

# Converting Colors

XYZ(107.1103, 78.4833,  
25.4165)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(107.1103, 78.4833, 25.4165)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(60.1977, 54.3157,  
23.2308)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFB272
RGB	255, 178, 114
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 45%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3019, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.55, 0.00
HSL	27°, 100%, 72%
HSV	27°, 55%, 100%
XYZ	60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308
YIQ	193.7270, 66.4360, -3.5800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

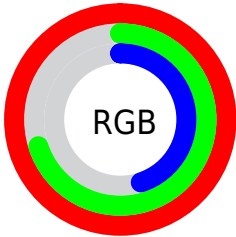
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 231, 114
Decimal	16757362
CIE Lab	78.65, 21.43, 43.67
CIE LCh	79, 48.650, 63.859
Yxy	54.3157, 0.4370, 0.3943
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947442 (0xFFFFB272)
YUV	193.7270, -39.3054, 53.7364
Hunter-Lab	73.6992, 16.8257, 32.9006

# Details

The XYZ color **60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **43.6193, 48.0569, 101.5844**, and the grayscale version is **51.3155, 53.9879, 58.7928**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.6379, 82.8957, 48.4677**, and **30.7647, 26.6395, 8.3709** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3124, 48.5533, 15.7457**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.7714, 60.8078, 32.9421**.

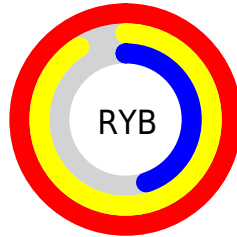
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (70%)

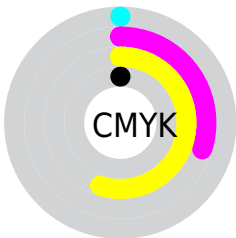
Blue (45%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (45%)

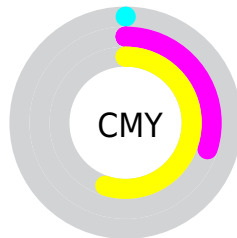


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (55%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)


Yellow (55%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308 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 60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.1977, 54.3157,  
23.2308


 60.1977, 54.3157,  
23.2308


415.1492,  
403.3127, 282.0685


 43.8281, 38.8541,  
14.5571


 104.2211, 96.5376,  
49.7000

 30.7327, 26.6463,  
8.3660


 132.6056,  
124.0668, 68.3326

 20.5462, 17.3077,  
4.2389


 165.7258,  
156.3872, 91.1220

 12.9033, 10.4541,  
1.7573

203.9470,  
193.8833, 118.4866

 7.4385, 5.7011,  
0.3996

247.6346,  
236.9395, 150.8450

 3.7866, 2.6642,  
0.0000

297.1539,

 1.5821, 0.9590,

285.9403, 188.6157

0.0000

352.8703,  
341.2699, 232.2174

■ 0.3807, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.1977, 54.3157,  
23.2308

■ 60.1977, 54.3157,  
23.2308

■ 56.3124, 48.5533,  
15.7457

■ 64.7714, 60.8078,  
32.9421

■ 53.0687, 43.4820,  
10.2988

■ 70.0682, 68.0498,  
45.0402

■ 50.4188, 39.0708,  
6.6759

■ 76.1246, 76.0707,  
59.6742

■ 48.3038, 35.2816,  
4.6120

■ 82.9736, 84.8955,  
76.9803

47.4571, 33.6944,  
4.0024

90.6456, 94.5478,  
97.0846

95.0499, 99.9999,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.5316, 54.3157, 34.2941



60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308



50.3923, 54.3157, 20.5072

# Triad

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



60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308



35.3035, 54.3157, 62.7726



62.6146, 54.3157, 114.8370

# Complementary

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



60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308



43.6193, 48.0569, 101.5844

# 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.



52.8785, 54.3157, 129.1705



60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308



37.7569, 54.3157, 93.7775

# Square

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



60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308



36.7568, 54.3157, 38.7632



43.9083, 54.3157, 120.4677



70.0441, 54.3157, 85.6401



# Rectangle

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



60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308



44.5093, 54.3157, 22.7566



43.9083, 54.3157, 120.4677



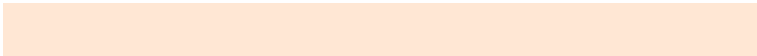
59.4623, 54.3157, 121.9037

# Sweetspot

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



60.1990, 54.3184, 23.2318



81.7475, 83.3317, 73.8322



56.7221, 37.0809, 53.7763



17.1949, 17.4489, 15.0321



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.



60.1990, 54.3184, 23.2318



56.0628, 48.1726, 15.2961



77.8292, 89.5788, 29.1086



18.6885, 19.3452, 18.8933



24.9421, 17.8955, 2.1396

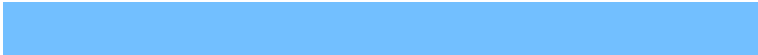


2.5360, 1.9574, 0.2441



# Inverse Universe

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



43.6193, 48.0569, 101.5844



37.9929, 41.3125, 100.5794



31.8333, 24.4849, 97.6557



17.8251, 19.0218, 22.9820



14.4256, 13.7607, 51.3304



1.5138, 1.5583, 5.0343



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308 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 60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

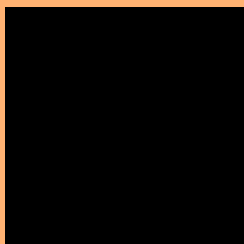
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1977, 54.3157,



# 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

60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308

### Protanopia

50.3458, 54.5324, 25.6416

### Deuteranopia

55.4086, 54.2922, 22.8883



## Tritanopia

64.6443, 54.2257, 52.4069

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308

**Protanomaly**

53.4625, 54.1972, 24.7829

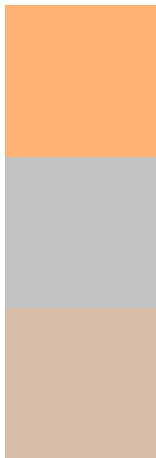
**Deuteranomaly**

57.2223, 54.2923, 23.0863

**Tritanomaly**

62.6341, 54.0353, 39.9296

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308

**Achromatopsia**

51.2775, 53.9479, 58.7493

**Achromatomaly**

53.0937, 53.2820, 43.0834

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308 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, 178, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 178, 114)  
}
```

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, 178, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 178, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308 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, 178, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 178, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 178, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 178, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 178, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 178,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1977, 54.3157, 23.2308 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 178, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
178, 114) }
```

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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