

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.3809, 50.7328, 41.9665)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.3809, 50.7328, 41.9665)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.4867, 50.8869,  
42.1788)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA5A5
RGB	255, 165, 165
RGB Percent	100%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3529, 0.3529
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.35, 0.00
HSL	0°, 100%, 82%
HSV	0°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788
YIQ	191.9100, 53.6400, 19.0800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

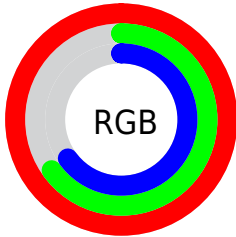
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 165, 165
Decimal	16754085
CIE Lab	76.61, 33.25, 13.88
CIE LCh	77, 36.029, 22.656
Yxy	50.8869, 0.3978, 0.3293
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294944165 (0xFFFFA5A5)
YUV	191.9100, -13.2666, 55.3299
Hunter-Lab	71.3351, 29.0204, 14.8777

# Details

The XYZ color **61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **69.3256, 86.7360, 107.6956**, and the grayscale version is **50.1047, 52.7140, 57.4056**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.0147, 78.1402, 78.5755**, and **31.5398, 24.5164, 18.6926** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.2433, 41.7515, 29.7658**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.1122, 62.0458, 57.3364**.

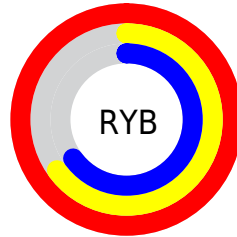
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (65%)

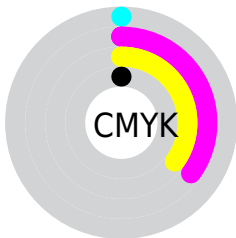
Blue (65%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

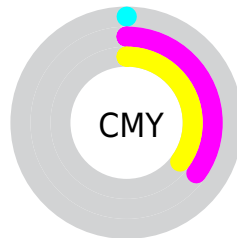


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788 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 61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 61.4867, 50.8869,  
42.1788


 61.4867, 50.8869,  
42.1788

419.8037,  
390.1242, 371.0451

 44.8721, 36.1186,  
28.9147


 106.0775, 91.4876,  
79.7432

 31.5575, 24.5258,  
18.7713


 134.7843,  
118.0887, 104.8805

 21.1777, 15.7241,  
11.3300


168.2526,  
149.4030, 134.8127

 13.3671, 9.3291,  
6.1723

206.8478,  
185.8147, 169.9583

 7.7606, 4.9565,  
2.8796

250.9351,  
227.7083, 210.7358

 3.9926, 2.2218,  
1.0335

300.8800,

 1.6980, 0.7318,

275.4681, 257.5637

0.0000

357.0477,  
329.4786, 310.8606

■ 0.4550, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.4867, 50.8869,  
42.1788

■ 61.4867, 50.8869,  
42.1788

■ 55.2433, 41.7515,  
29.7658

■ 69.1122, 62.0458,  
57.3364

■ 50.2958, 34.5118,  
19.9305

■ 78.1916, 75.3315,  
75.3859

■ 46.5541, 29.0366,  
12.4927

■ 88.7963, 90.8492,  
96.4678

■ 43.9155, 25.1753,  
7.2475

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 42.2595, 22.7521,  
3.9561

■ 41.4380, 21.5499,  
2.3234

■ 41.2402, 21.2603,  
1.9301

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.5527, 50.8869, 60.3408



61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788



56.7534, 50.8869, 30.6181

# Triad

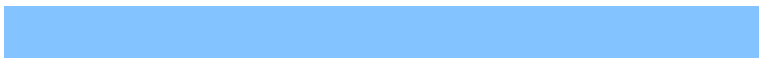
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788



38.6840, 50.8869, 35.6279



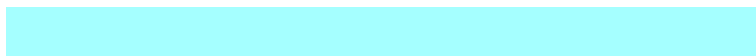
46.7118, 50.8869, 101.5521

# Complementary

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



61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788



69.3256, 86.7360, 107.6956

# 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.



40.8494, 50.8869, 90.8945



61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788



36.5057, 50.8869, 50.7501

# Square

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



61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788



43.4951, 50.8869, 27.5019



37.2595, 50.8869, 71.1471



53.5886, 50.8869, 97.7272



# Rectangle

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



61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788



52.3765, 50.8869, 26.7632



37.2595, 50.8869, 71.1471



44.5666, 50.8869, 99.4733

# Sweetspot

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



61.4880, 50.8894, 42.1798



82.5541, 81.7150, 84.0584



72.7454, 55.3907, 101.4651



17.3685, 17.0493, 17.3927



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.



61.4880, 50.8894, 42.1798



57.1526, 44.5454, 33.5613



71.0784, 70.0702, 45.3766



18.0095, 17.9873, 18.6670



21.5489, 11.1091, 1.0085



2.0982, 1.0817, 0.0982



# Inverse Universe

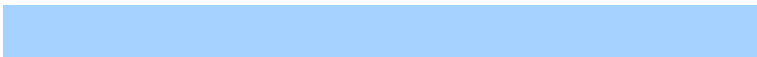
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



69.3256, 86.7360, 107.6956



66.0026, 85.0225, 107.5400



56.6141, 61.3130, 103.4585



18.5549, 20.4813, 23.2253



28.1144, 41.1383, 55.8933

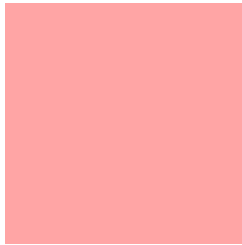


2.7374, 4.0056, 5.4421



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

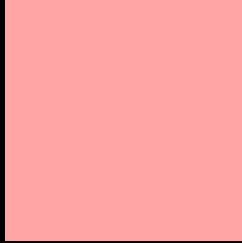
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

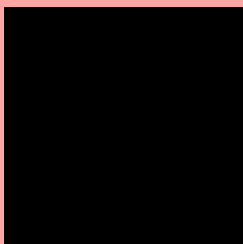
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.4867, 50.8869,

42.1788.

# 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

61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788

### Protanopia

48.8984, 51.3053, 48.9207

### Deuteranopia

52.1630, 50.9700, 41.2713



## Tritanopia

62.3519, 50.9455, 47.6215

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788

## Protanomaly

52.4794, 50.4114, 46.4996

## Deuteranomaly

55.0912, 50.6839, 41.5297

## Tritanomaly

61.9619, 50.7895, 45.5673

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788

## Achromatopsia

50.1023, 52.7115, 57.4028

## Achromatomaly

53.1958, 51.2804, 51.3503

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788 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, 165, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 165, 165)  
}
```

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, 165, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 165, 165) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788 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, 165, 165) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 165, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 165, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 165, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 165, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 165,  
165) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.4867, 50.8869, 42.1788 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 165, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
165, 165) }
```

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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