

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.4422, 51.9810, 32.8838)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.4422, 51.9810, 32.8838)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.5727, 51.9926,  
32.8297)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFAA8F
RGB	255, 170, 143
RGB Percent	100%, 67%, 56%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3333, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.44, 0.00
HSL	14°, 100%, 78%
HSV	14°, 44%, 100%
XYZ	60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297
YIQ	192.3370, 59.3270, 9.6230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

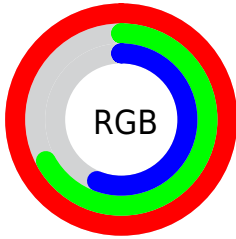
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 179, 143
Decimal	16755343
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	77.28, 28.22, 26.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	77, 38.860, 43.420
Yxy	51.9926, 0.4166, 0.3576
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294945423 (0xFFFFAA8F)
YUV	192.3370, -24.3231, 54.9555
Hunter-Lab	72.1059, 23.7640, 23.4795

# Details

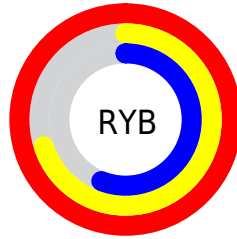
The XYZ color **60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **57.1200, 68.5438, 104.8275**, and the grayscale version is **50.4146, 53.0401, 57.7606**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.5144, 79.6839, 64.0657**, and **31.0580, 25.2310, 13.3584** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.4917, 44.5786, 22.6645**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.6294, 60.6553, 45.4872**.

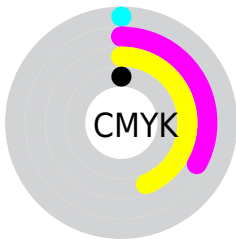
# Distribution



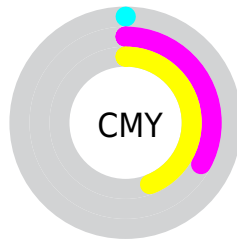
- Red (100%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (44%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297 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 60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.5727, 51.9926,  
32.8297


 60.5727, 51.9926,  
32.8297


416.5065,  
394.4080, 329.4901

 44.1316, 36.9992,  
21.7260

 104.7616, 93.1203,  
65.2225

 30.9724, 25.2069,  
13.4593


 133.2402,  
120.0234, 87.3487

 20.7295, 16.2312,  
7.6111


166.4620,  
151.6652, 113.9860

 13.0378, 9.6879,  
3.7630

204.7923,  
188.4300, 145.5532

 7.5317, 5.1925,  
1.4962

248.5966,  
230.7023, 182.4686

 3.8461, 2.3607,  
0.2151

298.2401,

 1.6154, 0.8055,

278.8665, 225.1509

0.0000

354.0883,  
333.3070, 274.0185

■ 0.4024, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.5727, 51.9926,  
32.8297

■ 60.5727, 51.9926,  
32.8297

■ 55.4917, 44.5786,  
22.6645

■ 66.6294, 60.6553,  
45.4872

■ 51.3290, 38.3471,  
14.8220

■ 73.7070, 70.6136,  
60.7849

■ 48.0271, 33.2371,  
9.1162

■ 81.8525, 81.9213,  
78.8629

■ 45.5197, 29.1789,  
5.3309

■ 91.1087, 94.6267,  
99.8503

■ 43.7288, 26.0939, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
3.2028 108.9000

■ 42.9348, 24.6496,  
2.4949

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.7065, 51.9926, 47.6107



60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297



53.6199, 51.9926, 25.6855

# Triad

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



60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297



36.9170, 51.9926, 45.6901



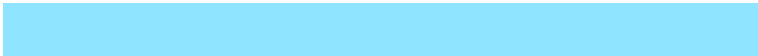
52.8183, 51.9926, 106.6444

# Complementary

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



60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297



57.1200, 68.5438, 104.8275

# 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.



45.4404, 51.9926, 105.7538



60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297



36.7490, 51.9926, 66.6798

# Square

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



60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297



40.2082, 51.9926, 31.7297



39.7234, 51.9926, 89.7620



59.9352, 51.9926, 91.9548



# Rectangle

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



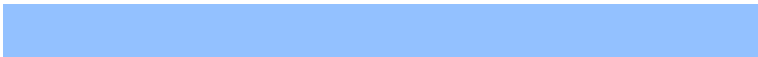
60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297



48.5674, 51.9926, 24.7332



39.7234, 51.9926, 89.7620



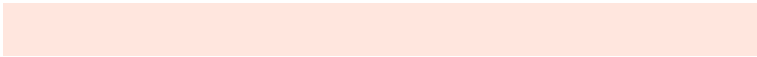
50.2773, 51.9926, 108.2502

# Sweetspot

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



60.5740, 51.9952, 32.8307



82.6579, 83.0322, 80.6722



65.1870, 46.5551, 79.5817



17.2824, 17.2067, 16.3479



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.



60.5740, 51.9952, 32.8307



55.9204, 45.2111, 23.5009



73.1594, 77.1660, 37.0258



18.3650, 18.6981, 18.7855



22.5303, 13.0717, 1.3356



2.2742, 1.4339, 0.1569



# Inverse Universe

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



57.1200, 68.5438, 104.8275



52.0059, 63.6644, 104.1552



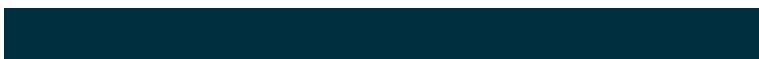
44.2962, 42.8963, 100.5529



18.1620, 19.6955, 23.0943



19.5777, 24.0649, 53.0477



1.9908, 2.5123, 5.1933



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297 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 60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297 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 60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.5727, 51.9926,



# 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

60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297

### Protanopia

49.0092, 52.2580, 37.6407

### Deuteranopia

53.0311, 51.9292, 32.0392



## Tritanopia

63.0946, 52.1118, 48.8526

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297

## Protanomaly

52.4825, 51.5665, 35.6210

## Deuteranomaly

55.6532, 51.7684, 32.2584

## Tritanomaly

62.0342, 51.9819, 42.3613

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297

## Achromatopsia

50.1023, 52.7115, 57.4028

## Achromatomaly

52.8048, 51.7840, 47.2566

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297 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, 170, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 170, 143)  
}
```

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, 170, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 170, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297 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, 170, 143) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 170, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 170, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 170, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 170, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 170,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.5727, 51.9926, 32.8297 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 170, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
170, 143) }
```

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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