

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.4817, 59.0134, 46.1348)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.4817, 59.0134, 46.1348)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.4792, 58.9783,  
46.2266)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EAC2AA
RGB	234, 194, 170
RGB Percent	92%, 76%, 67%
CMY	0.0824, 0.2392, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.27, 0.08
HSL	23°, 60%, 79%
HSV	23°, 27%, 92%
XYZ	60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266
YIQ	203.2240, 31.5440, 1.0160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

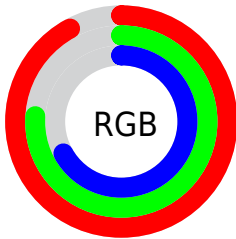
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	234, 208, 170
Decimal	15385258
CIE Lab	81.28, 10.75, 17.41
CIE LCh	81, 20.458, 58.307
Yxy	58.9783, 0.3650, 0.3560
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293575338 (0xFFEAC2AA)
YUV	203.2240, -16.3794, 26.9906
Hunter-Lab	76.7973, 6.1764, 18.0697

# Details

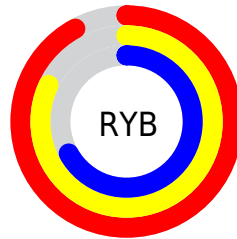
The XYZ color **60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **54.4749, 60.5780, 86.6638**, and the grayscale version is **56.9926, 59.9607, 65.2972**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.3278, 95.6906, 84.9962**, and **30.7796, 29.4113, 21.1942** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.3639, 51.9804, 34.5554**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.3119, 66.7799, 60.0821**.

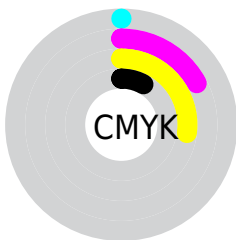
# Distribution



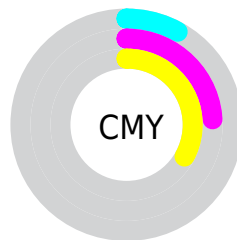
- Red (92%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (8%)




- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266 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 60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 60.4792, 58.9783,  
46.2266

 60.4792, 58.9783,  
46.2266

416.1683,  
420.8215, 388.0229

 44.0559, 42.5957,  
32.0747


 104.6269,  
103.3461, 85.8959

 30.9126, 29.5680,  
21.1533

133.0820,  
132.1001, 112.2503

 20.6838, 19.5109,  
13.0438


166.2785,  
165.7466, 143.5094

 13.0042, 12.0400,  
7.3276

204.5817,  
204.6701, 180.0917

 7.5085, 6.7709,  
3.5863

248.3569,  
249.2549, 222.4156

 3.8312, 3.3193,  
1.4012

297.9695,

 1.6071, 1.3006,

299.8855, 270.8998

0.1427

353.7848,  
356.9462, 325.9627

■ 0.3970, 0.1417,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.4792, 58.9783,  
46.2266

■ 60.4792, 58.9783,  
46.2266

■ 55.3639, 51.9804,  
34.5554

■ 66.3119, 66.7799,  
60.0821

■ 50.9313, 45.7511,  
24.9516

■ 72.8856, 75.4023,  
76.2231

■ 47.1505, 40.2649,  
17.2931

■ 80.2284, 84.8725,  
94.7488

■ 43.9860, 35.4912,  
11.4431

■ 86.9491, 94.6472,  
108.2938

41.3984, 31.3974,  
7.2467

87.7418, 96.2325,  
108.5580

39.3426, 27.9472,  
4.5225

37.7621, 25.0986,  
3.0323

37.4025, 24.4338,  
2.7449

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.5956, 58.9783, 53.7068



60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266



56.2999, 58.9783, 43.4766

# Triad

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



60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266



48.2492, 58.9783, 63.5254



60.0385, 58.9783, 87.2070

# Complementary

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



60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266



54.4749, 60.5780, 86.6638

# 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.



55.8150, 58.9783, 90.6854



60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266



49.1392, 58.9783, 76.0168

# Square

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



60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266



49.3616, 58.9783, 52.6462



51.8560, 58.9783, 86.3582



63.3323, 58.9783, 77.3708



# Rectangle

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



60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266



53.5192, 58.9783, 44.3920



51.8560, 58.9783, 86.3582



58.6740, 58.9783, 89.2095

# Sweetspot

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



60.4808, 58.9810, 46.2278



88.0047, 90.8891, 91.1996



60.0064, 50.9224, 67.9886



18.5675, 19.1033, 18.8530



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.



60.4808, 58.9810, 46.2278



69.7938, 66.6294, 47.6354



68.2394, 74.4982, 48.8140



15.5284, 15.9797, 15.7847



21.1293, 13.9528, 1.5795



1.7489, 1.2752, 0.1540

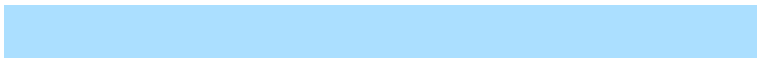


# Inverse Universe

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



54.4749, 60.5780, 86.6638



61.3167, 68.8706, 104.6694



47.4563, 46.5408, 84.3242



15.0155, 16.1174, 19.2418



14.2667, 15.1804, 45.9211



1.2122, 1.3758, 3.6365



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

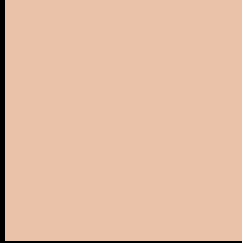
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

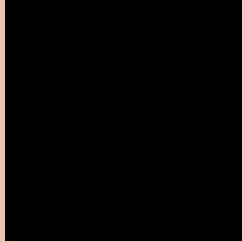
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.4792, 58.9783,



# 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

60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266

### Protanopia

55.9119, 59.2941, 48.5424

### Deuteranopia

60.1518, 58.8095, 46.2112



## Tritanopia

64.3566, 58.9320, 65.1098

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266

## Protanomaly

57.4814, 59.0796, 47.9091

## Deuteranomaly

60.1518, 58.8095, 46.2112

## Tritanomaly

63.0703, 59.0719, 57.9470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266

## Achromatopsia

56.7640, 59.7202, 65.0353

## Achromatomaly

57.7898, 59.3663, 57.7032

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266 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(234, 194, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 194, 170)  
}
```

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(234, 194, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 194, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266 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(234, 194, 170) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 194, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 194, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 194, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 194, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 194,  
170) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.4792, 58.9783, 46.2266 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 194, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
194, 170) }
```

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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