

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.5620, 57.2963, 47.2723)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.5620, 57.2963, 47.2723)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.6655, 57.4168,  
47.4203)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDBDAD
RGB	237, 189, 173
RGB Percent	93%, 74%, 68%
CMY	0.0706, 0.2588, 0.3216
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.27, 0.07
HSL	15°, 64%, 80%
HSV	15°, 27%, 93%
XYZ	60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203
YIQ	201.5280, 33.7440, 5.2000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

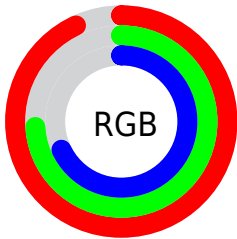
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 194, 173
Decimal	15580589
CIE Lab	80.41, 14.92, 14.63
CIE LCh	80, 20.898, 44.433
Yxy	57.4168, 0.3666, 0.3469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293770669 (0xFFEDBDAD)
YUV	201.5280, -14.0643, 31.1089
Hunter-Lab	75.7739, 10.3050, 15.9372

# Details

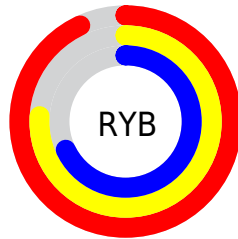
The XYZ color **60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **58.3755, 66.7098, 89.9207**, and the grayscale version is **55.9164, 58.8284, 64.0641**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.8960, 92.1663, 86.5560**, and **31.0777, 28.6921, 21.9893** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.9810, 49.3979, 35.1970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.2284, 66.5408, 61.9445**.

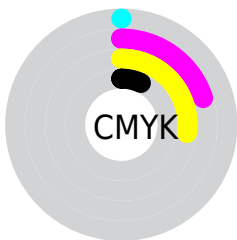
# Distribution



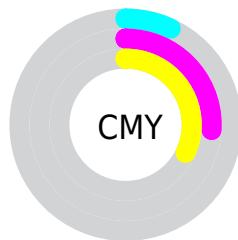
- Red (93%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (32%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203 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 60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 60.6655, 57.4168,  
47.4203

 60.6655, 57.4168,  
47.4203


416.8420,  
415.0093, 392.9319

 44.2068, 41.3400,  
33.0113


 104.8953,  
101.0731, 87.6972

 31.0317, 28.5848,  
21.8639

133.3971,  
129.4214, 114.4022

 20.7749, 18.7670,  
13.5596


166.6440,  
162.6289, 146.0430

 13.0711, 11.5020,  
7.6798

205.0013,  
201.0801, 183.0380

 7.5549, 6.4056,  
3.8059

248.8344,  
245.1593, 225.8059

 3.8609, 3.0932,  
1.5195

298.5087,

 1.6237, 1.1806,

295.2510, 274.7651

0.2324

354.3894,  
351.7395, 330.3343

■ 0.4078, 0.0458,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.6655, 57.4168,  
47.4203

■ 60.6655, 57.4168,  
47.4203

■ 54.9810, 49.3979,  
35.1970

■ 67.2284, 66.5408,  
61.9445

■ 50.1319, 42.4337,  
25.1524

■ 74.7011, 76.8020,  
78.8764

■ 46.0786, 36.4818,  
17.1578

■ 83.1190, 88.2409,  
98.3202

■ 42.7757, 31.4938,  
11.0700

■ 88.7352, 96.7446,  
108.6045

■ 40.1734, 27.4167,  
6.7266

■ 38.2149, 24.1924,  
3.9381

■ 36.8311, 21.7541,  
2.4617

■ 36.5029, 21.1600,  
2.1604

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.9407, 57.4168, 56.8222



60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203



56.8123, 57.4168, 42.4430

# Triad

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



60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203



47.0199, 57.4168, 56.4006



56.6509, 57.4168, 88.2447

# Complementary

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



60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203



58.3755, 66.7098, 89.9207

# 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.



52.3932, 57.4168, 88.0929



60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203



46.9818, 57.4168, 68.5804

# Square

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



60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203



49.0097, 57.4168, 47.1466



48.9026, 57.4168, 80.5197



60.5420, 57.4168, 80.9106



# Rectangle

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



60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203



53.9390, 57.4168, 41.8324



48.9026, 57.4168, 80.5197



55.2118, 57.4168, 89.0951

# Sweetspot

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



60.6670, 57.4195, 47.4215



87.2499, 89.3796, 90.9480



62.9203, 53.1128, 75.3427



18.3784, 18.7249, 18.7900



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.



60.6670, 57.4195, 47.4215



68.0702, 62.7898, 48.2704



68.3249, 72.7351, 49.9741



15.3715, 15.6660, 15.7324



20.0167, 11.7276, 1.2087



1.6463, 1.0698, 0.1197

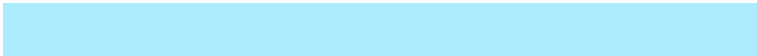


# Inverse Universe

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



58.3755, 66.7098, 89.9207



64.9645, 75.3345, 105.7248



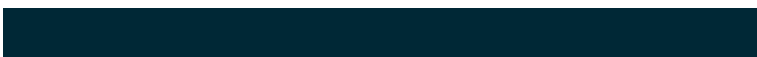
50.7179, 51.3946, 87.3682



15.1802, 16.4468, 19.2967



17.1181, 20.8832, 46.8716



1.4195, 1.7904, 3.7056



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

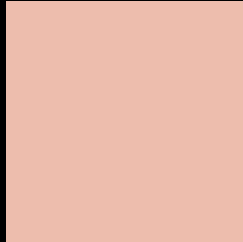
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

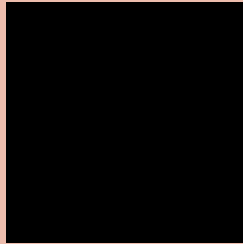
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.6655, 57.4168,



# 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

60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203

### Protanopia

54.4717, 57.4711, 50.3415

### Deuteranopia

58.6091, 57.3358, 47.0076



## Tritanopia

63.5929, 57.3467, 61.7501

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203

## Protanomaly

56.5650, 57.2249, 49.1385

## Deuteranomaly

59.3559, 57.3960, 46.9799

## Tritanomaly

62.4498, 57.1862, 56.4618

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203

## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184

## Achromatomaly

57.3946, 58.1412, 57.4876

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203 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(237, 189, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 189, 173)  
}
```

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(237, 189, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 189, 173) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203 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(237, 189, 173) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 189, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 189, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 189, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 189, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 189,  
173) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.6655, 57.4168, 47.4203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 189, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
189, 173) }
```

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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