

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.9797, 55.9367, 55.5342)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.9797, 55.9367, 55.5342)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.0229, 55.9477,  
55.7796)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8BABD
RGB	232, 186, 189
RGB Percent	91%, 73%, 74%
CMY	0.0902, 0.2706, 0.2588
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.19, 0.09
HSL	356°, 50%, 82%
HSV	356°, 20%, 91%
XYZ	60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796
YIQ	200.0960, 26.4530, 10.6850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

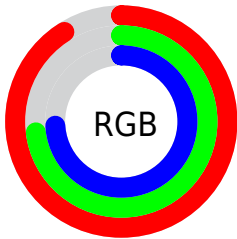
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 186, 189
Decimal	15252157
CIE Lab	79.58, 16.97, 4.77
CIE LCh	80, 17.630, 15.698
Yxy	55.9477, 0.3495, 0.3258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293442237 (0xFFE8BABD)
YUV	200.0960, -5.4703, 27.9798
Hunter-Lab	74.7982, 12.3431, 8.1441

# Details

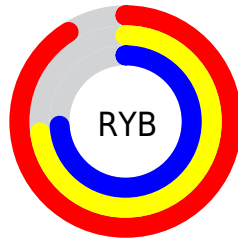
The XYZ color **60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **63.2514, 73.8108, 85.0454**, and the grayscale version is **54.9813, 57.8446, 62.9928**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.4736, 91.3568, 99.3041**, and **30.7360, 27.7827, 27.0352** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.3456, 46.0829, 42.7941**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.8489, 67.5454, 70.8862**.

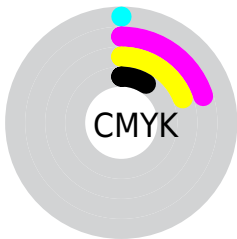
# Distribution



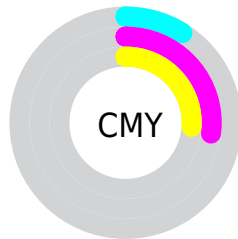
- Red (91%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (26%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796 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 60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.0229, 55.9477,  
55.7796

 60.0229, 55.9477,  
55.7796


414.5156,  
409.4944, 426.2253

 43.6866, 40.1610,  
39.6234


 103.9690, 98.9281,  
100.1648

 30.6211, 27.6641,  
26.9335


132.3096,  
126.8906, 129.2310

 20.4609, 18.0726,  
17.2913


165.3823,  
159.6805, 163.4375

 12.8407, 11.0021,  
10.2782

203.5526,  
197.6821, 203.2030

 7.3952, 6.0683,  
5.4758

247.1856,  
241.2799, 248.9460

 3.7590, 2.8866,  
2.4655

296.6469,

 1.5667, 1.0728,

290.8583, 301.0850

0.8218

352.3018,  
346.8017, 360.0386

■ 0.3706, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.0229, 55.9477,  
55.7796

■ 60.0229, 55.9477,  
55.7796

■ 53.3456, 46.0829,  
42.7941

■ 67.8489, 67.5454,  
70.8862

■ 47.7585, 37.8606,  
31.8315

■ 76.8693, 80.9456,  
88.1993

■ 43.2051, 31.1939,  
22.7910

■ 86.9392, 95.8360,  
107.7393

■ 39.6218, 25.9849,  
15.5616

■ 87.0889, 95.8959,  
108.5274

■ 36.9380, 22.1243,  
10.0213

■ 35.0736, 19.4878,  
6.0326

■ 33.9342, 17.9277,  
3.4369

■ 33.3731, 17.2006,  
2.0316

■ 33.3659, 17.1907,  
2.0157

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.0695, 55.9477, 65.8760



60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796



58.0884, 55.9477, 47.9699

# Triad

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



60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796



48.4393, 55.9477, 48.2575



51.5080, 55.9477, 81.8937

# Complementary

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



60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796



63.2514, 73.8108, 85.0454

# 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.



48.5498, 55.9477, 76.0076



60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796



46.8322, 55.9477, 56.2143

# Square

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



60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796



51.3510, 55.9477, 43.9681



46.8718, 55.9477, 66.3617



55.0450, 55.9477, 81.7437



# Rectangle

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



60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796



56.0358, 55.9477, 44.7803



46.8718, 55.9477, 66.3617



50.4164, 55.9477, 80.5292

# Sweetspot

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



60.0244, 55.9502, 55.7808



88.1437, 89.7364, 95.6568



64.4178, 57.5936, 84.0659



18.7126, 18.9789, 20.1791



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.



60.0244, 55.9502, 55.7808



70.6557, 63.8220, 61.8918



64.1985, 64.8135, 55.5841



14.4149, 14.3831, 15.1192



18.5391, 9.5499, 1.2022



1.3834, 0.7111, 0.1597



# Inverse Universe

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



60.0244, 55.9502, 55.7808



70.6557, 63.8220, 61.8918



58.3775, 63.3877, 85.5026



14.4149, 14.3831, 15.1192



18.5391, 9.5499, 1.2022

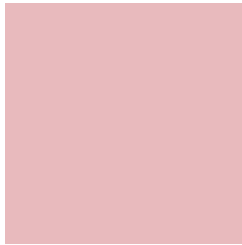


1.3834, 0.7111, 0.1597



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

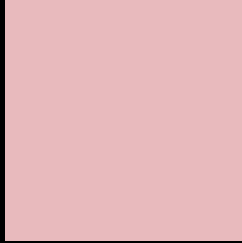
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

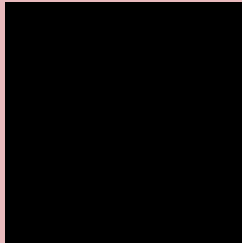
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.0229, 55.9477,

55.7796.

# 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

60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796

### Protanopia

53.9040, 56.2901, 59.6538

### Deuteranopia

57.2231, 56.1081, 55.3909



## Tritanopia

61.0536, 55.7281, 61.5716

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796

## Protanomaly

55.8470, 55.9872, 58.3152

## Deuteranomaly

58.0152, 55.8733, 55.3039

## Tritanomaly

60.8036, 55.9617, 59.2268

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796

## Achromatopsia

54.8990, 57.7580, 62.8985

## Achromatomaly

56.6303, 57.0128, 60.2444

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796 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(232, 186, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 186, 189)  
}
```

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(232, 186, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 186, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796 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(232, 186, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 186, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 186, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 186, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 186, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 186,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.0229, 55.9477, 55.7796 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 186, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
186, 189) }
```

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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