

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.8681, 56.1221, 53.5255)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.8681, 56.1221, 53.5255)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(61.0310, 56.2052,  
53.5310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EDB9B9
RGB	237, 185, 185
RGB Percent	93%, 73%, 73%
CMY	0.0706, 0.2745, 0.2745
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.22, 0.07
HSL	0°, 59%, 83%
HSV	0°, 22%, 93%
XYZ	61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310
YIQ	200.5480, 30.9920, 11.0240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

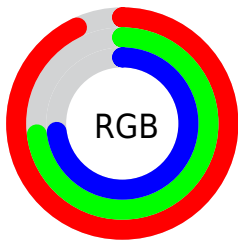
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 185, 185
Decimal	15579577
CIE Lab	79.73, 18.73, 7.20
CIE LCh	80, 20.067, 21.034
Yxy	56.2052, 0.3574, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293769657 (0xFFEDB9B9)
YUV	200.5480, -7.6652, 31.9684
Hunter-Lab	74.9701, 14.1139, 10.1442

# Details

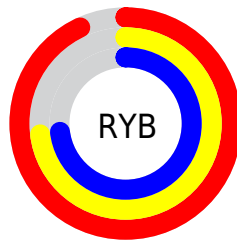
The XYZ color **61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **65.5772, 76.9952, 91.5266**, and the grayscale version is **55.2714, 58.1498, 63.3252**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.5725, 90.5215, 96.0232**, and **31.2385, 27.8718, 25.5631** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.1836, 46.1859, 39.9167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.1248, 68.0490, 69.6195**.

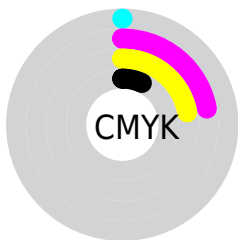
# Distribution



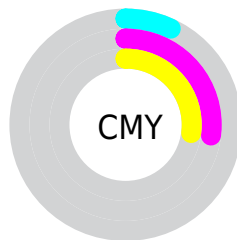
- Red (93%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310 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 61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.0310, 56.2052,  
53.5310

 61.0310, 56.2052,  
53.5310


418.1618,  
410.4644, 417.4430

 44.5028, 40.3675,  
37.8362


 105.4217, 99.3045,  
96.8347

 31.2656, 27.8252,  
25.5547


134.0149,  
127.3349, 125.2807

 20.9540, 18.1939,  
16.2681


167.3605,  
160.1983, 158.8142

 13.2027, 11.0893,  
9.5576

205.8238,  
198.2792, 197.8538

 7.6462, 6.1269,  
5.0049

249.7703,  
241.9618, 242.8179

 3.9193, 2.9224,  
2.1914

299.5652,

 1.6566, 1.0914,

291.6306, 294.1251

0.6694

355.5739,  
347.6700, 352.1939

■ 0.4289, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.0310, 56.2052,  
53.5310

■ 61.0310, 56.2052,  
53.5310

■ 54.1836, 46.1859,  
39.9167

■ 69.1248, 68.0490,  
69.6195

■ 48.5164, 37.8932,  
28.6507

■ 78.5178, 81.7935,  
88.2927

■ 43.9642, 31.2319,  
19.6013

■ 88.7353, 96.7446,  
108.6045

■ 40.4535, 26.0946,  
12.6224

■ 37.9019, 22.3608,  
7.5505

■ 36.2149, 19.8921,  
4.1972

■ 35.2786, 18.5218,  
2.3363

■ 34.9255, 18.0051,  
1.6345

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.4956, 56.2052, 64.7429



61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310



58.4740, 56.2052, 45.4319

# Triad

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



61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310



47.5878, 56.2052, 48.2071



52.2159, 56.2052, 85.9997

# Complementary

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



61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310



65.5772, 76.9952, 91.5266

# 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.



48.6685, 56.2052, 80.2450



61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310



46.0867, 56.2052, 57.7847

# Square

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



61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310



50.6725, 56.2052, 42.6391



46.4721, 56.2052, 69.5640



56.2678, 56.2052, 84.4849



# Rectangle

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



61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310



55.9946, 56.2052, 42.4229



46.4721, 56.2052, 69.5640



50.9281, 56.2052, 84.8270

# Sweetspot

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



61.0325, 56.2078, 53.5322



86.8761, 88.0393, 92.6501



67.5607, 58.8176, 87.9134



18.4520, 18.6347, 19.5466



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.



61.0325, 56.2078, 53.5322



68.5271, 61.1897, 56.1726



66.9769, 68.0965, 55.5136



15.0656, 15.0543, 15.6304



19.0679, 9.8301, 0.8924



1.4973, 0.7720, 0.0701

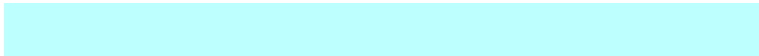


# Inverse Universe

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



65.5772, 76.9952, 91.5266



74.7202, 89.5170, 107.9481



58.5886, 63.0180, 89.1970



15.5176, 17.1217, 19.4092



24.8767, 36.4003, 49.4578

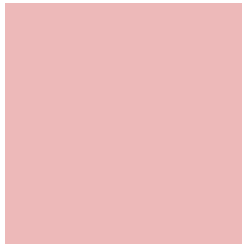


1.9535, 2.8584, 3.8836



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

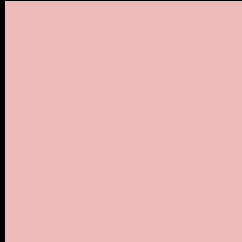
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

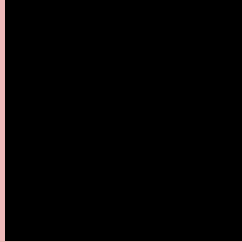
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.0310, 56.2052,



# 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

61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310

### Protanopia

54.1093, 56.4348, 57.9103

### Deuteranopia

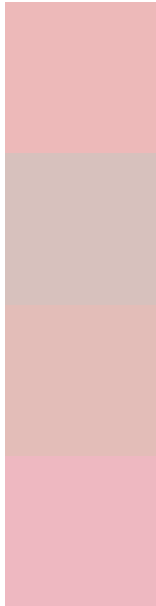
57.4067, 56.2519, 53.1794



## Tritanopia

62.2714, 56.0753, 60.3649

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310

**Protanomaly**

56.2796, 56.2611, 56.0373

**Deuteranomaly**

58.5279, 56.1868, 53.1078

**Tritanomaly**

62.0260, 56.3084, 58.0516

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310

**Achromatopsia**

55.5167, 58.4078, 63.6061

**Achromatomaly**

57.0970, 57.2665, 59.6740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310 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, 185, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 185, 185)  
}
```

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, 185, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 185, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310 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, 185, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 185, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 185, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 185, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 185, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 185,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.0310, 56.2052, 53.5310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 185, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
185, 185) }
```

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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