

# Converting Colors

XYZ(116.3139, 190.6496,  
62.8073)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(116.3139, 190.6496, 62.8073)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.6698, 85.1951,  
45.4363)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0FF9E
RGB	192, 255, 158
RGB Percent	75%, 100%, 62%
CMY	0.2471, 0.0000, 0.3804
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.38, 0.00
HSL	99°, 100%, 81%
HSV	99°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363
YIQ	225.1050, -6.4110, -43.5230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

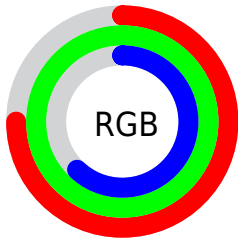
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">158, 255, 221</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12648350</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.97, -36.51, 40.14</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">94, 54.260, 132.283</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">85.1951, 0.3277, 0.4385</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290838430 (0xFFC0FF9E)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">225.1050, -33.0828, -29.0331</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">92.3012, -38.3969, 35.4247</a>

# Details

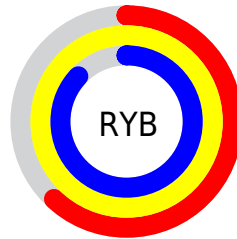
The XYZ color **63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **60.0968, 47.0472, 100.5213**, and the grayscale version is **71.8769, 75.6201, 82.3503**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.3219, 96.6990, 77.6808**, and **32.8972, 46.6423, 20.6336** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.7371, 82.3645, 34.8655**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.5306, 88.4515, 58.4301**.

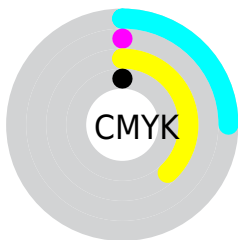
# Distribution



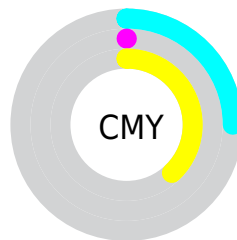
- Red (75%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363 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 63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.6698, 85.1951,  
45.4363


 63.6698, 85.1951,  
45.4363


427.6174,  
512.2734, 384.7493

 46.6440, 64.0026,  
31.4558


 109.2117,  
140.6457, 84.7001

 32.9611, 46.6528,  
20.6848


 138.4584,  
175.6726, 110.8205

 22.2557, 32.7612,  
12.7048


172.5095,  
216.0798, 141.8246

 14.1626, 21.9436,  
7.0973

211.7302,  
262.2517, 178.1309

 8.3163, 13.8155,  
3.4436

256.4860,  
314.5725, 220.1579

 4.3515, 7.9924,  
1.3254

307.1423,

 1.9028, 4.0901,

373.4269, 268.3243

0.0824

364.0643,  
439.1990, 323.0486

0.5785, 1.7241,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.4392,  
0.0000

63.6698, 85.1951,  
45.4363

63.6698, 85.1951,  
45.4363

57.7371, 82.3645,  
34.8655

70.5306, 88.4515,  
58.4301

52.6875, 79.9399,  
26.5637

78.3593, 92.1512,  
73.9804

48.4734, 77.9003,  
20.3652

87.1943, 96.3114,  
92.2155

45.0415, 76.2223,  
16.0802

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 42.3309, 74.8796,  
13.4844

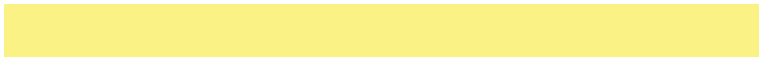
■ 40.2640, 73.8387,  
12.2738

■ 39.9162, 73.6626,  
12.1145

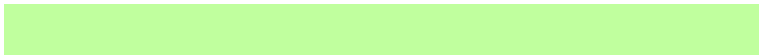
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.2022, 85.1951, 34.6765



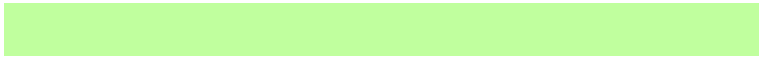
63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363



57.2692, 85.1951, 70.5762

# Triad

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



63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363



72.8042, 85.1951, 191.1888



111.3001, 85.1951, 76.8304

# Complementary

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



63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363



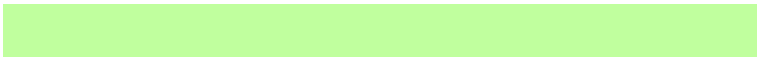
60.0968, 47.0472, 100.5213

# Split Complementary

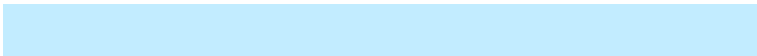
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



110.4588, 85.1951, 119.1712



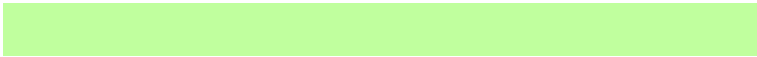
63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363



87.0367, 85.1951, 194.3711

# Square

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



63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363



62.0949, 85.1951, 157.3249



101.1629, 85.1951, 165.0404

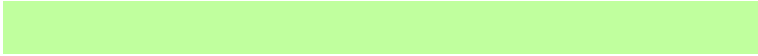


103.3407, 85.1951, 48.8351



# Rectangle

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



63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363



56.2459, 85.1951, 95.9720



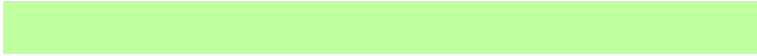
101.1629, 85.1951, 165.0404



112.0615, 85.1951, 89.6263

# Sweetspot

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



63.6702, 85.1953, 45.4376



84.4704, 95.0302, 86.5275



72.8568, 74.6187, 42.9119



17.8197, 20.2178, 17.9805



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

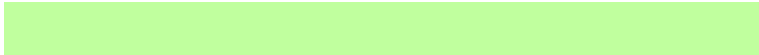


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

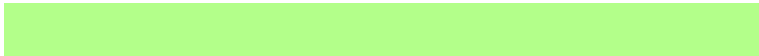


# Same Dimension

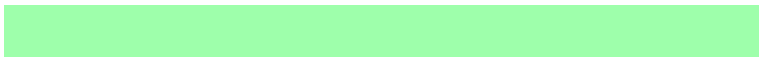
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



63.6702, 85.1953, 45.4376



58.8732, 82.9079, 36.8309



57.2057, 81.7272, 51.2559



18.3721, 20.4777, 19.1286



21.0024, 38.5652, 6.3369



2.1579, 3.8132, 0.6223



# Inverse Universe

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



60.0968, 47.0472, 100.5213



54.7938, 39.5900, 99.3614



69.5044, 52.1295, 90.4559



18.1385, 17.9631, 22.7612



17.7750, 8.0738, 50.0561

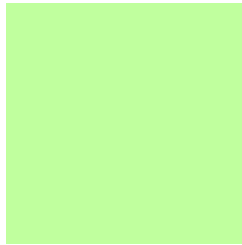


1.8490, 0.8471, 4.8793



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

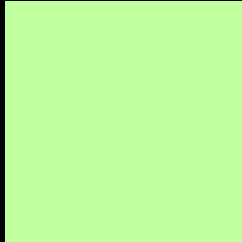
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363 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

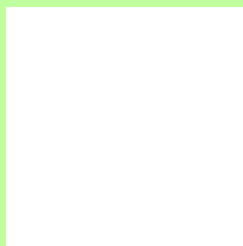
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363.



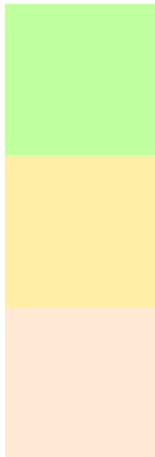
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.6698, 85.1951,

45.4363.

# 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

63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363

### Protanopia

78.4071, 84.5815, 48.2698

### Deuteranopia

82.3892, 84.3419, 74.8880



## **Tritanopia**

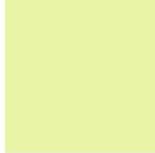
78.1206, 84.8823, 106.8743

# Trichromacy



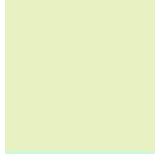
## Original Color

63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363



## Protanomaly

72.2403, 84.5015, 47.1533



## Deuteranomaly

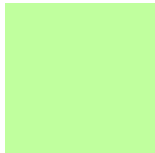
74.3596, 83.9167, 62.7304



## Tritanomaly

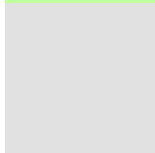
71.8865, 84.4887, 80.2293

# Monochromacy



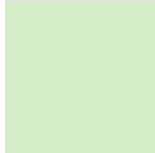
## Original Color

63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363



## Achromatopsia

71.5672, 75.2942, 81.9954



## Achromatomaly

67.9786, 78.3541, 66.7993

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363 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(192, 255, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 255, 158)  
}
```

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(192, 255, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 255, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363 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(192, 255, 158) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 255, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 255, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 255, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 255, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 255,  
158) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.6698, 85.1951, 45.4363 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 255, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
255, 158) }
```

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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