

# Converting Colors

XYZ(78.3334, 61.0966, 35.2413)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(78.3334, 61.0966, 35.2413)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(60.8812, 52.1160,  
34.4544)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFAA93
RGB	255, 170, 147
RGB Percent	100%, 67%, 58%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3333, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.42, 0.00
HSL	13°, 100%, 79%
HSV	13°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544
YIQ	192.7930, 58.0430, 10.8670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

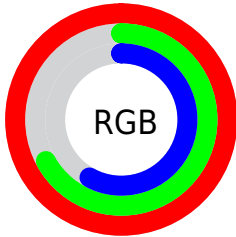
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 176, 147
Decimal	16755347
CIE Lab	77.35, 28.64, 24.66
CIE LCh	77, 37.791, 40.734
Yxy	52.1160, 0.4129, 0.3534
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294945427 (0xFFFFAA93)
YUV	192.7930, -22.5759, 54.5555
Hunter-Lab	72.1914, 24.1995, 22.2370

# Details

The XYZ color **60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **58.9380, 71.1335, 105.2315**, and the grayscale version is **50.6727, 53.3116, 58.0563**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.9790, 79.8698, 66.5121**, and **31.2376, 25.3029, 14.3039** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.6185, 44.4459, 23.8983**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.1643, 61.1172, 47.5396**.

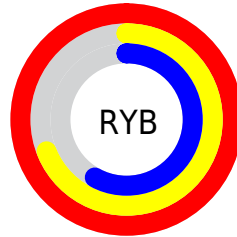
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (67%)

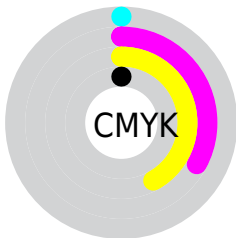
Blue (58%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (58%)

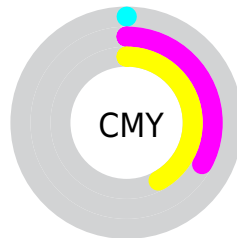


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)


Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544 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 60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.8812, 52.1160,  
34.4544


 60.8812, 52.1160,  
34.4544


417.6212,  
394.8843, 336.9843

 44.3815, 37.0975,  
22.9627

 105.2060, 93.3023,  
67.7816

 31.1697, 25.2830,  
14.3609


 133.7618,  
120.2389, 90.4543

 20.8806, 16.2880,  
8.2305

167.0669,  
151.9171, 117.6910

 13.1487, 9.7282,  
4.1529

205.4869,  
188.7211, 149.9102

 7.6087, 5.2191,  
1.7096

249.3869,  
231.0355, 187.5307

 3.8953, 2.3764,  
0.3673

299.1324,

 1.6431, 0.8137,

279.2445, 230.9708

0.0000

355.0887,  
333.7326, 280.6492

■ 0.4202, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.8812, 52.1160,  
34.4544

■ 60.8812, 52.1160,  
34.4544

■ 55.6185, 44.4459,  
23.8983

■ 67.1643, 61.1172,  
47.5396

■ 51.3168, 38.0353,  
15.7036

■ 74.5151, 71.5011,  
63.3007

■ 47.9160, 32.8178,  
9.6867

■ 82.9826, 83.3260,  
81.8769

■ 45.3474, 28.7170,  
5.6356

■ 92.6115, 96.6445,  
103.3968

■ 43.5312, 25.6474, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
3.2949 108.9000

■ 42.5740, 23.9281,  
2.3747

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.5519, 52.1160, 49.6218



60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544



54.2842, 52.1160, 26.7579

# Triad

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



60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544



37.4929, 52.1160, 44.5518



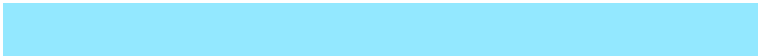
52.1798, 52.1160, 105.7747

# Complementary

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



60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544



58.9380, 71.1335, 105.2315

# 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.



45.0707, 52.1160, 103.4604



60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544



37.0483, 52.1160, 64.5203

# Square

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



60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544



40.9739, 52.1160, 31.5261



39.6935, 52.1160, 87.0295



59.2119, 52.1160, 92.7429



# Rectangle

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



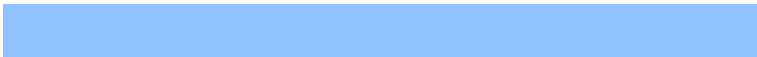
60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544



49.3562, 52.1160, 25.4264



39.6935, 52.1160, 87.0295



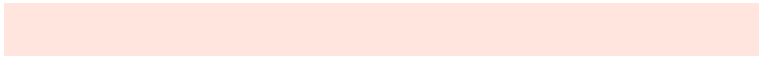
49.7136, 52.1160, 106.8325

# Sweetspot

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



60.8825, 52.1186, 34.4554



82.3995, 82.5155, 80.5860



66.4392, 48.0340, 83.1607



17.2193, 17.0805, 16.3268



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.



60.8825, 52.1186, 34.4554



56.2729, 45.4082, 25.1841



72.7876, 75.9287, 38.4238



18.3229, 18.6140, 18.7715



22.3327, 12.6767, 1.2698

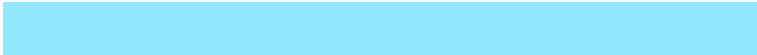


2.2496, 1.3845, 0.1487



# Inverse Universe

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



58.9380, 71.1335, 105.2315



54.0507, 66.6773, 104.6290



46.2835, 45.8244, 101.0133



18.2071, 19.7859, 23.1094



20.4196, 25.7488, 53.3284



2.0662, 2.6631, 5.2184



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544 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 60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

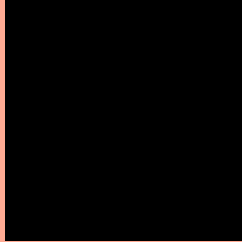
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.8812, 52.1160,

34.4544.

# 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

60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544

### Protanopia

49.3452, 52.3924, 39.4103

### Deuteranopia

53.2259, 52.3021, 33.6756



## Tritanopia

63.1954, 52.1521, 49.3834

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544

## Protanomaly

52.8075, 51.6965, 37.3322

## Deuteranomaly

55.8230, 52.1174, 33.9055

## Tritanomaly

62.2177, 52.0553, 43.3277

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544

## Achromatopsia

50.6879, 53.3276, 58.0738

## Achromatomaly

53.5043, 52.4314, 48.3746

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544 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, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 170, 147)  
}
```

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, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 170, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544 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, 147) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 170, 147) }
```

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, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 170, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 170, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 170,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.8812, 52.1160, 34.4544 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, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
170, 147) }
```

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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