

Converting Colors

XYZ(53.6978, 46.4175, 40.8749)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(53.6978, 46.4175, 40.8749)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(53.6397, 46.3312,
40.7660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EAA3A3
RGB	234, 163, 163
RGB Percent	92%, 64%, 64%
CMY	0.0824, 0.3608, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.30, 0.08
HSL	0°, 63%, 78%
HSV	0°, 30%, 92%
XYZ	53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660
YIQ	184.2290, 42.3160, 15.0520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

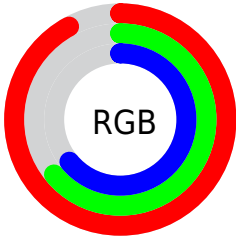
Format	Color
R _Y B	234, 163, 163
Decimal	15377315
CIE Lab	73.76, 26.30, 10.61
CIE LCh	74, 28.356, 21.973
Yxy	46.3312, 0.3811, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293567395 (0xFFEAA3A3)
YUV	184.2290, -10.4659, 43.6492
Hunter-Lab	68.0670, 21.5483, 12.1376

Details

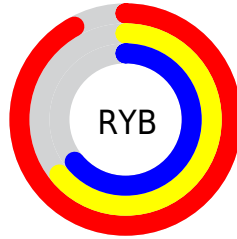
The XYZ color **53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **59.3771, 72.5699, 88.7198**, and the grayscale version is **45.7273, 48.1087, 52.3904**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.9663, 76.4648, 76.9269**, and **26.6851, 21.8637, 17.8526** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.9568, 38.0159, 29.4672**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.4816, 56.3432, 54.3659**.

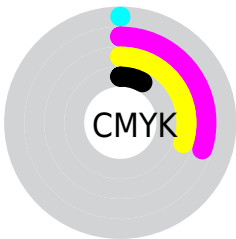
Distribution



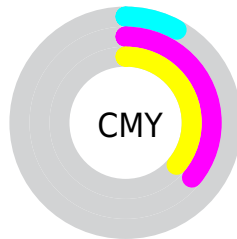
- Red (92%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (8%)





- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660 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 53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 53.6397, 46.3312,
40.7660


 53.6397, 46.3312,
40.7660

390.9554,
372.1386, 364.9893

 38.5432, 32.5073,
27.8180


 94.7050, 84.7145,
77.5784

 26.5837, 21.7492,
17.9506


 121.4045,
110.0425, 102.2798

 17.3958, 13.6728,
10.7455


152.7025,
139.9742, 131.7360

 10.6141, 7.8934,
5.7839

188.9641,
174.8937, 166.3657

 5.8734, 4.0268,
2.6475

230.5549,
215.1855, 206.5873

 2.8082, 1.6886,
0.9168

277.8401,

 1.0531, 0.4162,

261.2340, 252.8194

0.0000

331.1852,
313.4235, 305.4806

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 53.6397, 46.3312,
40.7660

■ 53.6397, 46.3312,
40.7660

■ 47.9568, 38.0159,
29.4672

■ 60.4816, 56.3432,
54.3659

■ 43.3654, 31.2972,
20.3398

■ 68.5377, 68.1316,
70.3813

■ 39.7965, 26.0748,
13.2452

■ 77.8643, 81.7789,
88.9226

■ 37.1720, 22.2343,
8.0282

■ 87.7417, 96.2324,
108.5580

■ 35.4024, 19.6448,
4.5108

■ 34.3812, 18.1504,
2.4811

■ 33.9319, 17.4928,
1.5880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.3367, 46.3312, 54.4187



53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660



50.2745, 46.3312, 31.6043

Triad

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



53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660



36.8411, 46.3312, 35.2200



42.6982, 46.3312, 83.1884

Complementary

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



53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660



59.3771, 72.5699, 88.7198

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.



38.3370, 46.3312, 75.5949



53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660



35.1277, 46.3312, 46.6730

Square

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



53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660



40.5119, 46.3312, 28.8532



35.6537, 46.3312, 61.5503



47.7597, 46.3312, 80.7795

Rectangle

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



53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660



47.1012, 46.3312, 28.4055



35.6537, 46.3312, 61.5503



41.1075, 46.3312, 81.6769

Sweetspot

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



53.6409, 46.3334, 40.7669



84.6837, 84.8313, 88.2919



61.8804, 49.6277, 84.1595



17.7929, 17.6702, 18.2363



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.



53.6409, 46.3334, 40.7669



61.0027, 50.1793, 41.2147



60.8513, 60.7542, 43.1704



15.0656, 15.0542, 15.6304



19.0679, 9.8301, 0.8924



1.4973, 0.7720, 0.0701

Inverse Universe

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



59.3771, 72.5699, 88.7198



68.9532, 86.5435, 107.6781



50.2645, 54.3446, 85.6822



15.5176, 17.1217, 19.4092



24.8770, 36.4011, 49.4579



1.9535, 2.8584, 3.8836

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

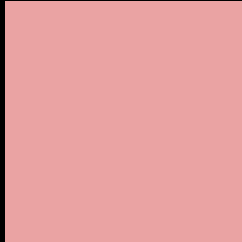
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660 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 53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.6397, 46.3312,

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

53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660

Protanopia

44.5602, 46.6297, 46.1870

Deuteranopia

47.4951, 46.4986, 40.1901



Tritanopia

54.6458, 46.2079, 46.0833

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660

Protanomaly

47.1993, 45.9740, 43.9223

Deuteranomaly

49.6998, 46.4862, 40.5357

Tritanomaly

54.4370, 46.4051, 44.1182

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660

Achromatopsia

45.5594, 47.9320, 52.1980

Achromatomaly

47.7189, 46.7418, 47.5813

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660 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(234, 163, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 163, 163)  
}
```

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(234, 163, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 163, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660 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(234, 163, 163) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 163, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 163, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 163, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 163, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 163,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 53.6397, 46.3312, 40.7660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 163, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
163, 163) }
```

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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