

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.4045, 57.0082,  
45.3561)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EEBCA9
RGB	238, 188, 169
RGB Percent	93%, 74%, 66%
CMY	0.0667, 0.2627, 0.3372
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.29, 0.07
HSL	17°, 67%, 80%
HSV	17°, 29%, 93%
XYZ	60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561
YIQ	200.7840, 35.8990, 4.6910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

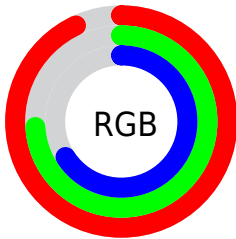
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	238, 195, 169
Decimal	15645865
CIE Lab	80.18, 15.29, 16.47
CIE LCh	80, 22.473, 47.119
Yxy	57.0082, 0.3711, 0.3502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293835945 (0xFFEEBCA9)
YUV	200.7840, -15.6695, 32.6384
Hunter-Lab	75.5038, 10.6719, 17.2364

# Details

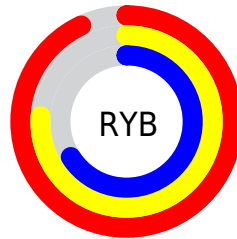
The XYZ color **60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **57.1254, 65.2688, 90.4762**, and the grayscale version is **55.4633, 58.3517, 63.5450**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.0452, 91.3432, 83.5642**, and **30.9309, 28.4361, 20.6881** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.9042, 49.2635, 33.4846**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.7548, 65.8013, 59.5186**.

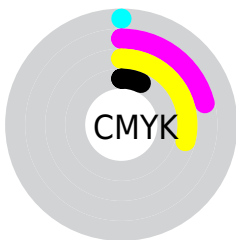
# Distribution



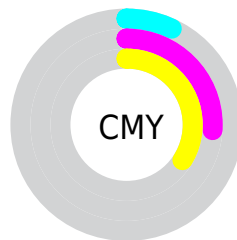
- Red (93%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561 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 60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.4045, 57.0082,  
45.3561

 60.4045, 57.0082,  
45.3561


415.8980,  
413.4800, 384.4160

 43.9955, 41.0118,  
31.3930


 104.5192,  
100.4772, 84.5786

 30.8648, 28.3283,  
20.6373


132.9556,  
128.7185, 110.6751

 20.6473, 18.5733,  
12.6705


166.1319,  
161.8103, 141.6532

 12.9774, 11.3624,  
7.0740

204.4133,  
200.1370, 177.9314

 7.4899, 6.3111,  
3.4293

248.1653,  
244.0829, 219.9282

 3.8193, 3.0352,  
1.3178

297.7532,

 1.6004, 1.1501,

294.0325, 268.0622

0.0763

353.5423,  
350.3700, 322.7520

■ 0.3927, 0.0204,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.4045, 57.0082,  
45.3561

■ 60.4045, 57.0082,  
45.3561

■ 54.9042, 49.2635,  
33.4846

■ 66.7548, 65.8013,  
59.5186

■ 50.2118, 42.5196,  
23.7791

■ 73.9855, 75.6723,  
76.0809

■ 46.2883, 36.7366,  
16.1081

■ 82.1314, 86.6595,  
95.1492

■ 43.0894, 31.8692,  
10.3238

■ 89.0699, 96.9171,  
108.6201

■ 40.5657, 27.8676,  
6.2587

■ 38.6609, 24.6772,  
3.7146

■ 37.2977, 22.2318,  
2.3943

■ 37.1822, 22.0217,  
2.2909

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.0494, 57.0082, 54.9365



60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561



56.1728, 57.0082, 40.5787

# Triad

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



60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561



46.0408, 57.0082, 56.6148



56.8199, 57.0082, 89.4479

# Complementary

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



60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561



57.1254, 65.2688, 90.4762

# 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.



52.2439, 57.0082, 90.0655



60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561



46.1922, 57.0082, 69.8006

# Square

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



60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561



47.9809, 57.0082, 46.4349



48.4070, 57.0082, 82.4609



60.9012, 57.0082, 80.8766



# Rectangle

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



60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561



53.0999, 57.0082, 40.2478



48.4070, 57.0082, 82.4609



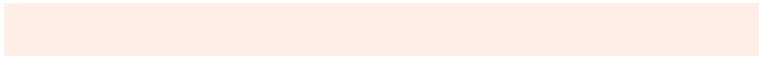
55.2839, 57.0082, 90.6313

# Sweetspot

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



60.4060, 57.0109, 45.3573



86.4953, 88.4545, 88.8958



62.3135, 51.6998, 74.1278



18.2353, 18.5550, 18.3837



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.



60.4060, 57.0109, 45.3573



66.5856, 60.9752, 44.2162



68.5163, 73.2314, 48.0607



16.1271, 16.4674, 16.4782



20.8366, 12.4713, 1.3090



1.8138, 1.1982, 0.1357



# Inverse Universe

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



57.1254, 65.2688, 90.4762



62.1366, 72.1261, 105.2545



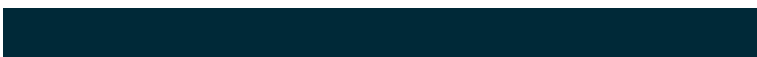
49.1652, 49.3485, 87.8228



15.8579, 17.1498, 20.1961



17.0014, 20.2271, 48.1360



1.4971, 1.8481, 4.0320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

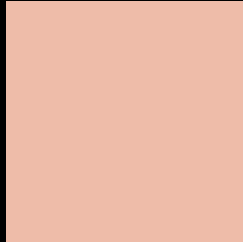
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

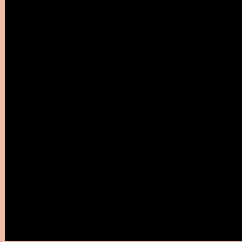
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.4045, 57.0082,

45.3561.

# 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

60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561

### Protanopia

54.0758, 57.3127, 48.2568

### Deuteranopia

58.2306, 57.1844, 45.0144



## Tritanopia

63.6092, 57.0590, 61.0870

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561

**Protanomaly**

56.1749, 57.0688, 47.0844

**Deuteranomaly**

58.9774, 57.2446, 44.9866

**Tritanomaly**

62.2538, 56.8110, 54.6982

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561

**Achromatopsia**

55.5167, 58.4078, 63.6061

**Achromatomaly**

56.6568, 57.4501, 56.2470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561 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(238, 188, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 188, 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(238, 188, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 188, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561 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(238, 188, 169) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 188, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 188, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 188, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 188, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 188,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.4045, 57.0082, 45.3561 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 188, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
188, 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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