

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.6130, 58.3195, 43.6620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.6130, 58.3195, 43.6620)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.8451, 55.4575,  
43.4158)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB1A6
RGB	255, 177, 166
RGB Percent	100%, 69%, 65%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3059, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.35, 0.00
HSL	7°, 100%, 83%
HSV	7°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158
YIQ	199.0680, 50.0190, 13.1150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

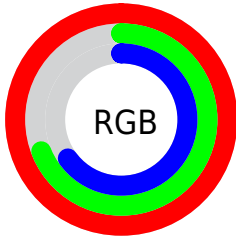
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 179, 166
Decimal	16757158
CIE Lab	79.30, 27.10, 17.11
CIE LCh	79, 32.048, 32.271
Yxy	55.4575, 0.3924, 0.3408
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947238 (0xFFFFB1A6)
YUV	199.0680, -16.3025, 49.0524
Hunter-Lab	74.4698, 22.7111, 17.5629

# Details

The XYZ color **63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **66.1253, 80.0254, 106.5690**, and the grayscale version is **54.4042, 57.2375, 62.3316**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.4301, 84.7583, 80.3694**, and **33.0099, 27.3660, 19.4619** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6755, 46.4979, 30.9404**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.2041, 66.0534, 58.5768**.

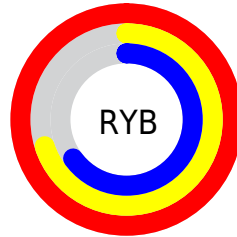
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (69%)

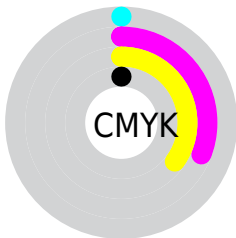
Blue (65%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (65%)

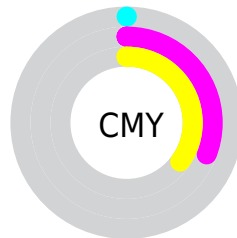


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158 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 63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.8451, 55.4575,  
43.4158


 63.8451, 55.4575,  
43.4158


428.2411,  
407.6438, 376.2903

 46.7864, 39.7681,  
29.8777


 109.4628, 98.2109,  
81.6310

 33.0741, 27.3578,  
19.4945


 138.7526,  
126.0438, 107.1452

 22.3427, 17.8421,  
11.8477


172.8501,  
158.6933, 137.4885

 14.2270, 10.8367,  
6.5188

212.1207,  
196.5438, 173.0794

 8.3614, 5.9571,  
3.0892

256.9297,  
239.9797, 214.3365

 4.3808, 2.8190,  
1.1404

307.6426,

 1.9198, 1.0380,

289.3854, 261.6783

0.0000

364.6246,  
345.1453, 315.5234

■ 0.5883, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.8451, 55.4575,  
43.4158

■ 63.8451, 55.4575,  
43.4158

■ 57.6755, 46.4979,  
30.9404

■ 71.2041, 66.0534,  
58.5768

■ 52.6284, 39.0854,  
20.9905

■ 79.8063, 78.3533,  
76.5641

■ 48.6366, 33.1343,  
13.3941

■ 89.7073, 92.4306,  
97.5126

■ 45.6240, 28.5473,  
7.9562

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.5040, 25.2152,  
4.4505

■ 42.1738, 23.0114,  
2.5997

■ 41.7440, 22.2680,  
2.0980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.0237, 55.4575, 58.9947



63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158



58.6618, 55.4575, 34.1983

# Triad

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



63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158



42.5275, 55.4575, 45.3909



53.2010, 55.4575, 103.0149

# Complementary

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



63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158



66.1253, 80.0254, 106.5690

# 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.



47.1763, 55.4575, 97.3676



63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158



41.3196, 55.4575, 61.7945

# Square

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



63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158



46.3944, 55.4575, 35.1655



42.9525, 55.4575, 81.2806



59.5757, 55.4575, 95.4554



# Rectangle

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



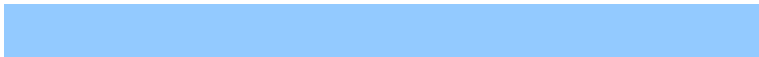
63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158



54.3874, 55.4575, 31.7037



42.9525, 55.4575, 81.2806



51.0688, 55.4575, 102.5967

# Sweetspot

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



63.8465, 55.4602, 43.4169



84.4936, 85.0268, 86.4538



71.2995, 55.1022, 92.9577



17.7905, 17.7802, 17.8819



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.



63.8465, 55.4602, 43.4169



59.3474, 48.9349, 34.2929



73.9489, 75.6648, 46.7843



18.1903, 18.3488, 18.7273



21.8682, 11.7477, 1.1150



2.1837, 1.2528, 0.1267



# Inverse Universe

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



66.1253, 80.0254, 106.5690



61.9243, 76.8659, 106.1806



54.4577, 56.6902, 102.6798



18.3519, 20.0754, 23.1576



23.3605, 31.6307, 54.3087

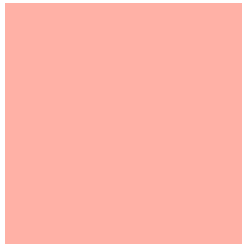


2.3260, 3.1828, 5.3050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

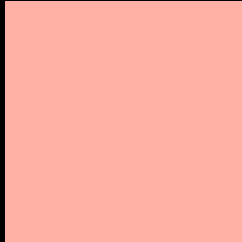
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

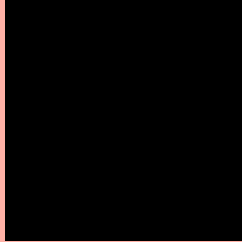
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.8451, 55.4575,

43.4158.

# 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

63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158

### Protanopia

52.7532, 55.5936, 49.0245

### Deuteranopia

56.5770, 55.4064, 42.8345



## Tritanopia

65.5396, 55.5078, 54.2735

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158

## Protanomaly

56.0754, 55.0617, 46.7022

## Deuteranomaly

59.0655, 55.4191, 43.1812

## Tritanomaly

64.9020, 55.5653, 49.9523

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158

## Achromatopsia

54.2854, 57.1125, 62.1955

## Achromatomaly

56.8139, 55.9095, 54.8109

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158 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, 177, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 177, 166)  
}
```

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, 177, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 177, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158 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, 177, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 177, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 177, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 177, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 177, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 177,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.8451, 55.4575, 43.4158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 177, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
177, 166) }
```

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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