

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.5919, 52.0789, 71.6834)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.5919, 52.0789, 71.6834)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.5550, 52.0585,  
71.5062)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA2D8
RGB	255, 162, 216
RGB Percent	100%, 64%, 85%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3647, 0.1529
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	325°, 100%, 82%
HSV	325°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062
YIQ	195.9630, 38.0940, 36.5100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

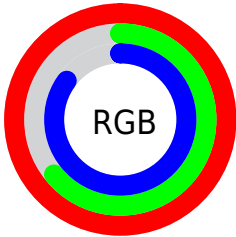
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 162, 216
Decimal	16753368
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	77.32, 41.78, -12.95
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	77, 43.740, 342.773
Yxy	52.0585, 0.3501, 0.2738
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294943448 (0xFFFFA2D8)
YUV	195.9630, 9.8782, 51.7754
Hunter-Lab	72.1516, 38.3890, -8.2536

# Details

The XYZ color **66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **61.2048, 83.4193, 68.1372**, and the grayscale version is **52.3750, 55.1026, 60.0067**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.3614, 78.6228, 105.3371**, and **34.8215, 25.1686, 36.7410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1722, 43.4338, 63.1115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.9409, 62.5450, 80.6805**.

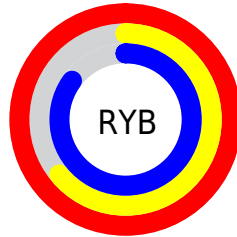
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (64%)

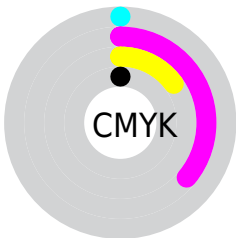
Blue (85%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (85%)

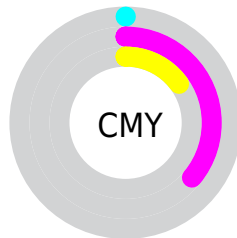


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (15%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062 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 66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 66.5550, 52.0585,  
71.5062


 66.5550, 52.0585,  
71.5062


437.8166,  
394.6624, 484.7523

 48.9924, 37.0517,  
52.2710

 113.3359, 93.2175,  
123.0554

 34.8280, 25.2475,  
36.8374

 143.2849,  
120.1385, 156.2065

 23.6963, 16.2616,  
24.7868

178.0934,  
151.7997, 194.8333

 15.2320, 9.7094,  
15.7007

218.1269,  
188.5855, 239.3544

 9.0697, 5.2067,  
9.1606

263.7505,  
230.8803, 290.1883

 4.8442, 2.3691,  
4.7478

315.3298,

 2.1899, 0.8099,

279.0684, 347.7536

2.0439

373.2300,  
333.5343, 412.4687

■ 0.7374, 0.0000,  
0.5821

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.5550, 52.0585,  
71.5062

■ 66.5550, 52.0585,  
71.5062

■ 61.1722, 43.4338,  
63.1115

■ 72.9409, 62.5450,  
80.6805

■ 56.7317, 36.5529,  
55.4660

■ 80.3788, 74.9888,  
90.6569

■ 53.1717, 31.2943,  
48.5408

■ 88.9183, 89.4867,  
101.4606

■ 50.4208, 27.5182,  
42.3035

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 48.3955, 25.0608,  
36.7169

■ 46.9919, 23.7172,  
31.7370

■ 46.5901, 23.4000,  
30.1030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.2716, 52.0585, 97.8407



66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062



66.9514, 52.0585, 47.0639

# Triad

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



66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062



45.9963, 52.0585, 22.4942



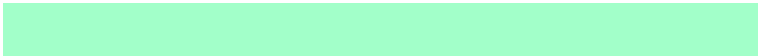
38.5515, 52.0585, 94.2304

# Complementary

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



66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062



61.2048, 83.4193, 68.1372

# 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.



35.3478, 52.0585, 67.5305



66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062



39.3075, 52.0585, 29.0693

# Square

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



66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062



54.4163, 52.0585, 23.0002



35.6080, 52.0585, 44.0642



44.8517, 52.0585, 113.2975



# Rectangle

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



66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062



64.3316, 52.0585, 35.1600



35.6080, 52.0585, 44.0642



37.1105, 52.0585, 85.5712

# Sweetspot

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



66.5562, 52.0607, 71.5072



84.9088, 82.6562, 96.4605



54.9926, 45.4462, 100.4813



17.9269, 17.2725, 20.3335



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.



66.5562, 52.0607, 71.5072



62.4110, 45.3964, 65.1129



61.3940, 49.9959, 44.3235



18.4517, 18.1640, 20.9956



24.4205, 12.2575, 16.1308



2.4323, 1.2153, 1.8579



# Inverse Universe

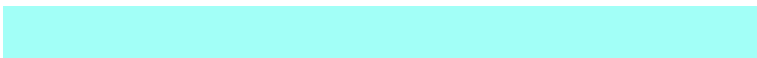
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



66.5562, 52.0607, 71.5072



62.4110, 45.3964, 65.1129



67.4887, 85.9329, 101.2282



18.4517, 18.1640, 20.9956



24.4205, 12.2575, 16.1308



2.4323, 1.2153, 1.8579



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

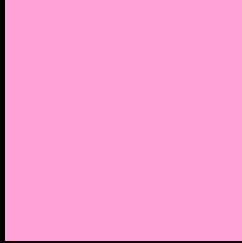
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

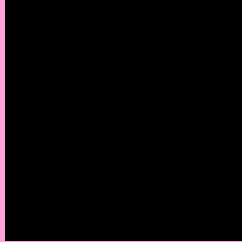
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.5550, 52.0585,



# 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

66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062

### Protanopia

52.3208, 52.5912, 85.2354

### Deuteranopia

53.5300, 52.2888, 69.5588



## Tritanopia

62.1268, 51.8507, 50.4498

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062



## Protanomaly

56.1988, 51.5985, 79.6705



## Deuteranomaly

57.5512, 51.6205, 69.8813



## Tritanomaly

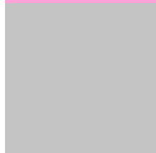
63.5187, 51.8629, 57.7017

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062



## Achromatopsia

52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140



## Achromatomaly

56.5353, 53.3445, 63.8167

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062 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, 162, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 162, 216)  
}
```

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, 162, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 162, 216) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062 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, 162, 216) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 162, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 162, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 162, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 162, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 162,  
216) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.5550, 52.0585, 71.5062 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 162, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
162, 216) }
```

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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