

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.4797, 59.1548,  
61.6038)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4C2C6
RGB	228, 194, 198
RGB Percent	89%, 76%, 78%
CMY	0.1059, 0.2392, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.13, 0.11
HSL	353°, 39%, 83%
HSV	353°, 15%, 89%
XYZ	61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038
YIQ	204.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

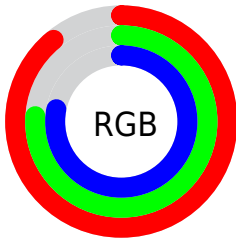
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	228, 194, 198
Decimal	14992070
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	81.38, 12.69, 2.47
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	81, 12.928, 11.033
Yxy	59.1548, 0.3374, 0.3246
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293182150 (0xFFE4C2C6)
YUV	204.6220, -3.2646, 20.5025
Hunter-Lab	76.9122, 8.0876, 6.3494

# Details

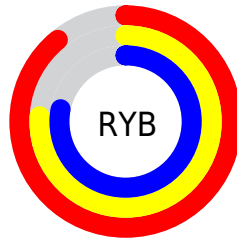
The XYZ color **61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **63.4484, 72.3393, 81.1432**, and the grayscale version is **57.8013, 60.8115, 66.2237**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.7872, 97.4744, 108.4791**, and **31.4254, 29.5404, 30.4311** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.6208, 48.9072, 48.6182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.4287, 71.0880, 76.4752**.

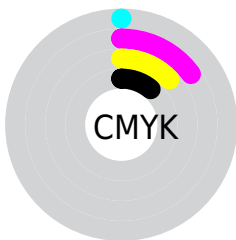
# Distribution



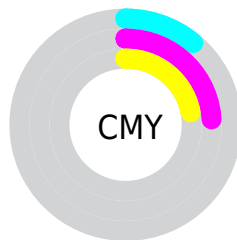
- Red (89%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (11%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038 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 61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 61.4797, 59.1548,  
61.6038

 61.4797, 59.1548,  
61.6038


419.7785,  
421.4753, 448.4521

 44.8664, 42.7377,  
44.2789


 106.0674,  
103.6026, 108.7187

 31.5531, 29.6794,  
30.5510


134.7725,  
132.4022, 139.3459

 21.1742, 19.5954,  
20.0016


168.2390,  
166.0980, 175.2442

 13.3646, 12.1013,  
12.2121

206.8321,  
205.0745, 216.8322

 7.7588, 6.8127,  
6.7640

250.9172,  
249.7161, 264.5285

 3.9915, 3.3452,  
3.2388

300.8598,

 1.6973, 1.3145,

300.4072, 318.7515

1.2178

357.0251,  
357.5321, 379.9199

0.4546, 0.1524,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

61.4797, 59.1548,  
61.6038

61.4797, 59.1548,  
61.6038

54.6208, 48.9072,  
48.6182

69.4287, 71.0880,  
76.4752

48.7997, 40.2617,  
37.4393

78.5074, 84.7696,  
93.2996

43.9671, 33.1397,  
27.9880

85.8051, 95.2341,  
108.4673

40.0676, 27.4525,  
20.1777

■ 37.0406, 23.1027,  
13.9145

■ 34.8179, 19.9805,  
9.0948

■ 33.3213, 17.9585,  
5.6020

■ 32.4564, 16.8814,  
3.3014

■ 32.1906, 16.5723,  
2.5269

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.2825, 59.1548, 69.3673



61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038



60.2355, 59.1548, 55.1272

# Triad

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



61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038



52.8827, 59.1548, 53.8255



54.5532, 59.1548, 79.5298

# Complementary

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



61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038



63.4484, 72.3393, 81.1432

# 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.



52.3964, 59.1548, 74.6794



61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038



51.4535, 59.1548, 59.6938

# Square

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



61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038



55.2365, 59.1548, 50.8819



51.2783, 59.1548, 67.2992



57.2250, 59.1548, 80.1445



# Rectangle

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



61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038



58.7786, 59.1548, 52.2495



51.2783, 59.1548, 67.2992



53.7462, 59.1548, 78.3234

# Sweetspot

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



61.4814, 59.1574, 61.6050



90.4663, 93.0976, 100.3895



63.8725, 59.9500, 81.6043



19.1847, 19.6577, 21.1547



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.



61.4814, 59.1574, 61.6050



76.2660, 71.7904, 73.7876



63.9181, 64.7589, 60.1731



14.4455, 14.3954, 15.2807



18.6102, 9.5783, 1.5765



1.3981, 0.7169, 0.2368



# Inverse Universe

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



61.4814, 59.1574, 61.6050



76.2660, 71.7904, 73.7876



60.6904, 65.9458, 82.9293



14.4455, 14.3954, 15.2807



18.6102, 9.5783, 1.5765

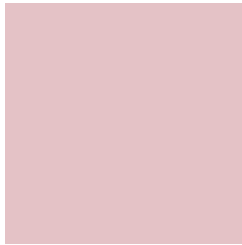


1.3981, 0.7169, 0.2368



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

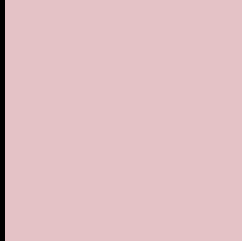
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

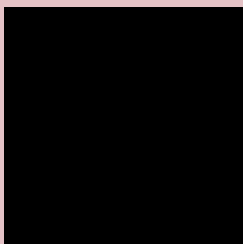
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.4797, 59.1548,

61.6038.

# 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

61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038

### Protanopia

57.0009, 59.1594, 64.2917

### Deuteranopia

60.6734, 59.4044, 61.6944



## Tritanopia

62.7682, 59.3520, 67.8223

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038

## Protanomaly

58.4683, 58.9014, 63.5458

## Deuteranomaly

60.7595, 59.1150, 61.6340

## Tritanomaly

62.2821, 59.1576, 65.2627

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038

## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830

## Achromatomaly

58.9879, 60.1837, 64.3847

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038 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(228, 194, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 194, 198)  
}
```

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(228, 194, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 194, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038 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(228, 194, 198) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 194, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 194, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 194, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 194, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 194,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.4797, 59.1548, 61.6038 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 194, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
194, 198) }
```

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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