

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.2676, 54.0758, 49.6288)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.2676, 54.0758, 49.6288)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339)</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(61.1671, 53.9321,  
49.8339)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F4B1B3
RGB	244, 177, 179
RGB Percent	96%, 69%, 70%
CMY	0.0431, 0.3059, 0.2980
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.27, 0.04
HSL	358°, 75%, 83%
HSV	358°, 27%, 96%
XYZ	61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339
YIQ	197.2610, 39.2900, 14.8260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

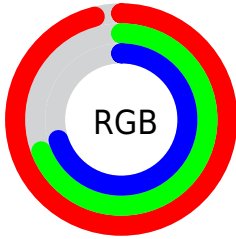
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	244, 177, 179
Decimal	16036275
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	78.42, 24.69, 8.67
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	78, 26.167, 19.344
Yxy	53.9321, 0.3709, 0.3270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294226355 (0xFFFF4B1B3)
YUV	197.2610, -9.0027, 40.9901
Hunter-Lab	73.4385, 20.1558, 11.1739

# Details

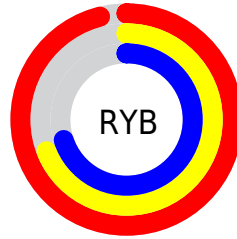
The XYZ color **61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **66.5115, 80.4606, 96.0336**, and the grayscale version is **53.2660, 56.0400, 61.0275**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.3743, 85.5360, 90.6076**, and **31.2232, 26.3608, 23.1812** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.5792, 44.2645, 36.8222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.0306, 65.4924, 65.2999**.

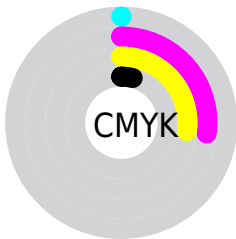
# Distribution



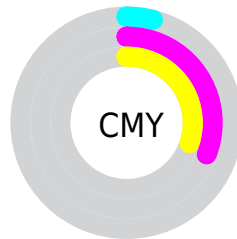
- Red (96%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339 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 61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 61.1671, 53.9321,  
49.8339

 61.1671, 53.9321,  
49.8339


418.6526,  
401.8510, 402.7325

 44.6131, 38.5474,  
34.9112


 105.6176, 95.9745,  
91.3225

 31.3528, 26.4078,  
23.3115


134.2448,  
123.4011, 118.7255

 21.0208, 17.1290,  
14.6162


167.6271,  
155.6103, 151.1256

 13.2517, 10.3265,  
8.4069

206.1298,  
192.9866, 188.9414

 7.6803, 5.6160,  
4.2649

250.1184,  
235.9145, 232.5915

 3.9411, 2.6130,  
1.7718

299.9581,

 1.6689, 0.9332,

284.7782, 282.4943

0.4092

356.0144,  
339.9623, 339.0685

■ 0.4367, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.1671, 53.9321,  
49.8339

■ 61.1671, 53.9321,  
49.8339

■ 54.5792, 44.2645,  
36.8222

■ 69.0306, 65.4924,  
65.2999

■ 49.1957, 36.3818,  
26.1355

■ 78.2274, 79.0307,  
83.3336

■ 44.9450, 30.1771,  
17.6380

■ 88.8168, 94.6362,  
104.0456

■ 41.7461, 25.5288,  
11.1781

■ 91.1184, 97.9732,  
108.7160

■ 39.5073, 22.2991,  
6.5853

■ 38.1215, 20.3260,  
3.6611

■ 37.4503, 19.3977,  
2.1608

■ 37.3482, 19.2491,  
1.9556

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.6043, 53.9321, 64.1158



61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339



57.9760, 53.9321, 39.7543

# Triad

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



61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339



44.1200, 53.9321, 42.1392



49.4543, 53.9321, 91.1776

# Complementary

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



61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339



66.5115, 80.4606, 96.0336

# 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.



45.0854, 53.9321, 82.9303



61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339



42.1453, 53.9321, 53.6412

# Square

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



61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339



48.0550, 53.9321, 35.8527



42.4864, 53.9321, 68.6106



54.6061, 53.9321, 89.6968



# Rectangle

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



61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339



54.8282, 53.9321, 36.0124



42.4864, 53.9321, 68.6106



47.8517, 53.9321, 89.4032

# Sweetspot

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



61.1686, 53.9346, 49.8350



85.8593, 86.4580, 90.9173



68.5907, 56.8145, 92.9395



18.0313, 17.9958, 18.7820



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.



61.1686, 53.9346, 49.8350



63.3519, 53.3601, 46.6765



67.8666, 67.6514, 51.0793



16.5191, 16.4905, 17.2144



20.3165, 10.4700, 1.1093



1.7925, 0.9230, 0.1338



# Inverse Universe

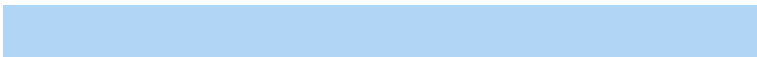
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



61.1686, 53.9346, 49.8350



63.3519, 53.3601, 46.6765



58.1901, 63.3355, 94.7463



16.5191, 16.4905, 17.2144



20.3165, 10.4700, 1.1093



1.7925, 0.9230, 0.1338



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

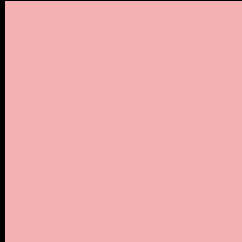
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339 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 61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1671, 53.9321,

49.8339.

# 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

61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339

### Protanopia

51.9221, 54.3565, 55.3322

### Deuteranopia

55.2213, 53.9306, 49.0941



## Tritanopia

62.1715, 53.7465, 55.2414

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339

## Protanomaly

54.7645, 53.9163, 53.4194

## Deuteranomaly

57.2825, 53.7393, 49.4731

## Tritanomaly

61.9385, 53.9659, 53.0509

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339

## Achromatopsia

53.0703, 55.8340, 60.8033

## Achromatomaly

55.4393, 54.8408, 56.3786

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339 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(244, 177, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(244, 177, 179)  
}
```

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(244, 177, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(244, 177, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339 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(244, 177, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(244, 177, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(244, 177, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(244, 177, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 177, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 177,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.1671, 53.9321, 49.8339 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(244, 177, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(244,  
177, 179) }
```

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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