

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.2642, 59.2520, 50.5934)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.2642, 59.2520, 50.5934)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.1841, 59.0676,  
50.3486)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6C3B2
RGB	230, 195, 178
RGB Percent	90%, 76%, 70%
CMY	0.0980, 0.2353, 0.3020
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.23, 0.10
HSL	20°, 51%, 80%
HSV	20°, 23%, 90%
XYZ	60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486
YIQ	203.5270, 26.3170, 2.1330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

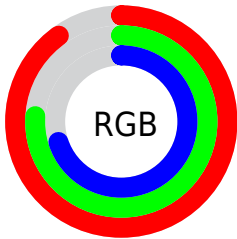
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 203, 178
Decimal	15123378
CIE Lab	81.33, 9.84, 13.15
CIE LCh	81, 16.422, 53.205
Yxy	59.0676, 0.3549, 0.3483
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293313458 (0xFFE6C3B2)
YUV	203.5270, -12.5848, 23.2168
Hunter-Lab	76.8554, 5.2831, 14.9575

# Details

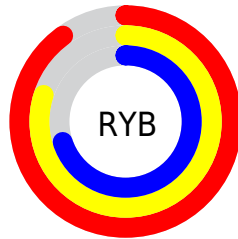
The XYZ color **60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **56.4367, 62.7648, 84.0035**, and the grayscale version is **57.1626, 60.1395, 65.4920**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.9017, 96.8213, 91.7393**, and **30.6821, 29.5291, 23.4846** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.7757, 51.6416, 38.0918**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.3424, 67.3730, 64.7669**.

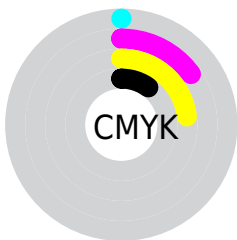
# Distribution



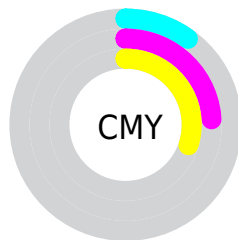
- Red (90%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486 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 60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.1841, 59.0676,  
50.3486

 60.1841, 59.0676,  
50.3486

415.0999,  
421.1524, 404.8017

 43.8171, 42.6675,  
35.3173


 104.2015,  
103.4759, 92.0928

 30.7240, 29.6243,  
23.6219

132.5826,  
132.2529, 119.6428

 20.5396, 19.5536,  
14.8438


165.6991,  
165.9244, 152.2028

 12.8984, 12.0710,  
8.5644

203.9163,  
204.8748, 190.1913

 7.4351, 6.7920,  
4.3653

247.5997,  
249.4883, 234.0269

 3.7844, 3.3324,  
1.8278

297.1145,

 1.5809, 1.3076,

300.1495, 284.1282

0.4462

352.8261,  
357.2427, 340.9136

■ 0.3799, 0.1471,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.1841, 59.0676,  
50.3486

■ 60.1841, 59.0676,  
50.3486

■ 54.7757, 51.6416,  
38.0918

■ 66.3424, 67.3730,  
64.7669

■ 50.0823, 45.0573,  
27.8876

■ 73.2744, 76.5777,  
81.4411

■ 46.0731, 39.2862,  
19.6231

■ 81.0083, 86.7111,  
100.4643

■ 42.7130, 34.2950,  
13.1727

■ 86.4432, 95.5631,  
108.4972

■ 39.9633, 30.0477,  
8.3963

■ 37.7808, 26.5053,  
5.1324

■ 36.1147, 23.6242,  
3.1868

■ 35.1638, 21.8842,  
2.3707

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.4221, 59.0676, 57.1581



60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486



56.9257, 59.0676, 47.3287

# Triad

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



60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486



49.8466, 59.0676, 62.1063



58.7800, 59.0676, 83.2761

# Complementary

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



60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486



56.4367, 62.7648, 84.0035

# 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.



55.3655, 59.0676, 84.9442



60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486



50.2979, 59.0676, 72.0448

# Square

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



60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486



51.0263, 59.0676, 53.6554



52.2850, 59.0676, 80.6503



61.5886, 59.0676, 76.2995



# Rectangle

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



60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486



54.6494, 59.0676, 47.6281



52.2850, 59.0676, 80.6503



57.6615, 59.0676, 84.5036

# Sweetspot

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



60.1857, 59.0703, 50.3498



88.5948, 91.4767, 93.2230



60.6321, 53.4957, 70.4368



18.8488, 19.4283, 19.6788



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.



60.1857, 59.0703, 50.3498



72.8372, 70.2482, 56.2584



66.3853, 71.4695, 52.4164



14.7600, 15.1338, 15.0476



20.0069, 12.5880, 1.3752



1.5607, 1.0948, 0.1291

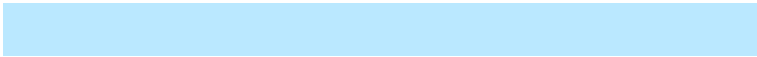


# Inverse Universe

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



56.4367, 62.7648, 84.0035



67.3295, 75.6646, 105.6638



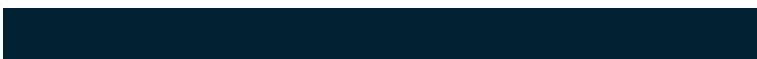
50.5274, 50.9462, 82.0337



14.3894, 15.5002, 18.3778



14.8181, 16.6982, 44.8253



1.1788, 1.4016, 3.3404



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

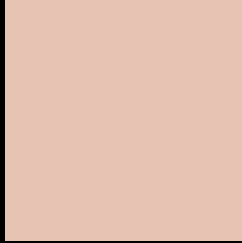
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

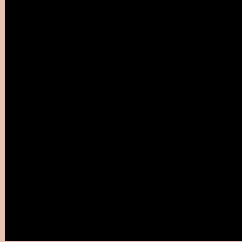
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1841, 59.0676,



# 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

60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486

### Protanopia

56.3250, 59.4261, 52.2178

### Deuteranopia

60.5060, 59.2335, 50.3637



## Tritanopia

63.3757, 59.0415, 66.4484

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486

## Protanomaly

57.5751, 59.0476, 51.5428

## Deuteranomaly

60.5060, 59.2335, 50.3637

## Tritanomaly

62.0922, 58.8406, 60.3093

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486

## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568

## Achromatomaly

58.1775, 59.8596, 60.1175

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486 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(230, 195, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 195, 178)  
}
```

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(230, 195, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 195, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486 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(230, 195, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 195, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 195, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 195, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 195, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 195,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1841, 59.0676, 50.3486 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 195, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
195, 178) }
```

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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