

# Converting Colors

XYZ(53.5472, 61.6863, 80.8699)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(53.5472, 61.6863, 80.8699)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(53.4999, 61.6911,  
81.0393)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6D6E2
RGB	166, 214, 226
RGB Percent	65%, 84%, 89%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1608, 0.1137
CMYK	0.27, 0.05, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	192°, 51%, 77%
HSV	192°, 27%, 89%
XYZ	53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393
YIQ	201.0160, -32.4600, -6.4440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

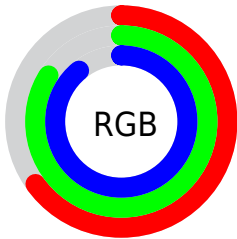
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">166, 193, 226</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10933986</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">82.75, -12.81, -10.99</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">83, 16.878, 220.636</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">61.6911, 0.2726, 0.3144</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289124066</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA6D6E2</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">201.0160, 12.3171, -30.7090</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">78.5437, -15.8665, -6.1933</a>

# Details

The XYZ color **53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **54.1681, 50.7631, 43.0210**, and the grayscale version is **55.4692, 58.3579, 63.5518**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.9342, 94.2696, 108.3798**, and **26.4309, 31.1813, 43.1536** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.0448, 57.2060, 80.4621**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.8229, 66.6738, 81.6688**.

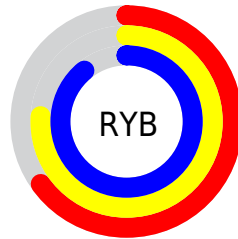
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (84%)

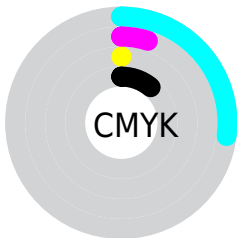
Blue (89%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (89%)

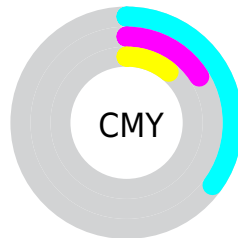


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393 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 53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.4999, 61.6911,  
81.0393

■ 53.4999, 61.6911,  
81.0393

390.4296,  
430.8034, 518.2273

■ 38.4311, 44.7831,  
60.0428

■ 94.5008, 107.2790,  
136.6505

■ 26.4962, 31.2867,  
43.0276

■ 121.1635,  
136.7277, 172.1023

■ 17.3298, 20.8172,  
29.5752

152.4216,  
171.1254, 213.2096

■ 10.5667, 12.9905,  
19.2671

188.6404,  
210.8566, 260.3909

■ 5.8414, 7.4220,  
11.6847

230.1852,  
256.3055, 314.0648

■ 2.7886, 3.7274,  
6.4094

277.4215,

■ 1.0430, 1.5223,

307.8568, 374.6498

3.0228

330.7145,  
365.8946, 442.5644

0.0000, 0.3043,  
1.1063

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

53.4999, 61.6911,  
81.0393

53.4999, 61.6911,  
81.0393

48.0448, 57.2060,  
80.4621

59.8229, 66.6738,  
81.6688

43.4083, 53.1881,  
79.9310

67.0488, 72.1679,  
82.3485

39.5444, 49.6149,  
79.4449

75.2177, 78.1960,  
83.0814

36.4003, 46.4586,  
79.0014

83.8469, 84.5096,  
83.8453

■ 33.9160, 43.6881,  
78.5976

■ 85.1360, 87.0878,  
84.2750

■ 32.0218, 41.2670,  
78.2301

■ 86.4581, 89.7320,  
84.7157

■ 30.6292, 39.1493,  
77.8947

■ 87.8134, 92.4425,  
85.1674

■ 30.2130, 38.4618,  
77.7840

■ 89.2020, 95.2198,  
85.6303

■ 90.6244, 98.0645,  
86.1044

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.0437, 61.6911, 70.9263



53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393



56.3530, 61.6911, 87.8357

# Triad

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



53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393



65.4656, 61.6911, 74.0148



57.3575, 61.6911, 49.3882

# Complementary

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



53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393



54.1681, 50.7631, 43.0210

# 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.



60.9789, 61.6911, 50.0319



53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393



65.7617, 61.6911, 63.5509

# Square

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



53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393



63.2966, 61.6911, 83.4999



64.0897, 61.6911, 54.9829



54.2091, 61.6911, 53.1233



# Rectangle

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



53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393



58.7130, 61.6911, 89.1925



64.0897, 61.6911, 54.9829



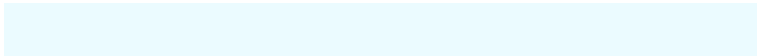
58.5581, 61.6911, 49.1101

# Sweetspot

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



53.5017, 61.6936, 81.0407



86.6515, 93.7591, 108.1380



50.8593, 65.6752, 51.5923



18.2282, 19.8280, 23.1164



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.



53.5017, 61.6936, 81.0407



66.1461, 77.6977, 106.1186



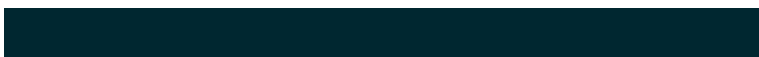
46.8036, 48.2973, 78.8080



13.8716, 15.0823, 17.5678



17.3221, 22.1138, 44.4038



1.2606, 1.6526, 3.0978



# Inverse Universe

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



57.1393, 48.2977, 69.9319



71.7936, 57.5141, 88.7337



60.5609, 63.5488, 45.1520



14.1714, 13.8862, 16.6728



22.6836, 11.1404, 26.0634

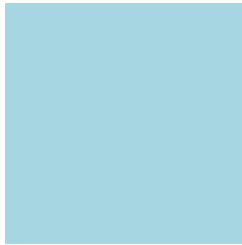


1.6025, 0.7843, 1.9658



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

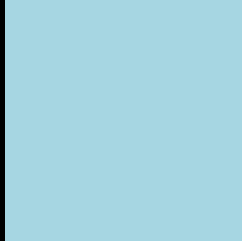
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

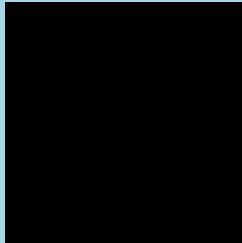
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393.



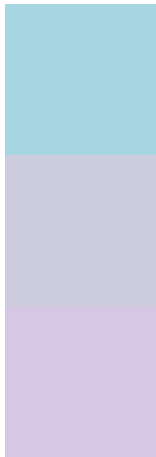
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.4999, 61.6911,



# 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

53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393

### Protanopia

59.6880, 61.3322, 76.4025

### Deuteranopia

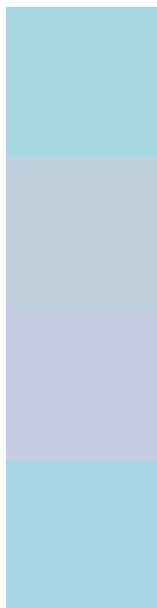
62.5287, 61.2618, 82.6578



## Tritanopia

54.0135, 61.5172, 83.8901

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393

## Protanomaly

57.2265, 61.4620, 77.9544

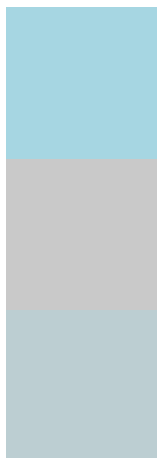
## Deuteranomaly

58.8609, 61.1344, 82.0966

## Tritanomaly

53.8735, 61.4611, 83.1525

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393

## Achromatopsia

55.5167, 58.4078, 63.6061

## Achromatomaly

54.4432, 59.4871, 69.5855

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393 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(166, 214, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 214, 226)  
}
```

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(166, 214, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 214, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393 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(166, 214, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 214, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 214, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 214, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 214, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 214,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 53.4999, 61.6911, 81.0393 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 214, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
214, 226) }
```

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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