

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.3712, 50.9082, 33.9817)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.3712, 50.9082, 33.9817)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.2470, 50.9728,  
33.8575)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA792
RGB	255, 167, 146
RGB Percent	100%, 65%, 57%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3451, 0.4274
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.43, 0.00
HSL	12°, 100%, 79%
HSV	12°, 43%, 100%
XYZ	60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575
YIQ	190.9180, 59.1890, 12.1250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

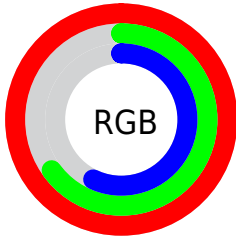
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 172, 146
Decimal	16754578
CIE Lab	76.66, 30.10, 24.27
CIE LCh	77, 38.662, 38.877
Yxy	50.9728, 0.4153, 0.3513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294944658 (0xFFFFA792)
YUV	190.9180, -22.1446, 56.1999
Hunter-Lab	71.3952, 25.6859, 21.8598

# Details

The XYZ color **60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **59.3254, 72.1733, 105.4115**, and the grayscale version is **49.5753, 52.1570, 56.7990**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.0530, 78.2055, 65.6249**, and **30.8478, 24.5966, 13.9482** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.0045, 43.3161, 23.3911**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.5348, 60.0121, 46.8558**.

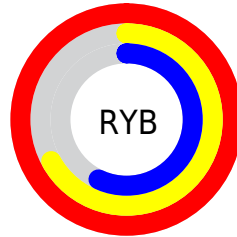
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (65%)

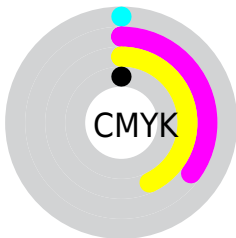
Blue (57%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (57%)

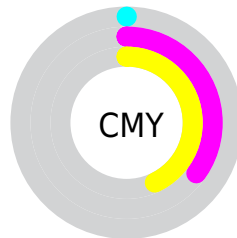


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (43%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575 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 60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.2470, 50.9728,  
33.8575

 60.2470, 50.9728,  
33.8575


415.3278,  
390.4581, 334.2459

 43.8680, 36.1870,  
22.5077


 104.2922, 91.6146,  
66.8434

 30.7642, 24.5786,  
14.0285


 132.6891,  
118.2393, 89.3165

 20.5703, 15.7634,  
8.0015


165.8226,  
149.5791, 116.3345

 12.9209, 9.3569,  
4.0081

204.0582,  
186.0184, 148.3158

 7.4507, 4.9747,  
1.6298

247.7611,  
227.9415, 185.6791

 3.7944, 2.2324,  
0.3120

297.2968,

 1.5865, 0.7376,

275.7329, 228.8429

0.0000

353.0306,  
329.7770, 278.2256

■ 0.3836, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.2470, 50.9728,  
33.8575

■ 60.2470, 50.9728,  
33.8575

■ 55.0045, 43.3161,  
23.3911

■ 66.5348, 60.0121,  
46.8558

■ 50.7453, 36.9659,  
15.2874

■ 73.9175, 70.4901,  
62.5342

■ 47.4067, 31.8500,  
9.3612

■ 82.4461, 82.4690,  
81.0328

■ 44.9166, 27.8860,  
5.3982

■ 92.1673, 96.0052,  
102.4811

■ 43.1910, 24.9809, 95.0499, 99.9999,  
3.1394 108.9000

■ 42.3441, 23.4685,  
2.2981

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.7206, 50.9728, 49.5122



60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575



53.6971, 50.9728, 25.7610

# Triad

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



60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575



36.4736, 50.9728, 42.2098



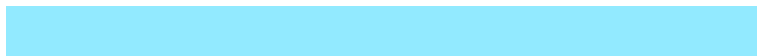
50.6518, 50.9728, 105.5884

# Complementary

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



60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575



59.3254, 72.1733, 105.4115

# 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.



43.5528, 50.9728, 102.2094



60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575



35.8345, 50.9728, 61.9536

# Square

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



60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575



40.1432, 50.9728, 29.6712



38.3000, 50.9728, 84.8265



57.8260, 50.9728, 93.1493



# Rectangle

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



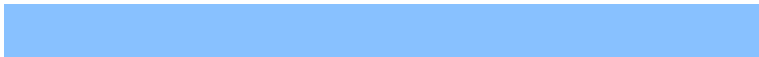
60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575



48.7244, 50.9728, 24.1763



38.3000, 50.9728, 84.8265



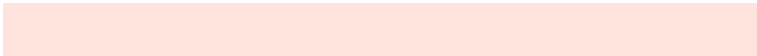
48.1729, 50.9728, 106.3193

# Sweetspot

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



60.2483, 50.9753, 33.8585



82.2138, 82.1440, 80.5241



66.5168, 47.8173, 84.3337



17.1740, 16.9899, 16.3117



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.



60.2483, 50.9753, 33.8585



55.8468, 44.5561, 25.0420



72.1486, 74.7759, 37.8252



18.2926, 18.5535, 18.7614



22.2059, 12.4231, 1.2275

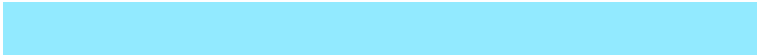


2.2331, 1.3515, 0.1432



# Inverse Universe

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



59.3254, 72.1733, 105.4115



54.7795, 68.1350, 104.8719



46.3302, 46.1830, 101.0798



18.2399, 19.8514, 23.1203



21.0521, 27.0138, 53.5392



2.1225, 2.7758, 5.2372



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

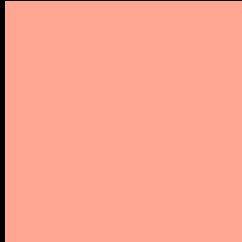
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575 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 60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.2470, 50.9728,



# 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

60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575

### Protanopia

48.0178, 51.0749, 38.7801

### Deuteranopia

52.1173, 51.1270, 33.1082



## Tritanopia

62.3519, 50.9455, 47.6215

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575

## Protanomaly

51.7066, 50.5304, 36.7339

## Deuteranomaly

55.0171, 51.1201, 33.3530

## Tritanomaly

61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575

## Achromatopsia

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Achromatomaly

52.1974, 50.8472, 47.6208

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575 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, 167, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 167, 146)  
}
```

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, 167, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 167, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575 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, 167, 146) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 167, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 167, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 167, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 167, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 167,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.2470, 50.9728, 33.8575 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 167, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
167, 146) }
```

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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