

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.9532, 53.3548, 50.6027)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.9532, 53.3548, 50.6027)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.9552, 53.3456,  
50.6420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFAAB5
RGB	255, 170, 181
RGB Percent	100%, 67%, 71%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3333, 0.2902
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.29, 0.00
HSL	352°, 100%, 83%
HSV	352°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420
YIQ	196.6690, 47.1290, 21.4410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

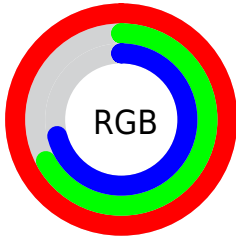
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 170, 181
Decimal	16755381
CIE Lab	78.08, 32.63, 7.25
CIE LCh	78, 33.427, 12.521
Yxy	53.3456, 0.3808, 0.3176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294945461 (0xFFFFAAB5)
YUV	196.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563
Hunter-Lab	73.0381, 28.4855, 10.0171

# Details

The XYZ color **63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **68.6689, 86.5987, 98.6881**, and the grayscale version is **52.8977, 55.6525, 60.6056**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.7224, 81.7671, 91.4908**, and **33.0225, 26.0169, 23.7034** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.5308, 43.8565, 38.1429**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.6724, 64.8390, 65.3642**.

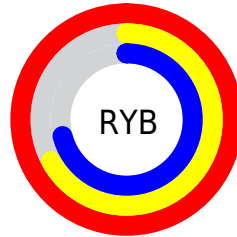
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (67%)

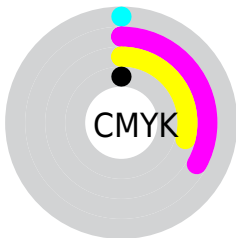
Blue (71%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (71%)

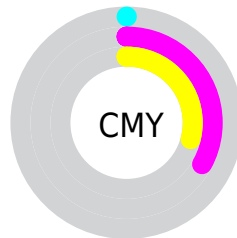


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)


Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420 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 63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.9552, 53.3456,  
50.6420

 63.9552, 53.3456,  
50.6420


428.6326,  
399.6096, 405.9780

 46.8759, 38.0787,  
35.5490


 109.6205, 95.1127,  
92.5314

 33.1451, 26.0438,  
23.7992


138.9373,  
122.3818, 120.1650

 22.3974, 16.8564,  
14.9739


173.0639,  
154.4203, 152.8158

 14.2674, 10.1322,  
8.6546

212.3658,  
191.6128, 190.9025

 8.3899, 5.4867,  
4.4229

257.2082,  
234.3436, 234.8435

 4.3993, 2.5355,  
1.8601

307.9566,

 1.9304, 0.8944,

282.9970, 285.0574

0.4672

364.9763,  
337.9576, 341.9627

■ 0.5944, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.9552, 53.3456,  
50.6420

■ 63.9552, 53.3456,  
50.6420

■ 57.5308, 43.8565,  
38.1429

■ 71.6724, 64.8390,  
65.3642

■ 52.3242, 36.2498,  
27.7554

■ 80.7439, 78.4346,  
82.4071

■ 48.2589, 30.4019,  
19.3630

■ 91.2321, 94.2328,  
101.8664

■ 45.2479, 26.1712,  
12.8369

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.1914, 23.3942,  
8.0326

■ 41.9698, 21.8728,  
4.7838

■ 41.5143, 21.3697,  
3.3746

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.6280, 53.3456, 69.5515



63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420



60.5176, 53.3456, 37.0379

# Triad

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



63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420



42.6925, 53.3456, 35.4341



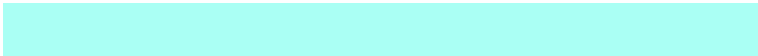
47.0298, 53.3456, 99.5094

# Complementary

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



63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420



68.6689, 86.5987, 98.6881

# 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.



42.0121, 53.3456, 85.8912



63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420



39.6594, 53.3456, 47.9523

# Square

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



63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420



48.0334, 53.3456, 29.6081



39.4216, 53.3456, 66.2222



53.4705, 53.3456, 100.6651



# Rectangle

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



63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420



56.7119, 53.3456, 31.6957



39.4216, 53.3456, 66.2222



45.1350, 53.3456, 96.1220

# Sweetspot

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



63.9565, 53.3481, 50.6431



84.0771, 83.4474, 88.6157



69.6189, 55.1455, 101.5826



17.6908, 17.4020, 18.3996



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.



63.9565, 53.3481, 50.6431



59.5321, 46.8028, 42.0663



69.4228, 66.0154, 47.1167



18.1050, 18.0253, 19.1700



21.7215, 11.1779, 1.9178



2.1433, 1.0997, 0.3361



# Inverse Universe

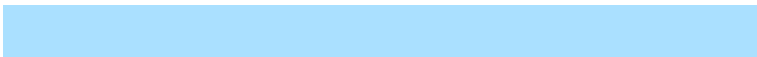
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



63.9565, 53.3481, 50.6431



59.5321, 46.8028, 42.0663



61.2405, 68.9898, 104.6964



18.1050, 18.0253, 19.1700



21.7215, 11.1779, 1.9178



2.1433, 1.0997, 0.3361



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

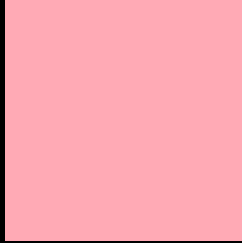
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

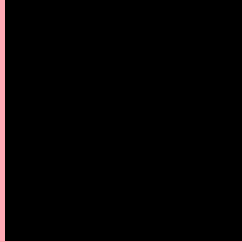
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.9552, 53.3456,

50.6420.

# 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

63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420

### Protanopia

51.8335, 53.9053, 58.7118

### Deuteranopia

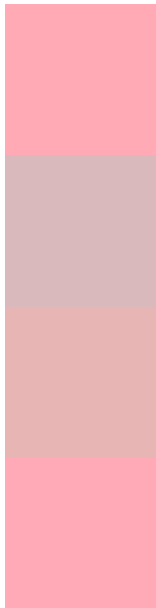
54.7196, 53.6604, 49.5929



## Tritanopia

64.1620, 53.4283, 51.7307

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420

## Protanomaly

55.4477, 53.2775, 55.5053

## Deuteranomaly

57.6156, 53.2913, 49.8974

## Tritanomaly

64.0582, 53.3868, 51.1844

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420

## Achromatopsia

53.0703, 55.8340, 60.8033

## Achromatomaly

56.0877, 54.2077, 56.7972

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420 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, 170, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 170, 181)  
}
```

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, 170, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 170, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420 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, 170, 181) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 170, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 170, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 170, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 170, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 170,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.9552, 53.3456, 50.6420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 170, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
170, 181) }
```

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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