

# Converting Colors

XYZ(53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(53.8119, 53.9810,  
42.7051)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DABDA4
RGB	218, 189, 164
RGB Percent	85%, 74%, 64%
CMY	0.1451, 0.2588, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.25, 0.15
HSL	28°, 42%, 75%
HSV	28°, 25%, 85%
XYZ	53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051
YIQ	194.8210, 25.3090, -1.6270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

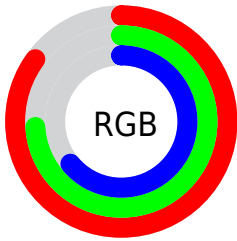
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 211, 164
Decimal	14335396
CIE Lab	78.45, 6.52, 16.45
CIE LCh	78, 17.692, 68.377
Yxy	53.9810, 0.3576, 0.3587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292525476 (0xFFDABDA4)
YUV	194.8210, -15.1948, 20.3280
Hunter-Lab	73.4718, 2.1607, 16.9682

# Details

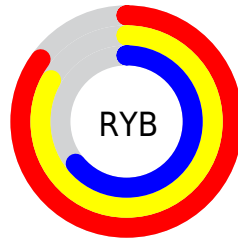
The XYZ color **53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **47.0342, 51.0929, 73.7129**, and the grayscale version is **51.8435, 54.5433, 59.3977**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453**, and **26.6291, 26.4596, 19.0329** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.5926, 48.4275, 32.4042**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.5748, 60.0809, 54.8534**.

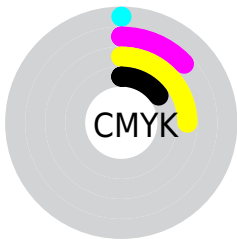
# Distribution



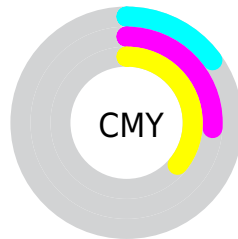
- Red (85%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (36%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051 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 53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 53.8119, 53.9810,  
42.7051


 53.8119, 53.9810,  
42.7051


391.6024,  
402.0376, 373.2831

 38.6814, 38.5865,  
29.3241


 94.9565, 96.0463,  
80.5472

 26.6916, 26.4382,  
19.0785


 121.7013,  
123.4860, 105.8455

 17.4771, 17.1517,  
11.5496


153.0483,  
155.7094, 135.9532

 10.6726, 10.3427,  
6.3190

189.3627,  
193.1010, 171.2889

 5.9128, 5.6268,  
2.9681

231.0099,  
236.0453, 212.2713

 2.8323, 2.6195,  
1.0784

278.3554,

 1.0657, 0.9365,

284.9265, 259.3187

0.0000

331.7644,  
340.1291, 312.8498

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 53.8119, 53.9810,  
42.7051

■ 53.8119, 53.9810,  
42.7051

■ 49.5926, 48.4275,  
32.4042

■ 58.5748, 60.0809,  
54.8534

■ 45.8907, 43.3965,  
23.8549

■ 63.8975, 66.7355,  
68.9313

■ 42.6839, 38.8733,  
16.9583

■ 69.8011, 73.9622,  
85.0203

■ 39.9464, 34.8391,  
11.6037

■ 76.3039, 81.7751,  
103.1960

■ 37.6495, 31.2740,  
7.6667

■ 80.3877, 88.9738,  
107.5445

■ 35.7606, 28.1559,  
5.0035

■ 82.7236, 93.6455,  
108.3231

■ 34.2410, 25.4599,  
3.4385

■ 33.5619, 24.2021,  
2.9026

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.7319, 53.9810, 47.6667



53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051



50.3389, 53.9810, 41.7874

# Triad

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



53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051



44.9700, 53.9810, 61.6116



55.5733, 53.9810, 75.1097

# Complementary

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



53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051



47.0342, 51.0929, 73.7129

# 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.



52.2881, 53.9810, 79.8392



53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051



46.2401, 53.9810, 71.4900

# Square

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



53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051



45.3367, 53.9810, 51.9957



48.8817, 53.9810, 78.4446



57.7804, 53.9810, 66.1218



# Rectangle

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



53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051



48.1933, 53.9810, 43.4807



48.8817, 53.9810, 78.4446



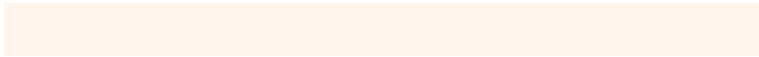
54.5527, 53.9810, 77.2939

# Sweetspot

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



53.8133, 53.9835, 42.7062



89.3262, 92.9396, 93.4669



51.8933, 45.3385, 56.8791



19.0180, 19.7667, 19.7352



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.



53.8133, 53.9835, 42.7062



73.3533, 72.5487, 52.5203



59.9916, 66.3399, 44.7656



13.5505, 14.0403, 13.7214



20.2123, 14.7102, 1.7740



1.3951, 1.1242, 0.1435

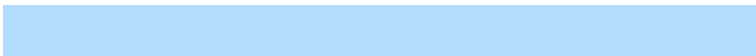


# Inverse Universe

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



47.0342, 51.0929, 73.7129



62.0073, 67.7088, 104.4087



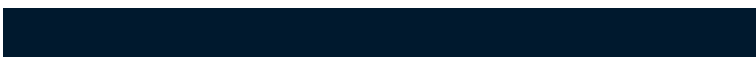
41.7292, 40.4828, 71.9445



12.9148, 13.7694, 16.6292



11.5054, 10.8802, 41.2321



0.8313, 0.8767, 2.6999



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

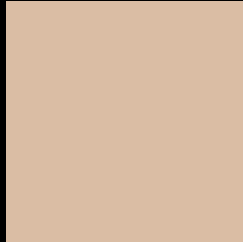
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051 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 53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.8119, 53.9810,



# 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

53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051

### Protanopia

51.0766, 54.1741, 43.8410

### Deuteranopia

55.2116, 54.0683, 42.6482



## Tritanopia

57.4577, 53.8878, 60.7991

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051

## Protanomaly

51.9357, 53.9712, 43.2775

## Deuteranomaly

54.8083, 54.1764, 42.6903

## Tritanomaly

56.2406, 54.0351, 53.9200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051

## Achromatopsia

51.8711, 54.5724, 59.4294

## Achromatomaly

52.3503, 54.2971, 53.0686

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051 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(218, 189, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 189, 164)  
}
```

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(218, 189, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 189, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051 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(218, 189, 164) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 189, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 189, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 189, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 189, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 189,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 53.8119, 53.9810, 42.7051 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 189, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
189, 164) }
```

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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