

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.1882, 60.7968, 46.2552)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.1882, 60.7968, 46.2552)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.1288, 60.8311,  
46.1086)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5C8A9
RGB	229, 200, 169
RGB Percent	90%, 78%, 66%
CMY	0.1020, 0.2157, 0.3372
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.26, 0.10
HSL	31°, 54%, 78%
HSV	31°, 26%, 90%
XYZ	60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086
YIQ	205.1370, 27.2350, -3.4930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

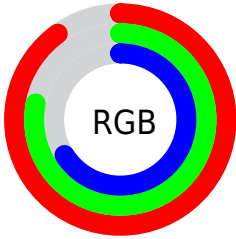
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	225, 229, 169
Decimal	15059113
CIE Lab	82.29, 5.57, 19.27
CIE LCh	82, 20.062, 73.880
Yxy	60.8311, 0.3599, 0.3641
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293249193 (0xFFE5C8A9)
YUV	205.1370, -17.8155, 20.9279
Hunter-Lab	77.9943, 1.1225, 19.5450

# Details

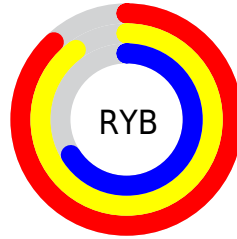
The XYZ color **60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **50.6987, 54.4789, 81.9724**, and the grayscale version is **58.2145, 61.2462, 66.6971**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.4545, 98.1618, 84.7007**, and **30.7234, 30.7264, 21.1411** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.6939, 55.1055, 34.9367**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.1290, 67.0839, 59.3279**.

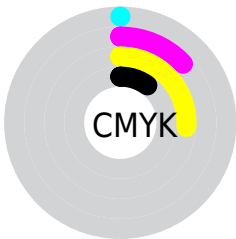
# Distribution



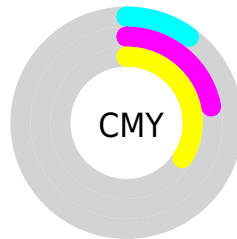
- Red (90%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086 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 60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.1288, 60.8311,  
46.1086

 60.1288, 60.8311,  
46.1086


414.8995,  
427.6544, 387.5353

 43.7723, 44.0889,  
31.9822


 104.1218,  
106.0343, 85.7175

 30.6887, 30.7404,  
21.0832


132.4890,  
135.2642, 112.0371

 20.5126, 20.4012,  
12.9930

165.5904,  
169.4253, 143.2582

 12.8786, 12.6870,  
7.2931

203.7916,  
208.9021, 179.7994

 7.4214, 7.2134,  
3.5648

247.4577,  
254.0790, 222.0792

 3.7757, 3.5959,  
1.3898

296.9541,

 1.5760, 1.4502,

305.3405, 270.5161

0.1337

352.6463,  
363.0708, 325.5286

■ 0.3767, 0.2533,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.1288, 60.8311,  
46.1086

■ 60.1288, 60.8311,  
46.1086

■ 55.6939, 55.1055,  
34.9367

■ 65.1290, 67.0839,  
59.3279

■ 51.7960, 49.8832,  
25.7036

■ 70.7117, 73.8705,  
74.6881

■ 48.4113, 45.1504,  
18.2966

■ 76.8992, 81.2078,  
92.2811

■ 45.5118, 40.8891,  
12.5894

■ 82.7958, 88.7433,  
107.3731

43.0664, 37.0801,  
8.4394

86.1232, 95.3981,  
108.4822

41.0393, 33.7017,  
5.6803

39.3869, 30.7291,  
4.1053

38.8311, 29.6938,  
3.6849

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.9430, 60.8311, 51.2306



60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086



55.8700, 60.8311, 45.9219

# Triad

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



60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086



50.2051, 60.8311, 72.0397



63.7005, 60.8311, 84.6785

# Complementary

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



60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086



50.6987, 54.4789, 81.9724

# 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.



59.8110, 60.8311, 91.7968



60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086



52.0975, 60.8311, 83.9149

# Square

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



60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086



50.2808, 60.8311, 59.9157



55.5674, 60.8311, 91.5013



66.0734, 60.8311, 72.9831



# Rectangle

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



60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086



53.3591, 60.8311, 48.5617



55.5674, 60.8311, 91.5013



62.5189, 60.8311, 87.7466

# Sweetspot

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



60.1304, 60.8339, 46.1099



88.8729, 92.6256, 91.4890



56.6947, 49.1119, 59.9181



18.7858, 19.5397, 18.9258



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.



60.1304, 60.8339, 46.1099



73.8325, 73.9145, 51.4239



67.1760, 75.3975, 48.5496



14.9899, 15.5937, 15.1243



22.3229, 17.2199, 2.1472



1.7425, 1.4584, 0.1897

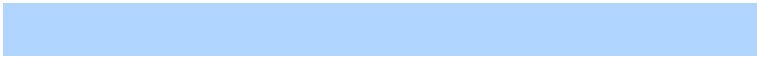


# Inverse Universe

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



50.6987, 54.4789, 81.9724



60.0281, 64.6141, 103.9157



44.9091, 42.5800, 79.9808



14.1548, 15.0309, 18.2996



11.4349, 9.9319, 43.6975



0.9377, 0.9192, 3.2600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

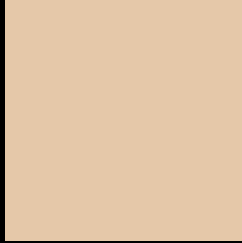
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

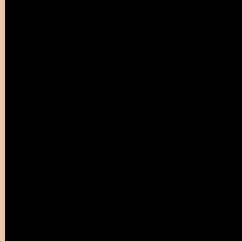
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1288, 60.8311,



# 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

60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086

### Protanopia

57.2625, 60.7249, 47.2311

### Deuteranopia

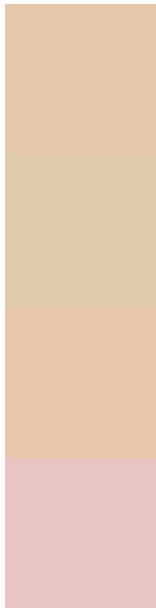
62.1470, 60.8393, 46.4979



## Tritanopia

64.7321, 60.6794, 68.6222

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086

## Protanomaly

58.4304, 60.9863, 46.7221

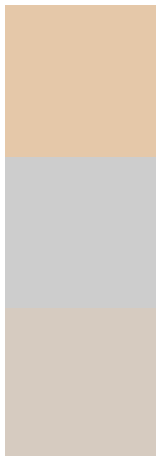
## Deuteranomaly

61.3815, 60.7829, 46.5273

## Tritanomaly

62.7562, 60.5307, 59.4149

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086

## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830

## Achromatomaly

58.6019, 60.8138, 58.5188

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086 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(229, 200, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 200, 169)  
}
```

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(229, 200, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 200, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086 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(229, 200, 169) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 200, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 200, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 200, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 200, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 200, 169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1288, 60.8311, 46.1086 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 200, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
200, 169) }
```

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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