

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.1138, 45.7292, 49.1571)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.1138, 45.7292, 49.1571)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.1704, 45.7760,  
49.3804)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF94B5
RGB	255, 148, 181
RGB Percent	100%, 58%, 71%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4196, 0.2902
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.29, 0.00
HSL	341°, 100%, 79%
HSV	341°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804
YIQ	183.7550, 53.1790, 32.9470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

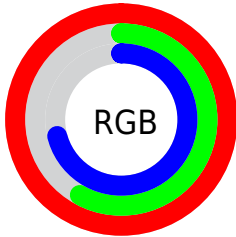
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 148, 181
Decimal	16749749
CIE Lab	73.40, 43.98, 0.48
CIE LCh	73, 43.982, 0.622
Yxy	45.7760, 0.3874, 0.2947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294939829 (0xFFFF94B5)
YUV	183.7550, -1.3582, 62.4819
Hunter-Lab	67.6580, 40.3443, 4.0876

# Details

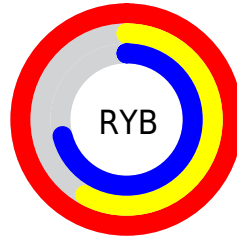
The XYZ color **60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **61.1596, 83.0908, 81.9260**, and the grayscale version is **45.4127, 47.7777, 52.0299**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.1189, 70.5602, 89.6229**, and **30.7534, 21.4787, 22.9470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.9055, 37.9613, 39.2553**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.5477, 55.4486, 61.0076**.

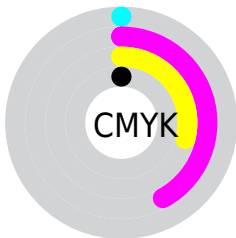
# Distribution



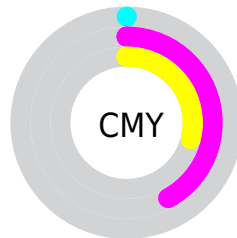
- Red (100%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804 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 60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.1704, 45.7760,  
49.3804


 60.1704, 45.7760,  
49.3804


415.0503,  
369.9074, 400.9034

 43.8060, 32.0691,  
34.5536


 104.1818, 83.8837,  
90.6430

 30.7153, 21.4143,  
23.0384


 132.5594,  
109.0532, 117.9159

 20.5329, 13.4272,  
14.4163


165.6722,  
138.8124, 150.1745

 12.8935, 7.7233,  
8.2687

203.8854,  
173.5457, 187.8375

 7.4317, 3.9184,  
4.1772

247.5645,  
213.6374, 231.3233

 3.7823, 1.6280,  
1.7230

297.0747,

 1.5797, 0.3764,

259.4720, 281.0506

0.3764

352.7816,  
311.4339, 337.4377

■ 0.3791, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.1704, 45.7760,  
49.3804

■ 60.1704, 45.7760,  
49.3804

■ 54.9055, 37.9613,  
39.2553

■ 66.5477, 55.4486,  
61.0076

■ 50.6825, 31.8775,  
30.5651

■ 74.0951, 67.0820,  
74.1944

■ 47.4279, 27.3921,  
23.2413

■ 82.8704, 80.7795,  
88.9985

■ 45.0566, 24.3503,  
17.2075

■ 92.9266, 96.6350,  
105.4738

■ 43.4670, 22.5655, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
12.3786 108.9000

■ 42.6381, 21.8192,  
9.2921

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.8246, 45.7760, 73.8393



60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804



57.6293, 45.7760, 31.1151

# Triad

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



60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804



36.3528, 45.7760, 21.4039



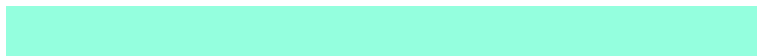
36.6020, 45.7760, 97.0323

# Complementary

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



60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804



61.1596, 83.0908, 81.9260

# 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.



31.9065, 45.7760, 74.8871



60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804



31.7751, 45.7760, 31.7049

# Square

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



60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804



43.3471, 45.7760, 18.1940



30.2474, 45.7760, 50.3070



43.6707, 45.7760, 105.8363



# Rectangle

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



60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804



53.6612, 45.7760, 23.6017



30.2474, 45.7760, 50.3070



34.7250, 45.7760, 90.6311

# Sweetspot

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



60.1716, 45.7782, 49.3813



81.8973, 79.2532, 87.3790



58.4960, 43.7928, 99.9775



17.0979, 16.2878, 17.9811



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.



60.1716, 45.7782, 49.3813



55.8523, 39.3515, 41.1229



60.5188, 51.2643, 34.7251



18.2400, 18.0793, 19.8810



22.3376, 11.4243, 5.1623



2.2214, 1.1309, 0.7472



# Inverse Universe

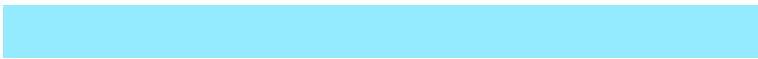
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



60.1716, 45.7782, 49.3813



55.8523, 39.3515, 41.1229



60.0825, 73.1537, 105.5611



18.2400, 18.0793, 19.8810



22.3376, 11.4243, 5.1623



2.2214, 1.1309, 0.7472



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

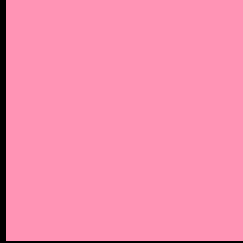
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

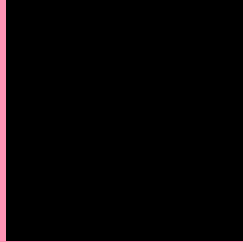
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1704, 45.7760,

49.3804.

# 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

60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804

### Protanopia

44.9055, 45.8753, 61.1316

### Deuteranopia

46.9859, 46.0739, 47.4910



## Tritanopia

58.0962, 45.6245, 39.9268

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804



## Protanomaly

49.0819, 44.9773, 56.5467



## Deuteranomaly

51.0062, 45.3403, 48.1827



## Tritanomaly

58.9408, 45.7481, 43.2599

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804



## Achromatopsia

45.5594, 47.9320, 52.1980



## Achromatomaly

49.6885, 46.2464, 51.1073

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804 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, 148, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 148, 181)  
}
```

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, 148, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 148, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804 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, 148, 181) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 148, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 148, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 148, 181); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 148, 181); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 148, 181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1704, 45.7760, 49.3804 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 148, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
148, 181) }
```

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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