

# Converting Colors

XYZ(86.6833, 64.8570, 38.9557)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(86.6833, 64.8570, 38.9557)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529)</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(61.1590, 51.6318,  
37.7529)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA89B
RGB	255, 168, 155
RGB Percent	100%, 66%, 61%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3412, 0.3922
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.39, 0.00
HSL	8°, 100%, 80%
HSV	8°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529
YIQ	192.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

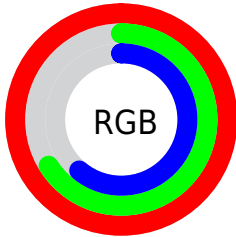
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 170, 155
Decimal	16754843
CIE Lab	77.06, 30.54, 19.94
CIE LCh	77, 36.476, 33.144
Yxy	51.6318, 0.4063, 0.3430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294944923 (0xFFFFA89B)
YUV	192.5310, -18.5028, 54.7853
Hunter-Lab	71.8553, 26.1820, 19.1476

# Details

The XYZ color **61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **63.3183, 77.6897, 106.2660**, and the grayscale version is **50.4966, 53.1264, 57.8546**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.4043, 79.1748, 71.4188**, and **31.3944, 24.9967, 16.2669** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.4875, 43.3616, 26.3892**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.9841, 61.4851, 51.7330**.

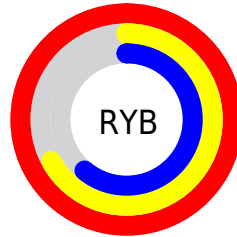
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (66%)

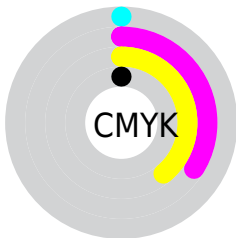
Blue (61%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (61%)

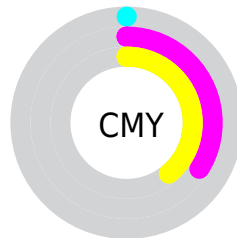


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (39%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529 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 61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.1590, 51.6318,  
37.7529


 61.1590, 51.6318,  
37.7529


418.6234,  
393.0135, 351.8251

 44.6065, 36.7117,  
25.4906


 105.6059, 92.5880,  
72.9285

 31.3476, 24.9843,  
16.2206


 134.2311,  
119.3929, 96.6788

 21.0168, 16.0654,  
9.5244

167.6112,  
150.9281, 125.0956

 13.2488, 9.5704,  
4.9833

206.1116,  
187.5781, 158.5974

 7.6783, 5.1151,  
2.1789

250.0977,  
229.7272, 197.6027

 3.9398, 2.3149,  
0.6622

299.9348,

 1.6682, 0.7816,

277.7599, 242.5301

0.0000

355.9882,  
332.0605, 293.7980

■ 0.4362, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.1590, 51.6318,  
37.7529

■ 61.1590, 51.6318,  
37.7529

■ 55.4875, 43.3616,  
26.3892

■ 67.9841, 61.4851,  
51.7330

■ 50.9013, 36.5846,  
17.4758

■ 76.0178, 72.9904,  
68.4754

■ 47.3312, 31.2134,  
10.8325

■ 85.3165, 86.2214,  
88.1189

■ 44.6982, 27.1484,  
6.2526

95.0499, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 42.9111, 24.2765,  
3.4918

■ 41.8492, 22.4608,  
2.1872

■ 41.7884, 22.3568,  
2.1128

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.6924, 51.6318, 54.1413



61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529



55.3741, 51.6318, 28.4808

# Triad

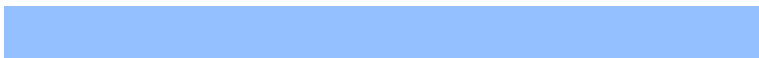
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529



38.0735, 51.6318, 40.6157



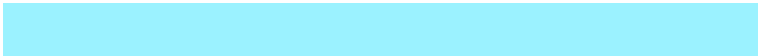
49.8125, 51.6318, 103.8492

# Complementary

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



61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529



63.3183, 77.6897, 106.2660

# 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.



43.2717, 51.6318, 97.8307



61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529



36.8840, 51.6318, 58.3476

# Square

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



61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529



42.1127, 51.6318, 29.8383



38.6969, 51.6318, 79.8948



56.7641, 51.6318, 94.8195



# Rectangle

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



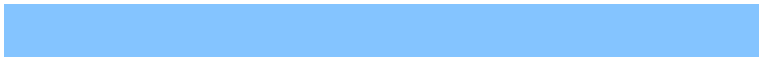
61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529



50.6899, 51.6318, 26.0969



38.6969, 51.6318, 79.8948



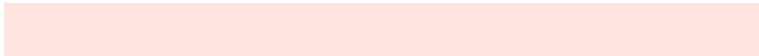
47.4937, 51.6318, 103.5237

# Sweetspot

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



61.1603, 51.6343, 37.7539



82.5968, 82.3595, 82.3494



69.1896, 51.1944, 91.2930



17.4135, 17.2507, 17.0641



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.



61.1603, 51.6343, 37.7539



56.6481, 45.0622, 28.6893



71.8836, 73.0808, 41.3283



18.1997, 18.3677, 18.7304



21.8937, 11.7987, 1.1234



2.1881, 1.2616, 0.1282



# Inverse Universe

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



63.3183, 77.6897, 106.2660



59.0534, 74.3584, 105.8479



50.7117, 52.4765, 102.0638



18.3415, 20.0546, 23.1542



23.1364, 31.1823, 54.2340



2.3064, 3.1435, 5.2985



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

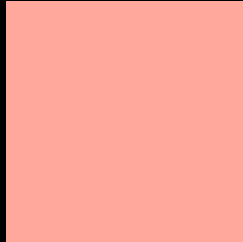
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529 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 61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1590, 51.6318,

37.7529.

# 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

61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529

### Protanopia

49.1158, 51.8594, 43.4976

### Deuteranopia

52.7252, 51.6636, 36.8989



## Tritanopia

62.9121, 51.7468, 48.7918

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529

## Protanomaly

52.7647, 51.2802, 41.2995

## Deuteranomaly

55.6018, 51.6331, 37.1726

## Tritanomaly

62.3144, 51.7997, 44.7442

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529

## Achromatopsia

50.6879, 53.3276, 58.0738

## Achromatomaly

53.5961, 52.1346, 49.8860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529 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, 168, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 168, 155)  
}
```

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, 168, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 168, 155) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529 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, 168, 155) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 168, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 168, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 168, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 168, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 168,  
155) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.1590, 51.6318, 37.7529 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 168, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
168, 155) }
```

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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