

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.7529, 61.6542, 49.7180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.7529, 61.6542, 49.7180)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.7695, 61.5989,  
49.7085)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8C8B0
RGB	232, 200, 176
RGB Percent	91%, 78%, 69%
CMY	0.0902, 0.2157, 0.3098
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.24, 0.09
HSL	26°, 55%, 80%
HSV	26°, 24%, 91%
XYZ	61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085
YIQ	206.8320, 26.7760, -0.6800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

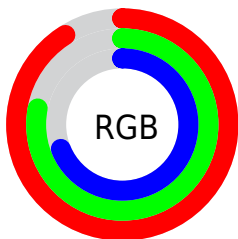
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 218, 176
Decimal	15255728
CIE Lab	82.70, 7.66, 16.17
CIE LCh	83, 17.896, 64.643
Yxy	61.5989, 0.3569, 0.3559
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293445808 (0xFFE8C8B0)
YUV	206.8320, -15.2002, 22.0723
Hunter-Lab	78.4850, 3.1350, 17.3881

# Details

The XYZ color **61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **55.0255, 60.1667, 85.0576**, and the grayscale version is **59.2840, 62.3714, 67.9225**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.5655, 98.6062, 90.5508**, and **31.7585, 31.2179, 23.0907** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.7297, 54.8840, 37.6548**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.4711, 69.0087, 63.9196**.

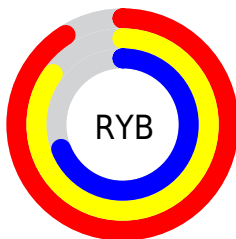
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (78%)

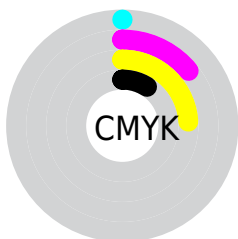
Blue (69%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (69%)

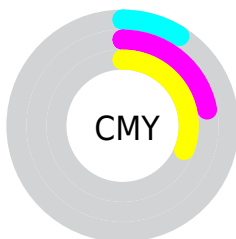


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085 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 61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.7695, 61.5989,  
49.7085

 61.7695, 61.5989,  
49.7085


420.8208,  
430.4665, 402.2273

 45.1014, 44.7087,  
34.8123


 106.4841,  
107.1456, 91.1347

 31.7389, 31.2280,  
23.2359

135.2614,  
136.5709, 118.5017

 21.3167, 20.7725,  
14.5609


168.8057,  
170.9433, 150.8628

 13.4695, 12.9578,  
8.3686

207.4824,  
210.6473, 188.6364

 7.8318, 7.3995,  
4.2406

251.6569,  
256.0672, 232.2411

 4.0384, 3.7132,  
1.7582

301.6946,

 1.7239, 1.5145,

307.5875, 282.0955

0.4002

357.9608,  
365.5924, 338.6180

■ 0.4712, 0.2989,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.7695, 61.5989,  
49.7085

■ 61.7695, 61.5989,  
49.7085

■ 56.7297, 54.8840,  
37.6548

■ 67.4711, 69.0087,  
63.9196

■ 52.3201, 48.8342,  
27.6475

■ 73.8547, 77.1254,  
80.3840

■ 48.5137, 43.4296,  
19.5712

■ 80.9453, 85.9712,  
99.1965

■ 45.2793, 38.6460,  
13.2974

■ 86.4628, 94.6436,  
108.3187

■ 42.5822, 34.4575,  
8.6818

■ 87.0889, 95.8959,  
108.5274

■ 40.3833, 30.8353,  
5.5573

■ 38.6360, 27.7474,  
3.7209

■ 37.7832, 26.1645,  
3.0589

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.8394, 61.5989, 55.7466



61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085



57.9519, 61.5989, 48.1131

# Triad

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



61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085



51.4880, 61.5989, 68.7982



62.8493, 61.5989, 86.0294

# Complementary

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



61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085



55.0255, 60.1667, 85.0576

# 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.



59.1480, 61.5989, 90.4499



61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085



52.6771, 61.5989, 79.8331

# Square

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



61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085



52.1217, 61.5989, 58.4106



55.4403, 61.5989, 88.0674



65.4817, 61.5989, 76.5472



# Rectangle

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



61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085



55.5208, 61.5989, 49.6173



55.4403, 61.5989, 88.0674



61.6831, 61.5989, 88.2011

# Sweetspot

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



61.7711, 61.6017, 49.7098



89.1403, 92.5679, 93.4049



60.2721, 52.7942, 67.1198



18.9750, 19.6806, 19.7209



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.



61.7711, 61.6017, 49.7098



73.3167, 72.0604, 53.7878



68.6761, 75.4117, 52.0114



14.8824, 15.3788, 15.0885



21.0950, 14.7642, 1.7379



1.6495, 1.2723, 0.1586

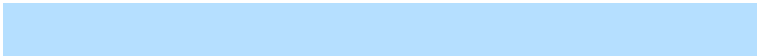


# Inverse Universe

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



55.0255, 60.1667, 85.0576



63.5861, 69.9864, 104.7651



48.9269, 47.9695, 83.0247



14.2630, 15.2474, 18.3356



12.8362, 12.7345, 44.1646



1.0403, 1.1246, 3.2942



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085 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 61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

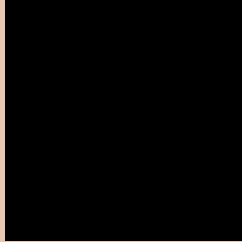
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.7695, 61.5989,



# 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

61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085

### Protanopia

58.2869, 61.5162, 51.4496

### Deuteranopia

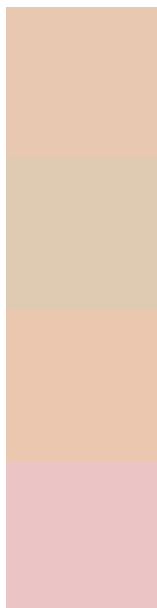
62.6226, 61.3556, 49.6165



## Tritanopia

65.7400, 61.5162, 69.3817

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085

## Protanomaly

59.5160, 61.4558, 50.8448

## Deuteranomaly

62.5208, 61.6436, 49.6775

## Tritanomaly

64.4202, 61.6719, 61.9346

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085

## Achromatopsia

59.3074, 62.3960, 67.9493

## Achromatomaly

59.8756, 61.7702, 60.9916

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085 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(232, 200, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 200, 176)  
}
```

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(232, 200, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 200, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085 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(232, 200, 176) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 200, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 200, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 200, 176); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 200, 176); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 200, 176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.7695, 61.5989, 49.7085 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 200, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
200, 176) }
```

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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