

# Converting Colors

XYZ(64.7702, 54.0824, 35.9443)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(64.7702, 54.0824, 35.9443)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.1197, 52.2115,  
35.7106)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFAA96
RGB	255, 170, 150
RGB Percent	100%, 67%, 59%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3333, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.41, 0.00
HSL	11°, 100%, 79%
HSV	11°, 41%, 100%
XYZ	61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106
YIQ	193.1350, 57.0800, 11.8000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

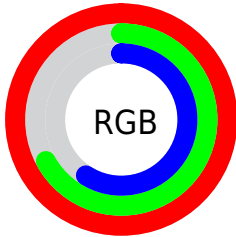
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 175, 150
Decimal	16755350
CIE Lab	77.41, 28.95, 23.12
CIE LCh	77, 37.052, 38.611
Yxy	52.2115, 0.4101, 0.3503
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294945430 (0xFFFFAA96)
YUV	193.1350, -21.2656, 54.2556
Hunter-Lab	72.2575, 24.5352, 21.2784

# Details

The XYZ color **61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **60.3345, 73.1173, 105.5405**, and the grayscale version is **50.8668, 53.5159, 58.2788**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.3354, 80.0123, 68.3892**, and **31.3784, 25.3592, 15.0454** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.7151, 44.3387, 24.8572**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.5813, 61.4832, 49.1216**.

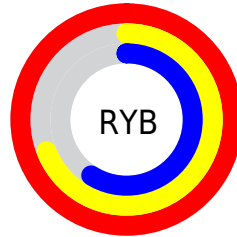
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (67%)

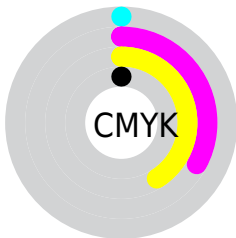
Blue (59%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (59%)

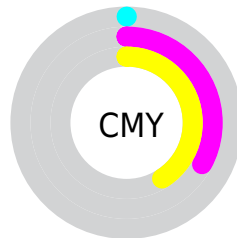


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)


Yellow (41%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106 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 61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.1197, 52.2115,  
35.7106


 61.1197, 52.2115,  
35.7106


418.4817,  
395.2526, 342.6929

 44.5747, 37.1737,  
23.9228


 105.5494, 93.4431,  
69.7492

 31.3224, 25.3420,  
15.0647


 134.1647,  
120.4056, 92.8370

 20.9975, 16.3320,  
8.7177


167.5342,  
152.1119, 120.5287

 13.2346, 9.7594,  
4.4632

206.0233,  
188.9463, 153.2427

 7.6684, 5.2397,  
1.8828

249.9972,  
231.2931, 191.3976

 3.9335, 2.3886,  
0.4817

299.8213,

 1.6646, 0.8200,

279.5369, 235.4119

0.0000

355.8610,  
334.0619, 285.7042

■ 0.4340, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.1197, 52.2115,  
35.7106

■ 61.1197, 52.2115,  
35.7106

■ 55.7151, 44.3387,  
24.8572

■ 67.5813, 61.4832,  
49.1216

■ 51.3060, 37.7888,  
16.3946

■ 75.1489, 72.2097,  
65.2362

■ 47.8305, 32.4903,  
10.1412

■ 83.8735, 84.4529,  
84.1931

■ 45.2174, 28.3614,  
5.8875

■ 93.8012, 98.2692,  
106.1204

■ 43.3849, 25.3104,  
3.3834

95.0499, 99.9999,  
108.9000

■ 42.3209, 23.4221,  
2.2904

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.4420, 52.2115, 51.1743



61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106



54.7917, 52.2115, 27.5815

# Triad

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



61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106



37.9301, 52.2115, 43.7065



51.7053, 52.2115, 105.1402

# Complementary

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



61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106



60.3345, 73.1173, 105.5405

# 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.



44.7946, 52.2115, 101.7715



61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106



37.2742, 52.2115, 62.9293

# Square

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



61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106



41.5572, 52.2115, 31.3704



39.6710, 52.2115, 85.0194



58.6757, 52.2115, 93.3529



# Rectangle

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



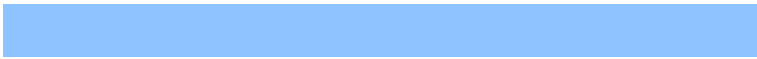
61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106



49.9583, 52.2115, 25.9531



39.6710, 52.2115, 85.0194



49.2942, 52.2115, 105.7906

# Sweetspot

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



61.1210, 52.2141, 35.7116



83.1098, 83.3855, 82.5204



67.2504, 49.1147, 85.1021



17.5333, 17.4903, 17.1040



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.



61.1210, 52.2141, 35.7116



56.8047, 45.9371, 27.0095



72.8000, 75.5719, 39.6046



18.2894, 18.5470, 18.7603



22.1930, 12.3973, 1.2232

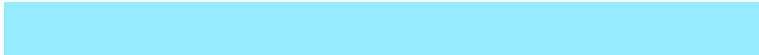


2.2314, 1.3481, 0.1426

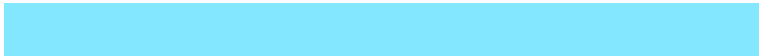


# Inverse Universe

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



60.3345, 73.1173, 105.5405



55.8935, 69.2296, 105.0245



47.6131, 47.6747, 101.3001



18.2434, 19.8584, 23.1215



21.1213, 27.1523, 53.5623



2.1287, 2.7881, 5.2392



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

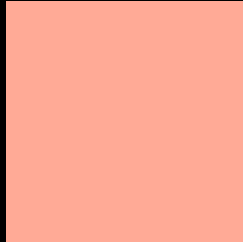
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

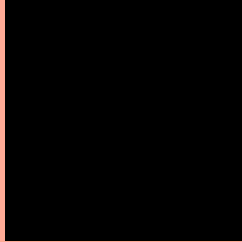
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1197, 52.2115,

35.7106.

# 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

61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106

### Protanopia

49.3331, 52.3562, 40.7633

### Deuteranopia

53.4583, 52.3951, 34.8995



## Tritanopia

63.1954, 52.1521, 49.3834

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106

**Protanomaly**

52.7530, 51.6394, 38.6395

**Deuteranomaly**

56.0575, 52.2112, 35.1402

**Tritanomaly**

62.3105, 52.0924, 43.8165

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106

**Achromatopsia**

50.6879, 53.3276, 58.0738

**Achromatomaly**

53.6037, 52.4712, 48.8977

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106 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, 170, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 170, 150)  
}
```

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, 170, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 170, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106 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, 170, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 170, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 170, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 170, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 170, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 170,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.1197, 52.2115, 35.7106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 170, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
170, 150) }
```

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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