

# Converting Colors

XYZ(62.0290, 56.4456, 46.3340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(62.0290, 56.4456, 46.3340)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(62.1474, 56.6337,  
46.1840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5B8AB
RGB	245, 184, 171
RGB Percent	96%, 72%, 67%
CMY	0.0392, 0.2784, 0.3294
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.30, 0.04
HSL	11°, 79%, 82%
HSV	11°, 30%, 96%
XYZ	62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840
YIQ	200.7570, 40.5290, 8.8890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

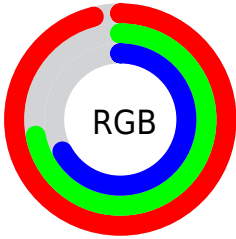
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	245, 187, 171
Decimal	16103595
CIE Lab	79.97, 20.30, 15.20
CIE LCh	80, 25.359, 36.828
Yxy	56.6337, 0.3767, 0.3433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294293675 (0xFFF5B8AB)
YUV	200.7570, -14.6702, 38.8011
Hunter-Lab	75.2554, 15.7120, 16.2927

# Details

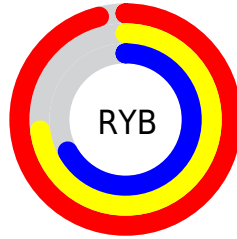
The XYZ color **62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **62.1319, 72.9616, 97.1948**, and the grayscale version is **55.4385, 58.3256, 63.5166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.1276, 89.0712, 84.6046**, and **31.9396, 28.1293, 21.1989** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.1255, 47.9870, 33.7034**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2040, 66.6565, 61.1461**.

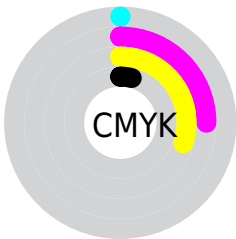
# Distribution



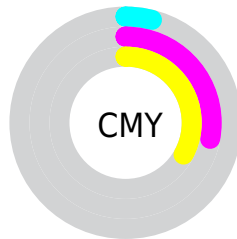
- Red (96%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840 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 62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 62.1474, 56.6337,  
46.1840

 62.1474, 56.6337,  
46.1840

422.1775,  
412.0753, 387.8470

 45.4079, 40.7112,  
32.0413


 107.0273, 99.9305,  
85.8315

 31.9815, 28.0935,  
21.1280


135.8983,  
128.0736, 112.1734

 21.5028, 18.3962,  
13.0254


169.5439,  
161.0591, 143.4188

 13.6066, 11.2348,  
7.3151

208.3294,  
199.2713, 179.9862

 7.9274, 6.2250,  
3.5785

252.6202,  
243.0946, 222.2942

 4.1000, 2.9824,  
1.3971

302.7815,

 1.7588, 1.1225,

292.9135, 270.7613

0.1395

359.1789,  
349.1122, 325.8060

■ 0.4927, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 62.1474, 56.6337,  
46.1840

■ 62.1474, 56.6337,  
46.1840

■ 56.1255, 47.9870,  
33.7034

■ 69.2040, 66.6565,  
61.1461

■ 51.0846, 40.6485,  
23.5663

■ 77.3367, 78.1037,  
78.7107

■ 46.9730, 34.5560,  
15.6265

■ 86.5900, 91.0313,  
98.9949

■ 43.7320, 29.6396,  
9.7197

■ 91.4663, 98.1525,  
108.7323

■ 41.2961, 25.8218,  
5.6584

■ 39.5898, 23.0158,  
3.2201

■ 38.5222, 21.1444,  
2.0509

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.2679, 56.6337, 58.3548



62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840



57.8185, 56.6337, 39.1007

# Triad

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



62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840



45.2313, 56.6337, 51.1681



55.0142, 56.6337, 94.3143

# Complementary

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



62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840



62.1319, 72.9616, 97.1948

# 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.



50.0266, 56.6337, 91.5723



62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840



44.5858, 56.6337, 65.0969

# Square

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



62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840



48.1103, 56.6337, 41.6416



46.2874, 56.6337, 80.2671



59.9831, 56.6337, 87.2546



# Rectangle

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



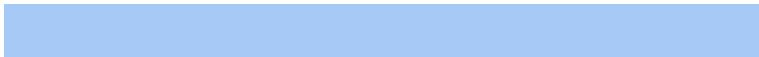
62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840



54.3782, 56.6337, 37.4680



46.2874, 56.6337, 80.2671



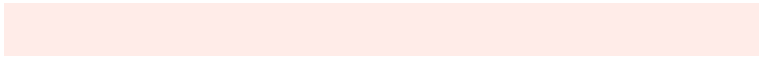
53.2828, 56.6337, 94.5238

# Sweetspot

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



62.1489, 56.6364, 46.1851



85.8320, 87.1279, 88.6747



66.8800, 54.4031, 83.8177



18.0730, 18.2304, 18.3296



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.



62.1489, 56.6364, 46.1851



64.0557, 56.2853, 42.2324



70.6881, 73.7148, 49.0316



16.7345, 16.9532, 17.1879



20.8221, 11.5298, 1.1280



1.8948, 1.1429, 0.1207

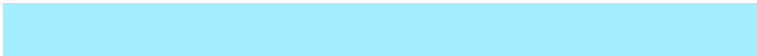


# Inverse Universe

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



62.1319, 72.9616, 97.1948



64.0229, 76.6829, 106.0347



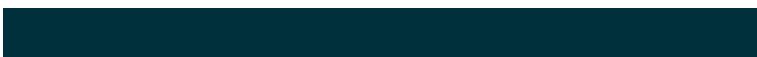
52.9415, 54.5808, 94.1314



16.7345, 18.2333, 21.1799



20.3416, 26.4771, 50.5765

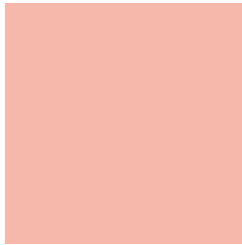


1.8514, 2.4542, 4.4664



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840 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 62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

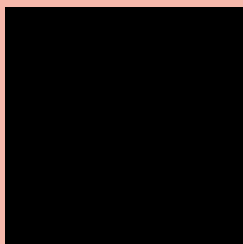
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.1474, 56.6337,



# 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

62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840

### Protanopia

53.9621, 56.8679, 50.2520

### Deuteranopia

57.8814, 56.6579, 45.9156



## Tritanopia

64.6193, 56.7169, 58.5806

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840

## Protanomaly

56.6266, 56.6072, 48.4992

## Deuteranomaly

59.1706, 56.3611, 45.7904

## Tritanomaly

63.5969, 56.5939, 54.0262

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840

## Achromatopsia

55.5167, 58.4078, 63.6061

## Achromatomaly

57.4246, 57.4996, 56.7871

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840 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(245, 184, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 184, 171)  
}
```

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(245, 184, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 184, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840 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(245, 184, 171) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 184, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 184, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 184, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 184, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 184,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 62.1474, 56.6337, 46.1840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 184, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
184, 171) }
```

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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