

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.9176, 51.6831, 38.7569)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.9176, 51.6831, 38.7569)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.0731, 51.8841,  
38.7467)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAAB9D
RGB	250, 171, 157
RGB Percent	98%, 67%, 62%
CMY	0.0196, 0.3294, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.37, 0.02
HSL	9°, 90%, 80%
HSV	9°, 37%, 98%
XYZ	60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467
YIQ	193.0250, 51.5780, 12.3940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

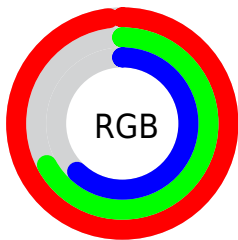
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 173, 157
Decimal	16427933
CIE Lab	77.21, 27.32, 18.98
CIE LCh	77, 33.266, 34.793
Yxy	51.8841, 0.3986, 0.3443
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294618013 (0xFFFAAB9D)
YUV	193.0250, -17.7603, 49.9671
Hunter-Lab	72.0306, 22.8143, 18.5282

# Details

The XYZ color **60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **61.1543, 74.0585, 101.5142**, and the grayscale version is **50.7843, 53.4290, 58.1842**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.5928, 80.9516, 73.6649**, and **30.5658, 25.0738, 16.8644** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.4592, 43.7297, 27.4006**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.7708, 61.5069, 52.6095**.

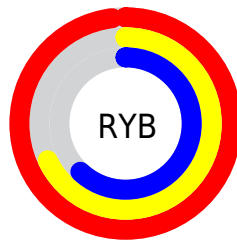
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (67%)

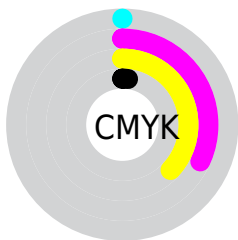
Blue (62%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (62%)

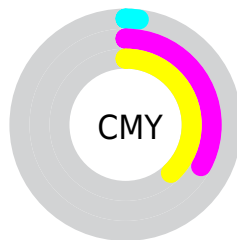


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (33%)


Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467 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 60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 60.0731, 51.8841,  
38.7467


 60.0731, 51.8841,  
38.7467


414.6976,  
393.9890, 356.2061

 43.7272, 36.9127,  
26.2564

 104.0414, 92.9603,  
74.4673

 30.6531, 25.1399,  
16.7881


 132.3946,  
119.8339, 98.5346

 20.4854, 16.1813,  
9.9232

165.4810,  
151.4436, 127.2981

 12.8587, 9.6526,  
5.2431

203.6659,  
188.1740, 161.1763

 7.4076, 5.1692,  
2.3294

247.3146,  
230.4093, 200.5876

 3.7669, 2.3469,  
0.7476

296.7926,

 1.5711, 0.7984,

278.5340, 245.9507

0.0000

352.4651,  
332.9324, 297.6840

0.3735, 0.0000,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

60.0731, 51.8841,  
38.7467

60.0731, 51.8841,  
38.7467

54.4592, 43.7297,  
27.4006

66.7708, 61.5069,  
52.6095

49.8676, 36.9641,  
18.4167

74.6014, 72.6578,  
69.1248

46.2366, 31.5115,  
11.6283

83.6160, 85.4021,  
88.4222

43.4960, 27.2855,  
6.8452

93.2344, 99.0640,  
108.8150

■ 41.5657, 24.1895,  
3.8449

■ 40.3485, 22.1107,  
2.3422

■ 40.1063, 21.6879,  
2.0723

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.5555, 51.8841, 53.6123



60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467



54.7173, 51.8841, 30.3260

# Triad

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



60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467



39.0410, 51.8841, 42.8306



50.3448, 51.8841, 99.1578

# Complementary

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



60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467



61.1543, 74.0585, 101.5142

# 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.



44.2792, 51.8841, 94.5487



60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467



38.0873, 51.8841, 59.4750

# Square

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



60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467



42.6498, 51.8841, 32.3035



39.9234, 51.8841, 78.9678



56.6392, 51.8841, 90.4768



# Rectangle

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



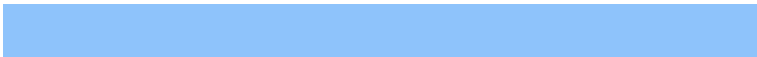
60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467



50.4344, 51.8841, 28.2637



39.9234, 51.8841, 78.9678



48.2109, 51.8841, 99.1256

# Sweetspot

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



60.0744, 51.8866, 38.7477



83.7229, 84.0527, 84.4480



66.6293, 50.4975, 85.6305



17.6444, 17.6010, 17.4847



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.



60.0744, 51.8866, 38.7477



58.1390, 47.4547, 31.0031



70.4395, 72.6167, 42.2027



17.4555, 17.6469, 17.9486



21.3371, 11.6309, 1.1204



2.0368, 1.1985, 0.1240



# Inverse Universe

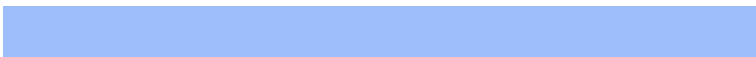
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



61.1543, 74.0585, 101.5142



59.4003, 73.8030, 105.7224



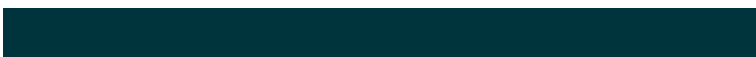
49.4766, 50.7030, 97.6216



17.5301, 19.1369, 22.1552



21.7727, 28.9010, 52.4045



2.0750, 2.7936, 4.8730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

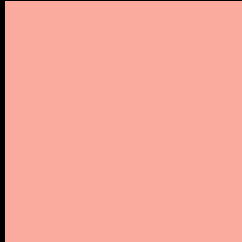
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467 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 60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467.



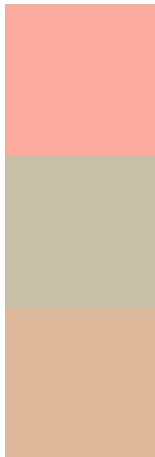
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.0731, 51.8841,

38.7467.

# 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

60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467

### Protanopia

49.4253, 52.3310, 44.0551

### Deuteranopia

53.1811, 52.1771, 38.2786



## Tritanopia

62.3857, 51.9960, 49.9282

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467

## Protanomaly

52.6648, 51.8307, 41.8789

## Deuteranomaly

55.3996, 51.7963, 38.5303

## Tritanomaly

61.4180, 51.8637, 45.8033

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467

## Achromatopsia

50.6879, 53.3276, 58.0738

## Achromatomaly

53.3187, 52.2894, 50.4627

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467 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(250, 171, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 171, 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(250, 171, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 171, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467 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(250, 171, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 171, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(250, 171, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 171, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 171, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 171,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.0731, 51.8841, 38.7467 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 171, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
171, 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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