

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.6034, 47.2313, 47.7081)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.6034, 47.2313, 47.7081)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.5670, 47.2168,  
47.5165)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF99B1
RGB	255, 153, 177
RGB Percent	100%, 60%, 69%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4000, 0.3059
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.31, 0.00
HSL	346°, 100%, 80%
HSV	346°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165
YIQ	186.2340, 53.0880, 29.0880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

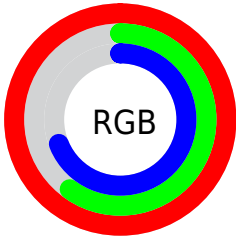
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 153, 177
Decimal	16751025
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	74.33, 40.92, 4.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	74, 41.118, 5.633
Yxy	47.2168, 0.3900, 0.3040
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294941105 (0xFFFF99B1)
YUV	186.2340, -4.5524, 60.3078
Hunter-Lab	68.7145, 37.0849, 7.1007

# Details

The XYZ color **60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **63.3228, 84.0628, 88.4939**, and the grayscale version is **46.8084, 49.2461, 53.6290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.7484, 72.7441, 86.9813**, and **31.0238, 22.3308, 22.0772** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.0236, 39.0215, 36.7544**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.2825, 57.3113, 60.0407**.

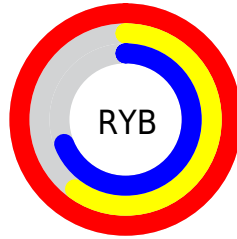
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (60%)

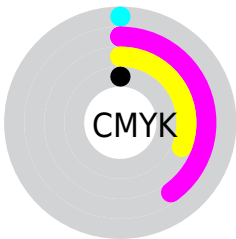
Blue (69%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (69%)

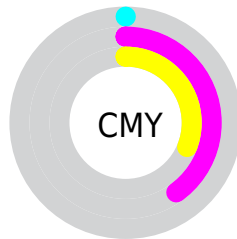


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)


Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165 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 60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 60.5670, 47.2168,  
47.5165


 60.5670, 47.2168,  
47.5165


416.4859,  
375.6792, 393.3257

 44.1270, 33.2071,  
33.0869


 104.7534, 86.0371,  
87.8421

 30.9687, 22.2851,  
21.9214


 133.2305,  
111.6166, 114.5752

 20.7267, 14.0666,  
13.6014


166.4508,  
141.8213, 146.2465

 13.0357, 8.1670,  
7.7084

204.7795,  
177.0358, 183.2747

 7.5303, 4.2020,  
3.8238

248.5820,  
217.6445, 226.0781

 3.8452, 1.7872,  
1.5292

298.2236,

 1.6149, 0.4792,

264.0317, 275.0754

0.2395

354.0698,  
316.5818, 330.6851

■ 0.4021, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.5670, 47.2168,  
47.5165

■ 60.5670, 47.2168,  
47.5165

■ 55.0236, 39.0215,  
36.7544

■ 67.2825, 57.3113,  
60.0407

■ 50.5794, 32.5990,  
27.6708

■ 75.2296, 69.4070,  
74.3998

■ 47.1592, 27.8189,  
20.1791

■ 84.4682, 83.6069,  
90.6655

■ 44.6761, 24.5290,  
14.1835

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.0280, 22.5489,  
9.5766

■ 42.0555, 21.5863,  
6.2242

■ 42.0553, 21.5861,  
6.2235

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.1159, 47.2168, 70.1075



60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165



57.4545, 47.2168, 31.1495

# Triad

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



60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165



37.0938, 47.2168, 24.9091



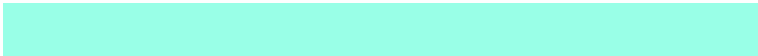
39.2639, 47.2168, 98.1402

# Complementary

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



60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165



63.3228, 84.0628, 88.4939

# 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.



34.2856, 47.2168, 78.9708



60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165



33.1323, 47.2168, 36.3745

# Square

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



60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165



43.4968, 47.2168, 20.6022



32.1635, 47.2168, 55.5128



46.2884, 47.2168, 103.5144



# Rectangle

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



60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165



53.3922, 47.2168, 24.5918



32.1635, 47.2168, 55.5128



37.3211, 47.2168, 92.8806

# Sweetspot

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



60.5683, 47.2191, 47.5174



82.5118, 80.5900, 87.2520



61.9158, 46.7454, 100.3672



17.3940, 16.8385, 18.2080



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.



60.5683, 47.2191, 47.5174



56.0408, 40.5129, 38.7672



63.0114, 55.6023, 37.5512



18.1845, 18.0571, 19.5885



22.0223, 11.2982, 3.5019



2.1843, 1.1161, 0.5521



# Inverse Universe

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



60.5683, 47.2191, 47.5174



56.0408, 40.5129, 38.7672



59.3465, 70.3097, 105.0510



18.1845, 18.0571, 19.5885



22.0223, 11.2982, 3.5019

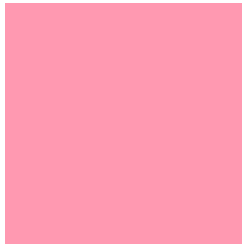


2.1843, 1.1161, 0.5521



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

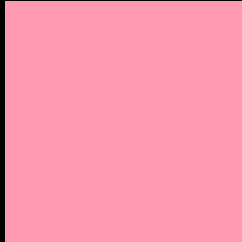
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

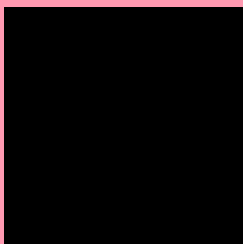
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.5670, 47.2168,

47.5165.

# 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

60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165

### Protanopia

45.9940, 47.4182, 57.7674

### Deuteranopia

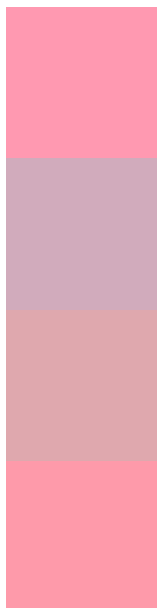
48.4418, 47.4405, 46.1389



## Tritanopia

59.4773, 47.2667, 42.0650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165

## Protanomaly

49.9345, 46.3120, 53.8842

## Deuteranomaly

52.0740, 46.7492, 46.3233

## Tritanomaly

59.6844, 47.0843, 43.9727

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165

## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722

## Achromatomaly

50.5473, 47.5399, 51.3117

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165 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, 153, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 153, 177)  
}
```

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, 153, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 153, 177) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165 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, 153, 177) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 153, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 153, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 153, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153,  
177) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.5670, 47.2168, 47.5165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 153, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
153, 177) }
```

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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