

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.5953, 53.5735, 52.8787)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.5953, 53.5735, 52.8787)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110)</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(63.9996, 52.7680,  
52.7110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA8B9
RGB	255, 168, 185
RGB Percent	100%, 66%, 73%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3412, 0.2745
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.27, 0.00
HSL	348°, 100%, 83%
HSV	348°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110
YIQ	195.9510, 46.3950, 23.7310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

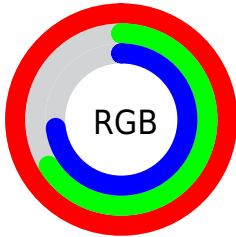
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 168, 185
Decimal	16754873
CIE Lab	77.74, 34.20, 4.58
CIE LCh	78, 34.507, 7.622
Yxy	52.7680, 0.3776, 0.3114
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294944953 (0xFFFFA8B9)
YUV	195.9510, -5.3988, 51.7860
Hunter-Lab	72.6416, 30.1415, 7.8264

# Details

The XYZ color **63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **67.3432, 86.0189, 93.9469**, and the grayscale version is **52.4530, 55.1846, 60.0961**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.7728, 80.9222, 94.4233**, and **33.3215, 25.7977, 25.0530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.7330, 43.4548, 40.6957**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.5044, 64.0571, 66.6825**.

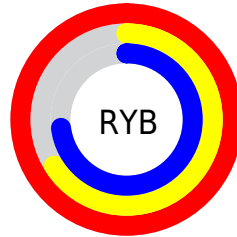
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (66%)

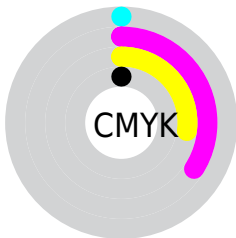
Blue (73%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (73%)

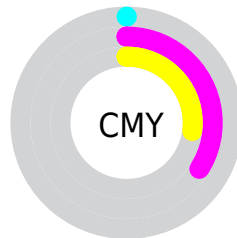


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110 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 63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.9996, 52.7680,  
52.7110


 63.9996, 52.7680,  
52.7110


428.7904,  
397.3944, 414.2102

 46.9120, 37.6176,  
37.1860

 109.6841, 94.2629,  
95.6162

 33.1738, 25.6860,  
25.0546

 139.0117,  
121.3762, 123.8335

 22.4195, 16.5889,  
15.8983


173.1501,  
153.2459, 157.1185

 14.2838, 9.9418,  
9.2987

212.4646,  
190.2564, 195.8900

 8.4013, 5.3604,  
4.8370

257.3205,  
232.7921, 240.5663

 4.4068, 2.4602,  
2.0949

308.0832,

 1.9347, 0.8566,

281.2374, 291.5661

0.6127

365.1181,  
335.9767, 349.3079

■ 0.5969, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.9996, 52.7680,  
52.7110

■ 63.9996, 52.7680,  
52.7110

■ 57.7330, 43.4548,  
40.6957

■ 71.5044, 64.0571,  
66.6825

■ 52.6333, 35.9966,  
30.5452

■ 80.3058, 77.4194,  
82.6896

■ 48.6277, 30.2703,  
22.1654

■ 90.4633, 92.9545,  
100.8112

■ 45.6331, 26.1350,  
15.4523

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.5546, 23.4274,  
10.2909

■ 42.2774, 21.9484,  
6.5499

■ 41.8118, 21.4887,  
4.9408

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.9999, 52.7680, 72.6362



63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110



61.0365, 52.7680, 37.7906

# Triad

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



63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110



42.7119, 52.7680, 32.9578



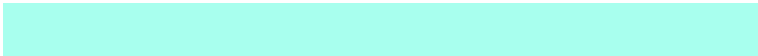
45.4195, 52.7680, 98.6467

# Complementary

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



63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110



67.3432, 86.0189, 93.9469

# 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.



40.6493, 52.7680, 82.9764



63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110



39.1856, 52.7680, 44.5524

# Square

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



63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110



48.4692, 52.7680, 28.1534



38.4655, 52.7680, 62.4762



51.8782, 52.7680, 102.1960



# Rectangle

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



63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110



57.3552, 52.7680, 31.6424



38.4655, 52.7680, 62.4762



43.5830, 52.7680, 94.4770

# Sweetspot

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



64.0009, 52.7704, 52.7120



84.3184, 83.5440, 89.8867



67.1800, 53.3358, 101.3618



17.7487, 17.4252, 18.7047



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.



64.0009, 52.7704, 52.7120



59.5570, 46.1521, 44.2346



67.6235, 62.7175, 45.5904



18.1544, 18.0451, 19.4302



21.8884, 11.2447, 2.7970



2.1673, 1.1093, 0.4625



# Inverse Universe

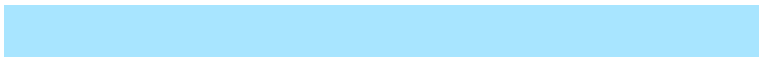
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



64.0009, 52.7704, 52.7120



59.5570, 46.1521, 44.2346



62.1920, 71.5299, 105.1365



18.1544, 18.0451, 19.4302



21.8884, 11.2447, 2.7970



2.1673, 1.1093, 0.4625



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

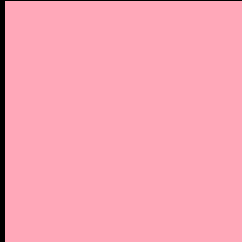
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

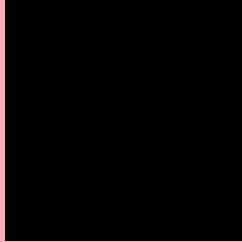
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110.



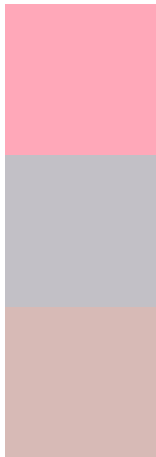
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.9996, 52.7680,

52.7110.

# 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

63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110

### Protanopia

51.2908, 53.2458, 61.0002

### Deuteranopia

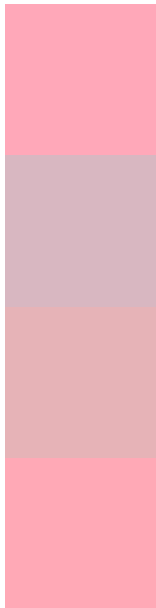
54.0267, 52.9423, 51.6273



## Tritanopia

63.7685, 52.9721, 50.5797

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110

## Protanomaly

54.8780, 52.3162, 57.6577

## Deuteranomaly

57.3005, 52.4821, 51.9097

## Tritanomaly

63.8715, 53.0133, 51.1222

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110

## Achromatopsia

52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140

## Achromatomaly

55.6886, 53.6753, 57.2944

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110 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, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 168, 185)  
}
```

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, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 168, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110 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, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 168, 185) }
```

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, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 168, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 168, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 168,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.9996, 52.7680, 52.7110 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, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
168, 185) }
```

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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