

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.9953, 59.2559, 45.1048)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.9953, 59.2559, 45.1048)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(61.8527, 59.0517,  
45.1839)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F0C0A8
RGB	240, 192, 168
RGB Percent	94%, 75%, 66%
CMY	0.0588, 0.2470, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.30, 0.06
HSL	20°, 71%, 80%
HSV	20°, 30%, 94%
XYZ	61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839
YIQ	203.6160, 36.3120, 2.7120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

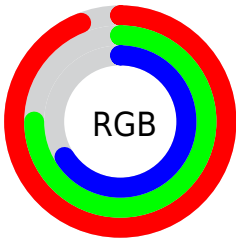
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 204, 168
Decimal	15777960
CIE Lab	81.32, 13.81, 18.62
CIE LCh	81, 23.176, 53.439
Yxy	59.0517, 0.3724, 0.3555
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293968040 (0xFFFF0C0A8)
YUV	203.6160, -17.5587, 31.9088
Hunter-Lab	76.8451, 9.1959, 18.9298

# Details

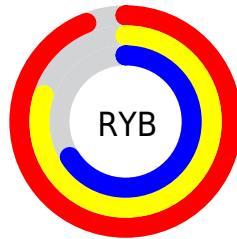
The XYZ color **61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **56.4317, 63.7258, 91.7643**, and the grayscale version is **57.2447, 60.2259, 65.5860**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.1267, 93.7225, 83.2575**, and **31.7693, 29.5052, 20.5436** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.4963, 51.5927, 33.3669**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.0068, 67.4450, 59.3039**.

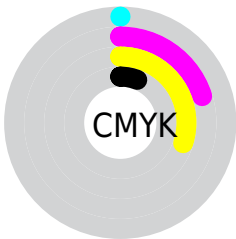
# Distribution



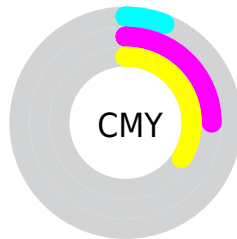
- Red (94%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (6%)




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


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839 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 61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.8527, 59.0517,  
45.1839


 61.8527, 59.0517,  
45.1839

421.1197,  
421.0935, 383.6997

 45.1688, 42.6547,  
31.2583


 106.6038,  
103.4528, 84.3177

 31.7923, 29.6143,  
20.5355


 135.4017,  
132.2257, 110.3629

 21.3577, 19.5460,  
12.5970


168.9683,  
165.8928, 141.2852

 13.4996, 12.0655,  
7.0242

207.6690,  
204.8383, 177.5029

 7.8529, 6.7883,  
3.3985

251.8691,  
249.4468, 219.4347

 4.0519, 3.3301,  
1.3016

301.9341,

 1.7316, 1.3064,

300.1025, 267.4990

0.0631

358.2291,  
357.1900, 322.1145

0.4759, 0.1461,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

61.8527, 59.0517,  
45.1839

61.8527, 59.0517,  
45.1839

56.4963, 51.5927,  
33.3669

68.0068, 67.4450,  
59.3039

51.8979, 45.0263,  
23.7254

74.9865, 76.7961,  
75.8377

48.0216, 39.3197,  
16.1251

82.8241, 87.1375,  
94.8932

44.8258, 34.4348,  
10.4151

89.7453, 97.2653,  
108.6517

■ 42.2645, 30.3302,  
6.4232

■ 40.2845, 26.9599,  
3.9448

■ 38.8052, 24.2652,  
2.6384

■ 38.8051, 24.2651,  
2.6384

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.1019, 59.0517, 54.2713



61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839



57.1966, 59.0517, 41.2951

# Triad

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



61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839



47.3830, 59.0517, 61.3008



59.9091, 59.0517, 91.9697

# Complementary

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



61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839



56.4317, 63.7258, 91.7643

# 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.



55.0706, 59.0517, 94.5630



61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839



48.0171, 59.0517, 75.4877

# Square

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



61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839



48.9814, 59.0517, 49.6969



50.7658, 59.0517, 88.1588



63.9355, 59.0517, 81.5091



# Rectangle

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



61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839



53.9925, 59.0517, 41.7097



50.7658, 59.0517, 88.1588



58.3168, 59.0517, 93.8471

# Sweetspot

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



61.8542, 59.0544, 45.1851



86.8849, 89.2337, 89.0257



62.3329, 51.4890, 71.6193



18.3307, 18.7460, 18.4156



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.



61.8542, 59.0544, 45.1851



67.1175, 62.4089, 43.2530



70.7468, 76.8396, 48.1493



16.2034, 16.6198, 16.5037



21.3516, 13.5013, 1.4806



1.8644, 1.2994, 0.1526

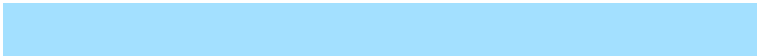


# Inverse Universe

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



56.4317, 63.7258, 91.7643



59.9568, 68.5508, 104.6793



48.1985, 47.2593, 89.0199



15.7776, 16.9893, 20.1693



15.6170, 17.4583, 47.6746



1.3902, 1.6344, 3.9964



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

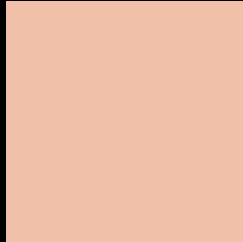
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

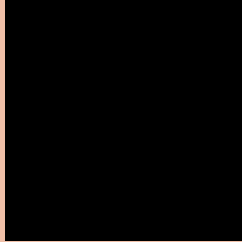
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.8527, 59.0517,



# 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

61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839

### Protanopia

56.1039, 59.4043, 48.0444

### Deuteranopia

60.2914, 58.9032, 45.2375



## Tritanopia

65.7392, 59.0380, 63.8078

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839

## Protanomaly

57.9762, 59.0164, 46.8637

## Deuteranomaly

60.7299, 58.7999, 45.1945

## Tritanomaly

64.4540, 59.1676, 56.7386

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839

## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568

## Achromatomaly

58.6735, 59.8219, 57.7446

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839 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, 192, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 192, 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, 192, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 192, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839 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, 192, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 192, 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, 192, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 192, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 192, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 192,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.8527, 59.0517, 45.1839 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 192, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
192, 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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