

# Converting Colors

XYZ(113.8754, 78.1571,  
53.5339)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(113.8754, 78.1571, 53.5339)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.5022, 52.2748,  
50.9991)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA7B6
RGB	255, 167, 182
RGB Percent	100%, 65%, 71%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3451, 0.2863
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.29, 0.00
HSL	350°, 100%, 83%
HSV	350°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991
YIQ	195.0220, 47.6330, 23.3210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

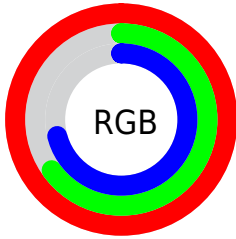
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 167, 182
Decimal	16754614
CIE Lab	77.44, 34.33, 5.79
CIE LCh	77, 34.811, 9.575
Yxy	52.2748, 0.3808, 0.3134
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294944694 (0xFFFFA7B6)
YUV	195.0220, -6.4198, 52.6007
Hunter-Lab	72.3013, 30.2491, 8.7896

# Details

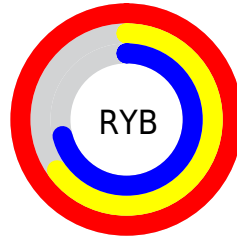
The XYZ color **63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **67.4267, 86.0278, 95.4934**, and the grayscale version is **51.9032, 54.6063, 59.4662**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.0603, 80.2084, 91.9929**, and **32.7447, 25.3554, 23.9371** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.2592, 43.0273, 38.9345**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.9991, 63.5013, 65.1122**.

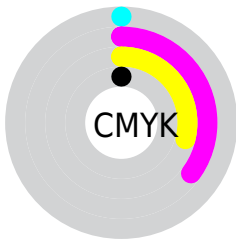
# Distribution



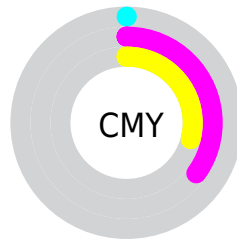
- Red (100%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991 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 63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.5022, 52.2748,  
50.9991


 63.5022, 52.2748,  
50.9991


427.0205,  
395.4966, 407.4067

 46.5078, 37.2242,  
35.8312


 108.9715, 93.5364,  
93.0649

 32.8530, 25.3811,  
24.0152


 138.1770,  
120.5161, 120.7999

 22.1726, 16.3612,  
15.1326


172.1836,  
152.2410, 153.5610

 14.1011, 9.7801,  
8.7648

211.3567,  
189.0954, 191.7667

 8.2732, 5.2534,  
4.4934

256.0616,  
231.4638, 235.8356

 4.3235, 2.3967,  
1.8997

306.6636,

 1.8867, 0.8242,

279.7305, 286.1862

0.4926

363.5281,  
334.2800, 343.2371

■ 0.5691, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.5022, 52.2748,  
50.9991

■ 63.5022, 52.2748,  
50.9991

■ 57.2592, 43.0273,  
38.9345

■ 70.9991, 63.5013,  
65.1122

■ 52.1971, 35.6366,  
28.8195

■ 79.8098, 76.8048,  
81.3603

■ 48.2411, 29.9789,  
20.5514

■ 89.9949, 92.2858,  
99.8286

■ 45.3062, 25.9116,  
14.0166

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.2947, 23.2695,  
9.0887

■ 42.0885, 21.8508,  
5.6230

■ 41.6844, 21.4378,  
4.2703

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.7626, 52.2748, 70.7892



63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991



60.2916, 52.2748, 36.5001

# Triad

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



63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991



41.9218, 52.2748, 32.9534



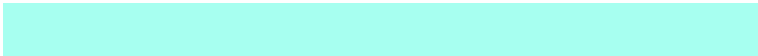
45.3241, 52.2748, 98.9674

# Complementary

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



63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991



67.4267, 86.0278, 95.4934

# 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.



40.4026, 52.2748, 83.8080



63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991



38.5643, 52.2748, 44.9893

# Square

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



63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991



47.5734, 52.2748, 27.7382



38.0343, 52.2748, 63.2788



51.8595, 52.2748, 101.6012



# Rectangle

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



63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991



56.4992, 52.2748, 30.6634



38.0343, 52.2748, 63.2788



43.4431, 52.2748, 95.0284

# Sweetspot

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



63.5035, 52.2772, 51.0001



84.2269, 83.5074, 89.4048



67.4219, 53.1875, 101.3204



17.7267, 17.4164, 18.5890



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.



63.5035, 52.2772, 51.0001



59.3110, 46.0537, 42.9391



67.7019, 63.0227, 45.1587



18.1357, 18.0376, 19.3315



21.8176, 11.2163, 2.4240



2.1577, 1.1055, 0.4121



# Inverse Universe

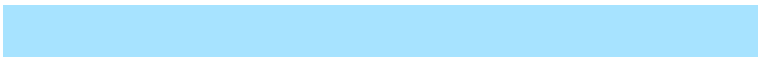
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



63.5035, 52.2772, 51.0001



59.3110, 46.0537, 42.9391



61.4938, 70.4484, 104.9646



18.1357, 18.0376, 19.3315



21.8176, 11.2163, 2.4240



2.1577, 1.1055, 0.4121



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991 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 63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

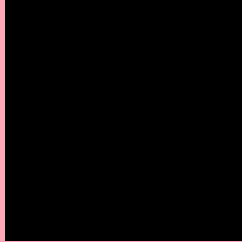
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.5022, 52.2748,



# 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

63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991

### Protanopia

50.7293, 52.6711, 59.1226

### Deuteranopia

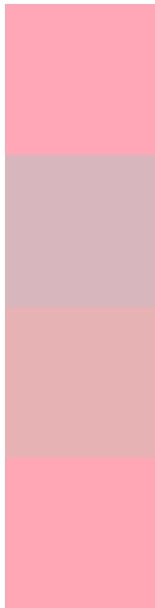
53.5100, 52.3997, 49.9417



## Tritanopia

63.2969, 52.1927, 49.9181

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991

## Protanomaly

54.3411, 51.7725, 55.8442

## Deuteranomaly

56.7917, 51.9591, 50.2159

## Tritanomaly

63.3992, 52.2336, 50.4567

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991

## Achromatopsia

51.8711, 54.5724, 59.4294

## Achromatomaly

55.2585, 53.1673, 56.0651

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991 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, 167, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 167, 182)  
}
```

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, 167, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 167, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991 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, 167, 182) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 167, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 167, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 167, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 167, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 167,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.5022, 52.2748, 50.9991 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 167, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
167, 182) }
```

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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