

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.3207, 58.1700, 44.9407)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.3207, 58.1700, 44.9407)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.4165, 58.1793,  
45.0385)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0BEA8
RGB	240, 190, 168
RGB Percent	94%, 75%, 66%
CMY	0.0588, 0.2549, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.30, 0.06
HSL	18°, 71%, 80%
HSV	18°, 30%, 94%
XYZ	61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385
YIQ	202.4420, 36.8620, 3.7580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

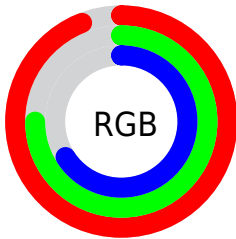
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 200, 168
Decimal	15777448
CIE Lab	80.84, 14.86, 17.94
CIE LCh	81, 23.299, 50.372
Yxy	58.1793, 0.3730, 0.3534
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293967528 (0xFFFF0BEA8)
YUV	202.4420, -16.9799, 32.9384
Hunter-Lab	76.2754, 10.2454, 18.3836

# Details

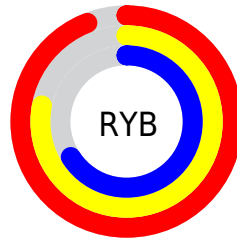
The XYZ color **61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **56.9473, 64.7569, 91.9361**, and the grayscale version is **56.5031, 59.4456, 64.7363**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.5151, 92.4992, 83.0536**, and **31.6265, 29.2196, 20.4960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.9784, 50.5570, 33.1942**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.6831, 66.7975, 59.1960**.

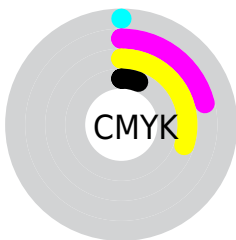
# Distribution



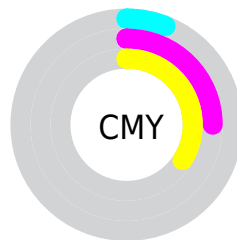
- Red (94%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385 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 61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.4165, 58.1793,  
45.0385


 61.4165, 58.1793,  
45.0385


419.5510,  
417.8537, 383.0941

 44.8152, 41.9528,  
31.1446


 105.9765,  
102.1839, 84.0972

 31.5125, 29.0643,  
20.4496

 134.6658,  
130.7308, 110.0992

 21.1432, 19.1295,  
12.5350


168.1153,  
164.1533, 140.9741

 13.3418, 11.7639,  
6.9822

206.6902,  
202.8359, 177.1407

 7.7429, 6.5831,  
3.3727

250.7558,  
247.1628, 219.0175

 3.9813, 3.2028,  
1.2879

300.6776,

 1.6916, 1.2385,

297.5184, 267.0230

0.0519

356.8209,  
354.2873, 321.5757

■ 0.4510, 0.0928,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.4165, 58.1793,  
45.0385

■ 61.4165, 58.1793,  
45.0385

■ 55.9784, 50.5570,  
33.1942

■ 67.6831, 66.7975,  
59.1960

■ 51.3277, 43.8858,  
23.5353

■ 74.8077, 76.4384,  
75.7781

■ 47.4263, 38.1292,  
15.9267

■ 82.8241, 87.1375,  
94.8932

■ 44.2309, 33.2451,  
10.2168

■ 89.7453, 97.2653,  
108.6517

■ 41.6932, 29.1876,  
6.2328

■ 39.7576, 25.9062,  
3.7692

■ 38.3409, 23.3366,  
2.4837

■ 38.3408, 23.3365,  
2.4836

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.4407, 58.1793, 54.5568



61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385



56.8610, 58.1793, 40.6334

# Triad

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



61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385



46.6614, 58.1793, 59.0145



58.5842, 58.1793, 91.6027

# Complementary

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



61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385



56.9473, 64.7569, 91.9361

# 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.



53.7633, 58.1793, 93.2559



61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385



47.0632, 58.1793, 73.0349

# Square

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



61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385



48.4679, 58.1793, 47.8936



49.5994, 58.1793, 86.0469



62.7407, 58.1793, 81.8120



# Rectangle

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



61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385



53.6473, 58.1793, 40.6778



49.5994, 58.1793, 86.0469



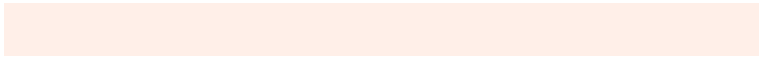
56.9816, 58.1793, 93.1786

# Sweetspot

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



61.4180, 58.1820, 45.0397



86.6979, 88.8596, 88.9633



62.6456, 51.6141, 73.2656



18.2849, 18.6542, 18.4003



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.



61.4180, 58.1820, 45.0397



66.5555, 61.2850, 43.0657



70.0911, 75.5282, 47.9307



16.1667, 16.5466, 16.4915



21.0911, 12.9803, 1.3938



1.8392, 1.2491, 0.1442

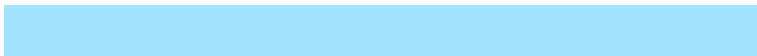


# Inverse Universe

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



56.9473, 64.7569, 91.9361



60.6490, 69.9351, 104.9100



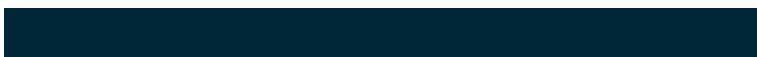
48.6872, 48.2368, 89.1828



15.8160, 17.0661, 20.1821



16.2623, 18.7489, 47.8897



1.4403, 1.7346, 4.0131



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

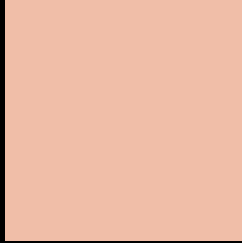
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

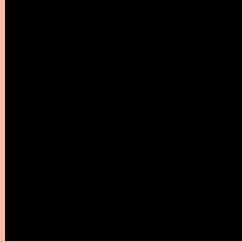
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.4165, 58.1793,

45.0385.

# 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

61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385

### Protanopia

55.0611, 58.1746, 47.8619

### Deuteranopia

59.3237, 58.0858, 44.6442



## Tritanopia

64.7364, 57.9227, 62.4118

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385

## Protanomaly

57.2148, 57.9497, 46.6979

## Deuteranomaly

60.0856, 58.1515, 44.6167

## Tritanomaly

63.4654, 58.0487, 55.4365

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385

## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184

## Achromatomaly

57.8072, 58.7048, 56.9996

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385 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(240, 190, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 190, 168)  
}
```

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(240, 190, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 190, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385 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(240, 190, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 190, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 190, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 190, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 190, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 190,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.4165, 58.1793, 45.0385 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 190, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
190, 168) }
```

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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