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.3626, 50.4373,  
36.2597

■ 60.3626, 50.4373,  
36.2597

■ 54.8197, 42.3423,  
25.1923

■ 67.0571, 60.1169,  
49.9269

■ 50.3593, 35.7402,  
16.5566

■ 74.9594, 71.4515,  
66.3415

■ 46.9104, 30.5414,  
10.1696

■ 84.1268, 84.5165,  
85.6435

■ 44.3923, 26.6435,  
5.8208

■ 94.6117, 99.3802,  
107.9627

■ 42.7110, 23.9299, 95.0499, 99.9999,  
3.2596 108.9000

■ 41.7618, 22.3037,  
2.1040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.9389, 50.4373, 52.9456



60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597



54.4396, 50.4373, 26.9006

# Triad

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



60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597



36.7621, 50.4373, 38.9449



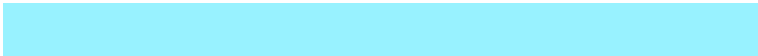
48.6395, 50.4373, 104.0682

# Complementary

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



60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597



62.7495, 77.3962, 106.2392

# 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.



41.9779, 50.4373, 97.7042



60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597



35.5347, 50.4373, 56.9381

# Square

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



60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597



40.8827, 50.4373, 28.1601



37.3492, 50.4373, 79.0784



55.7642, 50.4373, 94.8026



# Rectangle

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



60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597



49.6448, 50.4373, 24.4932



37.3492, 50.4373, 79.0784



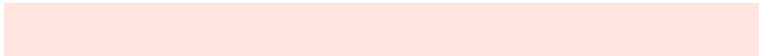
46.2730, 50.4373, 103.6893

# Sweetspot

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



60.3639, 50.4398, 36.2607



82.5649, 82.2957, 82.3388



68.6435, 50.1869, 90.8499



17.4061, 17.2358, 17.0616



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.



60.3639, 50.4398, 36.2607



56.0447, 44.1396, 27.6116



71.3398, 72.3916, 39.9193



18.1942, 18.3565, 18.7286



21.8785, 11.7682, 1.1184



2.1855, 1.2564, 0.1273

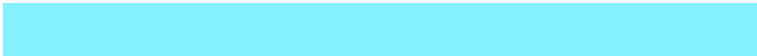


# Inverse Universe

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



62.7495, 77.3962, 106.2392



58.6860, 74.2264, 105.8418



49.7356, 51.3686, 101.9013



18.3476, 20.0669, 23.1562



23.2687, 31.4470, 54.2781

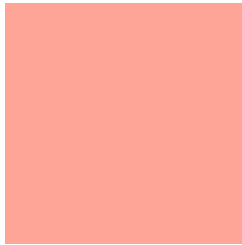


2.3180, 3.1667, 5.3023



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

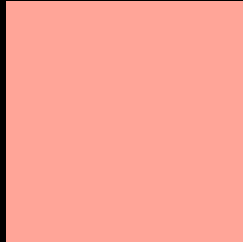
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597 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 60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.3626, 50.4373,



# 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

60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597

### Protanopia

47.8828, 50.6165, 41.8966

### Deuteranopia

51.4639, 50.4333, 35.4559



## Tritanopia

61.9772, 50.5104, 46.5273

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597

**Protanomaly**

51.7927, 50.2058, 39.7618

**Deuteranomaly**

54.4393, 50.1856, 35.6717

**Tritanomaly**

61.3984, 50.5641, 42.6002

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597

**Achromatopsia**

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

**Achromatomaly**

52.0919, 50.4785, 48.0721

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597 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(255, 165, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 165, 152)  
}
```

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(255, 165, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 165, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597 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(255, 165, 152) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 165, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 165, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 165, 152); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 165, 152); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 165, 152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.3626, 50.4373, 36.2597 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 165, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
165, 152) }
```

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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