

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.1445, 64.7975, 27.7320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.1445, 64.7975, 27.7320)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(60.1419, 53.0385,  
26.8063)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFAE7E
RGB	255, 174, 126
RGB Percent	100%, 68%, 49%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3176, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.51, 0.00
HSL	22°, 100%, 75%
HSV	22°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063
YIQ	192.7470, 63.6840, 2.2440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

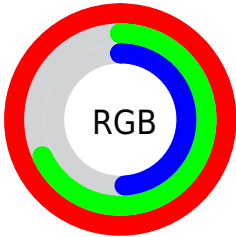
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 202, 126
Decimal	16756350
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	77.90, 24.52, 36.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	78, 44.010, 56.134
Yxy	53.0385, 0.4296, 0.3789
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294946430 (0xFFFFAE7E)
YUV	192.7470, -32.9063, 54.5959
Hunter-Lab	72.8275, 19.9594, 29.1559

# Details

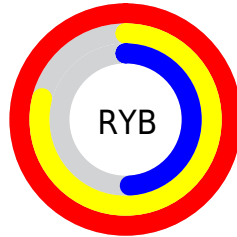
The XYZ color **60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **48.9657, 56.2785, 102.8893**, and the grayscale version is **50.7021, 53.3426, 58.0901**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.6735, 81.1083, 54.2095**, and **30.6476, 25.7986, 10.2018** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.7907, 46.6423, 18.2467**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.2838, 60.3450, 37.6992**.

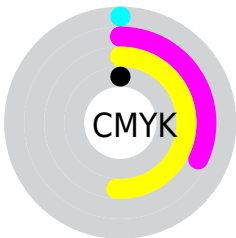
# Distribution



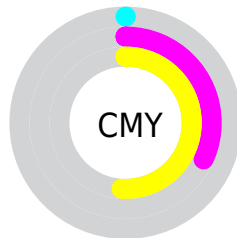
- Red (100%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (51%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063 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 60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.1419, 53.0385,  
26.8063


 60.1419, 53.0385,  
26.8063


414.9470,  
398.4328, 300.4485


 43.7829, 37.8335,  
17.1966


 104.1407, 94.6610,  
55.5728

 30.6971, 25.8535,  
10.2114


 132.5111,  
121.8473, 75.5668

 20.5190, 16.7141,  
5.4319


 165.6162,  
153.7962, 99.8593

 12.8833, 10.0308,  
2.4397

203.8211,  
190.8920, 128.8689

 7.4247, 5.4194,  
0.8079

247.4913,  
233.5192, 163.0140

 3.7778, 2.4954,  
0.0000

296.9921,

 1.5772, 0.8743,

282.0621, 202.7133

0.0000

352.6889,  
336.9052, 248.3853

■ 0.3775, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.1419, 53.0385,  
26.8063

■ 60.1419, 53.0385,  
26.8063

■ 55.7907, 46.6423,  
18.2467

■ 65.2838, 60.3450,  
37.6992

■ 52.1808, 41.1099,  
11.8417

■ 71.2537, 68.5903,  
51.0796

■ 49.2626, 36.4015,  
7.3913

■ 78.0913, 77.8108,  
67.0921

■ 46.9769, 32.4703,  
4.6557

■ 85.8322, 88.0387,  
85.8692

■ 45.3226, 29.4255,  
3.2909

94.5099, 99.3047,  
107.5344

95.0498, 99.9999,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.6633, 53.0385, 39.3897



60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063



51.5283, 53.0385, 22.3527

# Triad

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



60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063



35.7197, 53.0385, 54.6325



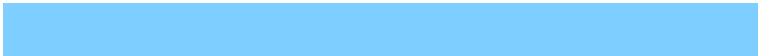
58.0076, 53.0385, 111.1904

# Complementary

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



60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063



48.9657, 56.2785, 102.8893

# Split Complementary

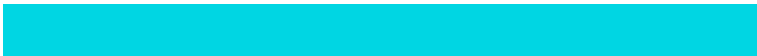
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



49.3109, 53.0385, 118.6369



60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063



37.0422, 53.0385, 81.0782

# Square

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



60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063



37.9523, 53.0385, 35.2801



41.7917, 53.0385, 106.3483



65.3365, 53.0385, 88.1711



# Rectangle

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



60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063



45.9783, 53.0385, 23.2939



41.7917, 53.0385, 106.3483



55.1209, 53.0385, 115.8347

# Sweetspot

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



60.1432, 53.0411, 26.8073



82.3034, 83.3999, 77.2352



60.0492, 40.7214, 64.1764



17.2690, 17.3917, 15.6904



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.



60.1432, 53.0411, 26.8073



55.6277, 46.3975, 17.9412



75.5220, 83.7988, 31.9336



18.5631, 19.0943, 18.8515



23.8130, 15.6372, 1.7632

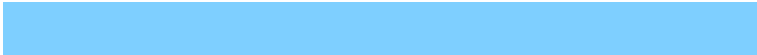


2.4191, 1.7236, 0.2052



# Inverse Universe

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



48.9657, 56.2785, 102.8893



43.2369, 49.8821, 101.9571



36.5071, 31.3612, 98.7364



17.9535, 19.2785, 23.0248



16.1574, 17.2243, 51.9076



1.6780, 1.8867, 5.0890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

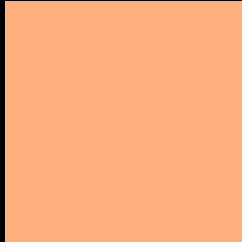
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063 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 60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 60.1419, 53.0385,



# 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

60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063

### Protanopia

49.6675, 53.4165, 30.2469

### Deuteranopia

54.0573, 52.8920, 26.4288



## Tritanopia

63.7685, 52.9721, 50.5797

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063

## Protanomaly

53.0197, 52.9253, 28.8939

## Deuteranomaly

55.9581, 52.6484, 26.6149

## Tritanomaly

62.2359, 52.9590, 40.6601

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063

## Achromatopsia

50.6879, 53.3276, 58.0738

## Achromatomaly

53.0392, 52.5813, 44.8899

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063 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, 174, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 174, 126)  
}
```

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, 174, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 174, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063 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, 174, 126) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 174, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 174, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 174, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 174, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 174,  
126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 60.1419, 53.0385, 26.8063 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 174, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
174, 126) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor