

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.0762, 53.6892, 63.3669)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.0762, 53.6892, 63.3669)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.0221, 53.5771,  
63.3616)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA8CB
RGB	255, 168, 203
RGB Percent	100%, 66%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3412, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	336°, 100%, 83%
HSV	336°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616
YIQ	198.0030, 40.6170, 29.3290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

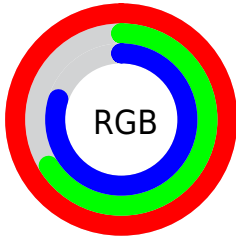
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 168, 203
Decimal	16754891
CIE Lab	78.21, 36.72, -4.54
CIE LCh	78, 36.995, 352.957
Yxy	53.5771, 0.3609, 0.2928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294944971 (0xFFFFA8CB)
YUV	198.0030, 2.4635, 49.9864
Hunter-Lab	73.1964, 32.9108, -0.0862

# Details

The XYZ color **66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **64.8288, 85.0131, 80.7062**, and the grayscale version is **53.6479, 56.4417, 61.4650**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.9457, 81.7913, 105.8652**, and **34.5815, 26.3017, 31.6879** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.0397, 44.3775, 52.8421**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.1089, 64.6990, 75.1316**.

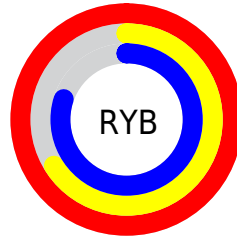
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (66%)

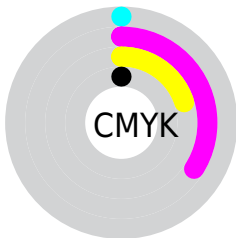
Blue (80%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (80%)

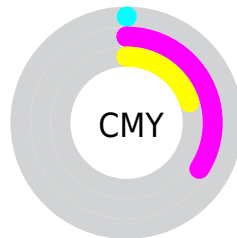


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616 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 66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 66.0221, 53.5771,  
63.3616


 66.0221, 53.5771,  
63.3616


435.9433,  
400.4953, 455.0246

 48.5581, 38.2637,  
45.6909


 112.5756, 95.4530,  
111.2816

 34.4822, 26.1874,  
31.6551


 142.3958,  
122.7843, 142.3681

 23.4289, 16.9639,  
20.8356


177.0655,  
154.8903, 178.7635

 15.0330, 10.2087,  
12.8138

216.9500,  
192.1555, 220.8865

 8.9290, 5.5376,  
7.1712

262.4147,  
234.9642, 269.1556

 4.7516, 2.5660,  
3.4893


313.8249,

 2.1355, 0.9096,


283.7008, 323.9892


1.3496


371.5460,  
338.7497, 385.8061


 0.7084, 0.0000,  
0.1019


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 66.0221, 53.5771,  
63.3616


 66.0221, 53.5771,  
63.3616


 60.0397, 44.3775,  
52.8421


 73.1089, 64.6990,  
75.1316

 55.0982, 36.9826,  
43.5248

 81.3507, 77.8374,  
88.1914

 51.1338, 31.2728,  
35.3625

 90.7997, 93.0892,  
102.5824

 48.0735, 27.1112,  
28.3031

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 45.8331, 24.3388,  
22.2892

■ 44.3104, 22.7616,  
17.2556

■ 43.6670, 22.2308,  
14.7107

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.8592, 53.5771, 85.7927



66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616



64.8435, 53.5771, 44.1305

# Triad

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



66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616



45.6858, 53.5771, 28.7937



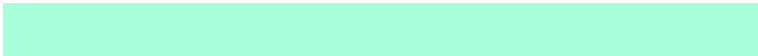
42.9911, 53.5771, 96.2839

# Complementary

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



66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616



64.8288, 85.0131, 80.7062

# 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.



39.1533, 53.5771, 75.3041



66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616



40.6031, 53.5771, 37.4687

# Square

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



66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616



52.6491, 53.5771, 27.0466



38.3223, 53.5771, 53.5841



49.2359, 53.5771, 107.5084



# Rectangle

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



66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616



61.8033, 53.5771, 35.1726



38.3223, 53.5771, 53.5841



41.4018, 53.5771, 89.9307

# Sweetspot

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



66.0235, 53.5795, 63.3627



85.0901, 83.8526, 93.9500



61.1929, 50.2494, 101.0816



17.9345, 17.4995, 19.6827



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.



66.0235, 53.5795, 63.3627



61.7890, 47.0449, 55.9881



63.6883, 54.8471, 44.2788



18.3121, 18.1082, 20.2609



22.8860, 11.6437, 8.0501



2.2806, 1.1546, 1.0592



# Inverse Universe

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



66.0235, 53.5795, 63.3627



61.7890, 47.0449, 55.9881



67.6906, 82.5271, 106.9694



18.3121, 18.1082, 20.2609



22.8860, 11.6437, 8.0501

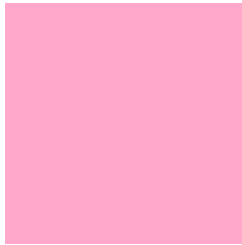


2.2806, 1.1546, 1.0592



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

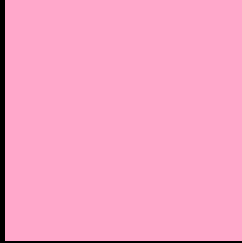
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

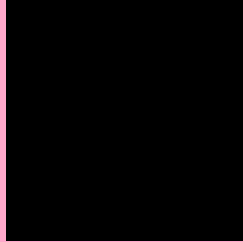
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0221, 53.5771,

63.3616.

# 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

66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616

### Protanopia

52.7397, 53.7084, 73.9167

### Deuteranopia

54.8704, 53.7916, 61.5237



## Tritanopia

63.7227, 53.4692, 52.3094

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616



## Protanomaly

56.6753, 52.9672, 70.1874



## Deuteranomaly

58.3132, 53.3866, 61.8748



## Tritanomaly

64.6517, 53.5819, 56.2250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616



## Achromatopsia

53.6758, 56.4712, 61.4971



## Achromatomaly

57.4091, 54.7708, 62.1896

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616 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, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 168, 203)  
}
```

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, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 168, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616 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, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 168, 203) }
```

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, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 168, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 168, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 168,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.0221, 53.5771, 63.3616 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, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
168, 203) }
```

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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