

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.9473, 50.4312, 40.0785)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.9473, 50.4312, 40.0785)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(60.9485, 50.3841,  
40.2310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA4A1
RGB	255, 164, 161
RGB Percent	100%, 64%, 63%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3568, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.37, 0.00
HSL	2°, 100%, 82%
HSV	2°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310
YIQ	190.8670, 55.1990, 18.3590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

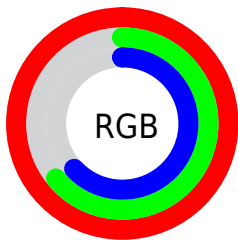
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 164, 161
Decimal	16753825
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.30, 33.30, 15.63
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 36.788, 25.143
Yxy	50.3841, 0.4021, 0.3324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294943905 (0xFFFFA4A1)
YUV	190.8670, -14.7244, 56.2446
Hunter-Lab	70.9818, 29.0510, 16.0829

# Details

The XYZ color **60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **67.5569, 84.4147, 107.3408**, and the grayscale version is **49.5056, 52.0837, 56.7192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.2279, 77.4043, 75.7305**, and **31.2639, 24.2304, 17.7810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.9279, 41.5820, 28.2383**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.2876, 61.0891, 54.9265**.

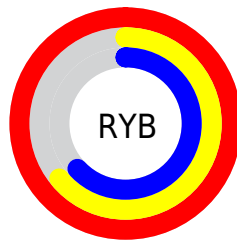
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (64%)

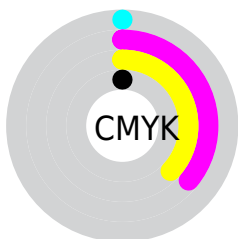
Blue (63%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (63%)

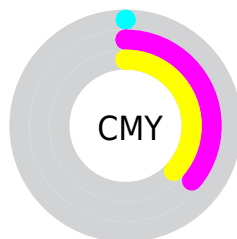


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (37%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310 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 60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.9485, 50.3841,  
40.2310


 60.9485, 50.3841,  
40.2310


417.8641,  
388.1661, 362.6772

 44.4360, 35.7187,  
27.4035

 105.3029, 90.7437,  
76.7561

 31.2128, 24.2170,  
17.6414


 133.8755,  
117.2067, 101.2908

 20.9136, 15.4947,  
10.5261


167.1988,  
148.3710, 130.5650

 13.1729, 9.1673,  
5.6390

205.6383,  
184.6210, 164.9972

 7.6256, 4.8505,  
2.5616

249.5592,  
226.3412, 205.0060

 3.9061, 2.1598,  
0.8725

299.3269,

 1.6491, 0.6979,

273.9158, 251.0099

0.0000

355.3067,  
327.7293, 303.4275

■ 0.4241, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.9485, 50.3841,  
40.2310

■ 60.9485, 50.3841,  
40.2310

■ 54.9279, 41.5820,  
28.2383

■ 68.2876, 61.0891,  
54.9265

■ 50.1440, 34.5647,  
18.7810

■ 77.0128, 73.7914,  
72.4724

■ 46.5121, 29.2123,  
11.6779

■ 87.1917, 88.5882,  
93.0090

■ 43.9352, 25.3872,  
6.7224

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 42.3002, 22.9298,  
3.6724

■ 41.4676, 21.6451,  
2.2221

■ 41.3285, 21.4370,  
1.9595

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.3818, 50.3841, 58.1442



60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310



55.8890, 50.3841, 29.1885

# Triad

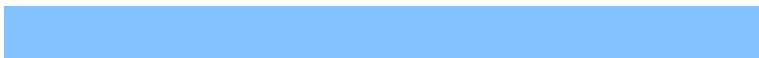
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310



37.7941, 50.3841, 35.8625



46.7727, 50.3841, 102.1691

# Complementary

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



60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310



67.5569, 84.4147, 107.3408

# 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.



40.6906, 50.3841, 92.3744



60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310



35.8343, 50.3841, 51.7013

# Square

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



60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310



42.4633, 50.3841, 27.1243



36.8418, 50.3841, 72.6636



53.7573, 50.3841, 97.0087



# Rectangle

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



60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310



51.3760, 50.3841, 25.6915



36.8418, 50.3841, 72.6636



44.5626, 50.3841, 100.4603

# Sweetspot

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



60.9498, 50.3865, 40.2320



82.7995, 82.2058, 84.1402



71.7839, 53.8697, 99.9053



17.4264, 17.1650, 17.4120



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.



60.9498, 50.3865, 40.2320



56.5215, 43.9145, 31.4046



70.6130, 69.7131, 43.4531



18.0559, 18.0800, 18.6825



21.6152, 11.2415, 1.0306



2.1203, 1.1259, 0.1056



# Inverse Universe

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



67.5569, 84.4147, 107.3408



63.9694, 82.2943, 107.1206



54.9241, 59.1491, 103.1298



18.5021, 20.3759, 23.2077



26.8088, 38.5272, 55.4581



2.6253, 3.7813, 5.4048



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

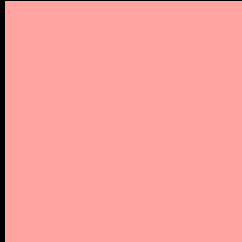
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310 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 60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.9485, 50.3841,

40.2310.

# 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

60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310

### Protanopia

48.2910, 50.7193, 46.7798

### Deuteranopia

51.6089, 50.4218, 39.3601



## Tritanopia

61.9772, 50.5104, 46.5273

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310

## Protanomaly

51.8968, 49.8565, 44.4241

## Deuteranomaly

54.5430, 50.1521, 39.6065

## Tritanomaly

61.4986, 50.3190, 44.0073

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310

## Achromatopsia

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Achromatomaly

52.4936, 50.6392, 50.1876

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310 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, 164, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 164, 161)  
}
```

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, 164, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 164, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310 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, 164, 161) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 164, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 164, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 164, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 164, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 164,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.9485, 50.3841, 40.2310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 164, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
164, 161) }
```

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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