

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.6829, 48.2575, 38.5619)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.6829, 48.2575, 38.5619)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(59.6384, 48.1823,  
38.5046)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9E9E
RGB	255, 158, 158
RGB Percent	100%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3804, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.38, 0.00
HSL	0°, 100%, 81%
HSV	0°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046
YIQ	187.0030, 57.8120, 20.5640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

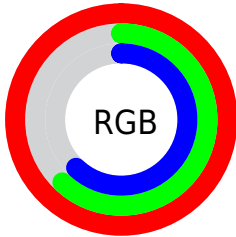
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 158, 158
Decimal	16752286
CIE Lab	74.94, 36.07, 15.36
CIE LCh	75, 39.207, 23.066
Yxy	48.1823, 0.4076, 0.3293
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294942366 (0xFFFF9E9E)
YUV	187.0030, -14.2985, 59.6334
Hunter-Lab	69.4135, 31.8894, 15.7005

# Details

The XYZ color **59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **67.9090, 86.0057, 107.6293**, and the grayscale version is **47.2922, 49.7551, 54.1833**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.2968, 74.1572, 73.1906**, and **30.4704, 22.9004, 16.7242** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.7596, 39.5804, 26.8164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.8774, 58.7756, 52.8938**.

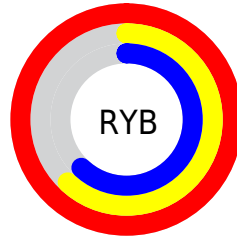
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (62%)

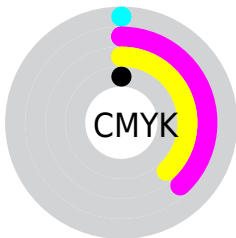
Blue (62%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

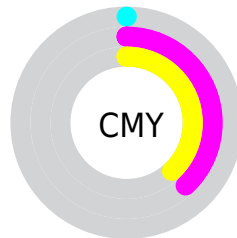


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046 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 59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 59.6384, 48.1823,  
38.5046


 59.6384, 48.1823,  
38.5046


413.1198,  
379.5143, 355.1425

 43.3756, 33.9713,  
26.0697


 103.4143, 87.4758,  
74.0929

 30.3757, 22.8715,  
16.6496


 131.6580,  
113.3270, 98.0833

 20.2734, 14.4987,  
9.8256

164.6262,  
143.8271, 126.7627

 12.7034, 8.4683,  
5.1794

202.6840,  
179.3604, 160.5496

 7.3002, 4.3960,  
2.2923

246.1970,  
220.3114, 199.8624

 3.6985, 1.8975,  
0.7269

295.5303,

 1.5330, 0.5469,

267.0645, 245.1199

0.0000

351.0495,  
320.0040, 296.7404

■ 0.3481, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 59.6384, 48.1823,  
38.5046

■ 59.6384, 48.1823,  
38.5046

■ 53.7596, 39.5804,  
26.8164

■ 66.8774, 58.7756,  
52.8938

■ 49.1526, 32.8390,  
17.6582

■ 75.5502, 71.4663,  
70.1349

■ 45.7246, 27.8227,  
10.8439

■ 85.7295, 86.3615,  
90.3710

■ 43.3686, 24.3751,  
6.1606

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 41.9582, 22.3111,  
3.3572

■ 41.3218, 21.3798,  
2.0924

■ 41.2401, 21.2603,  
1.9301

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.8365, 48.1823, 57.3588



59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046



54.5596, 48.1823, 26.8731

# Triad

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



59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046



35.6664, 48.1823, 32.1889



44.1567, 48.1823, 102.0305

# Complementary

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



59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046



67.9090, 86.0057, 107.6293

# 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.



38.0247, 48.1823, 90.6270



59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046



33.4641, 48.1823, 47.8528

# Square

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



59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046



40.6202, 48.1823, 23.9445



34.2803, 48.1823, 69.4412



51.3934, 48.1823, 97.6415



# Rectangle

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



59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046



49.9163, 48.1823, 23.1012



34.2803, 48.1823, 69.4412



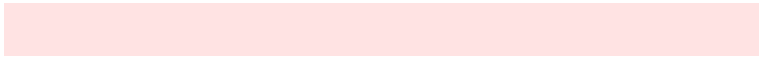
41.9086, 48.1823, 99.8360

# Sweetspot

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



59.6397, 48.1847, 38.5055



82.5541, 81.7150, 84.0584



71.5171, 52.9341, 101.0557



17.3685, 17.0493, 17.3927



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.



59.6397, 48.1847, 38.5055



54.8522, 41.1792, 28.9884



69.6037, 68.1127, 41.8269



18.0095, 17.9873, 18.6670



21.5489, 11.1090, 1.0085



2.0982, 1.0817, 0.0982



# Inverse Universe

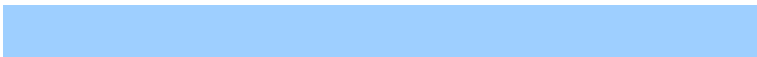
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



67.9090, 86.0057, 107.6293



64.2395, 84.1135, 107.4575



54.3428, 58.8733, 103.1072



18.5549, 20.4813, 23.2253



28.1145, 41.1386, 55.8933

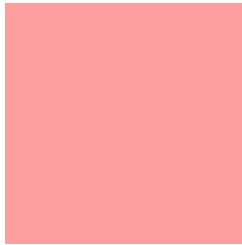


2.7374, 4.0056, 5.4421



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046 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 59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

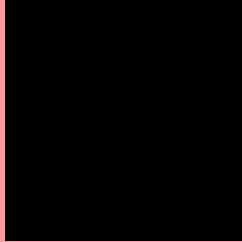
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.6384, 48.1823,



# 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

59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046

### Protanopia

46.0727, 48.3359, 45.9312

### Deuteranopia

49.1937, 48.3200, 37.3058



## Tritanopia

60.3649, 48.2011, 43.1680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046

## Protanomaly

50.0366, 47.7461, 43.1379

## Deuteranomaly

52.4742, 47.9864, 37.5069

## Tritanomaly

59.9978, 48.0543, 41.2351

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046

## Achromatopsia

47.2335, 49.6933, 54.1160

## Achromatomaly

50.5132, 48.1823, 47.7121

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046 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, 158, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 158, 158)  
}
```

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, 158, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 158, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046 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, 158, 158) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 158, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 158, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 158, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 158, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 158,  
158) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 59.6384, 48.1823, 38.5046 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 158, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
158, 158) }
```

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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