

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.2040, 54.0223, 24.1765)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.2040, 54.0223, 24.1765)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.1730, 53.9886,  
24.0790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB175
RGB	255, 177, 117
RGB Percent	100%, 69%, 46%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3059, 0.5412
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.54, 0.00
HSL	26°, 100%, 73%
HSV	26°, 54%, 100%
XYZ	60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790
YIQ	193.4820, 65.7480, -2.1240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

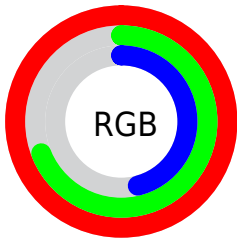
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 223, 117
Decimal	16757109
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	78.46, 22.20, 41.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	78, 47.423, 62.093
Yxy	53.9886, 0.4353, 0.3905
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947189 (0xFFFFB175)
YUV	193.4820, -37.7056, 53.9513
Hunter-Lab	73.4769, 17.5957, 32.0040

# Details

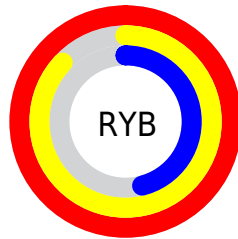
The XYZ color **60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **44.9002, 50.0298, 101.8976**, and the grayscale version is **51.1617, 53.8261, 58.6166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.6346, 82.4401, 49.8510**, and **30.7264, 26.4227, 8.7908** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.1753, 48.0747, 16.3300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.8823, 60.6725, 34.0805**.

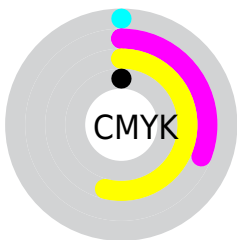
# Distribution



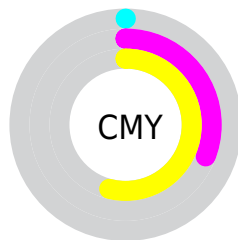
- Red (100%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (54%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790 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 60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.1730, 53.9886,  
24.0790


 60.1730, 53.9886,  
24.0790


415.0597,  
402.0665, 286.5190

 43.8081, 38.5925,  
15.1795


 104.1855, 96.0575,  
51.1045

 30.7169, 26.4429,  
8.7974


 132.5638,  
123.4992, 70.0676

 20.5342, 17.1553,  
4.5143


 165.6773,  
155.7248, 93.2224

 12.8944, 10.3453,  
1.9115

203.8913,  
193.1188, 120.9872

 7.4324, 5.6285,  
0.5000

247.5712,  
236.0656, 153.7808

 3.7827, 2.6205,  
0.0000

297.0823,

 1.5799, 0.9370,

284.9495, 192.0216

0.0000

352.7900,  
340.1551, 236.1282

■ 0.3793, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.1730, 53.9886,  
24.0790

■ 60.1730, 53.9886,  
24.0790

■ 56.1753, 48.0747,  
16.3300

■ 64.8823, 60.6725,  
34.0805

■ 52.8419, 42.8905,  
10.6482

■ 70.3384, 68.1482,  
46.4934

■ 50.1249, 38.4035,  
6.8233

■ 76.5785, 76.4464,  
61.4656

■ 47.9657, 34.5737,  
4.5973

■ 83.6357, 85.5935,  
79.1321

■ 46.9112, 32.6027,  
3.8205

■ 91.5415, 95.6145,  
99.6186

95.0498, 99.9999,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.0542, 53.9886, 35.5038



60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790



50.6625, 53.9886, 20.9502

# Triad

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



60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790



35.4000, 53.9886, 60.6799



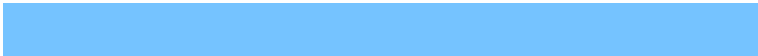
61.4431, 53.9886, 113.9069

# Complementary

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



60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790



44.9002, 50.0298, 101.8976

# 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.



51.9722, 53.9886, 126.4875



60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790



37.5731, 53.9886, 90.5075

# Square

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



60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790



37.0436, 53.9886, 37.8757



43.3712, 53.9886, 116.8468



68.8477, 53.9886, 86.2449



# Rectangle

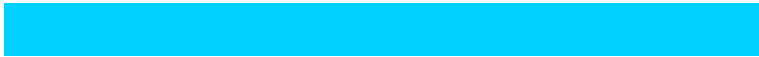
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790



44.8615, 53.9886, 22.8851



43.3712, 53.9886, 116.8468



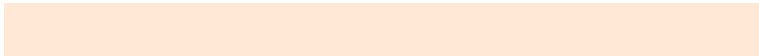
58.3585, 53.9886, 120.3616

# Sweetspot

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



60.1743, 53.9913, 24.0800



82.2431, 83.8052, 75.5937



57.4744, 37.9321, 56.0411



17.2848, 17.5268, 15.3765



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.



60.1743, 53.9913, 24.0800



55.8550, 47.5880, 15.7479



77.3457, 88.3340, 29.8038



18.6591, 19.2863, 18.8835



24.6543, 17.3199, 2.0436



2.5068, 1.8989, 0.2344



# Inverse Universe

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



44.9002, 50.0298, 101.8976



39.1124, 43.1934, 100.8835



32.8730, 25.9754, 97.8885



17.8550, 19.0815, 22.9920



14.8035, 14.5166, 51.4563



1.5501, 1.6309, 5.0464



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

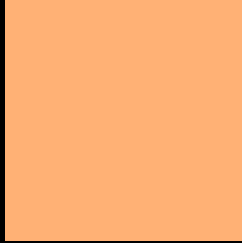
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790 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 60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1730, 53.9886,



# 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

60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790

### Protanopia

50.0813, 54.0359, 26.8592

### Deuteranopia

55.2455, 54.1885, 23.7673



## Tritanopia

64.3502, 53.8047, 51.7935

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790

## Protanomaly

53.4293, 53.8409, 25.6655

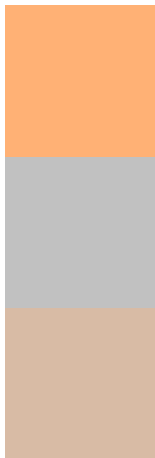
## Deuteranomaly

57.0480, 54.1826, 23.9745

## Tritanomaly

62.4416, 53.6503, 39.8654

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790

## Achromatopsia

50.6879, 53.3276, 58.0738

## Achromatomaly

52.8808, 52.8562, 43.0125

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790 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, 177, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 177, 117)  
}
```

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, 177, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 177, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790 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, 177, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 177, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 177, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 177, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 177, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 177,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1730, 53.9886, 24.0790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 177, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
177, 117) }
```

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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