

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.0563, 55.4932, 38.1794)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.0563, 55.4932, 38.1794)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.0768, 55.4673,  
38.3921)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFB29B
RGB	255, 178, 155
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 61%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3019, 0.3922
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.39, 0.00
HSL	14°, 100%, 80%
HSV	14°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921
YIQ	198.4010, 53.2750, 9.1710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

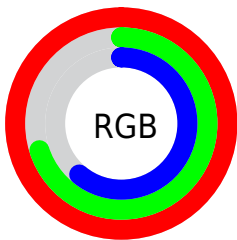
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 185, 155
Decimal	16757403
CIE Lab	79.31, 25.31, 23.03
CIE LCh	79, 34.222, 42.303
Yxy	55.4673, 0.4019, 0.3534
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947483 (0xFFFFB29B)
YUV	198.4010, -21.3967, 49.6373
Hunter-Lab	74.4764, 20.8446, 21.5698

# Details

The XYZ color **63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **60.4231, 71.8991, 105.3010**, and the grayscale version is **54.0252, 56.8387, 61.8974**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.2957, 84.7588, 72.9954**, and **32.5973, 27.4025, 16.6678** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.5264, 47.4395, 27.0688**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.6413, 64.7996, 52.2854**.

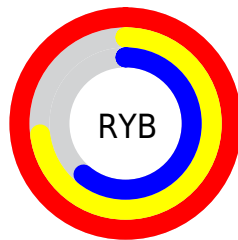
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (70%)

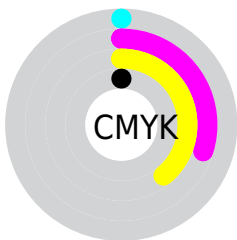
Blue (61%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (61%)

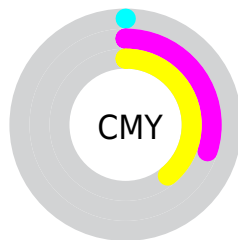


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)


Yellow (39%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921 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 63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.0768, 55.4673,  
38.3921

 63.0768, 55.4673,  
38.3921


425.5034,  
407.6809, 354.6475

 46.1622, 39.7760,  
25.9830

 108.3615, 98.2253,  
73.9188

 32.5790, 27.3639,  
16.5852


 137.4623,  
126.0607, 97.8735

 21.9618, 17.8467,  
9.7804


171.3559,  
158.7130, 126.5137

 13.9453, 10.8400,  
5.1499

210.4077,  
196.5666, 160.2580

 8.1641, 5.9594,  
2.2752

254.9830,  
240.0057, 199.5251

 4.2528, 2.8204,  
0.7173

305.4471,

 1.8461, 1.0387,

289.4149, 244.7333

0.0000

362.1655,  
345.1785, 296.3012

■ 0.5452, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.0768, 55.4673,  
38.3921

■ 63.0768, 55.4673,  
38.3921

■ 57.5264, 47.4395,  
27.0688

■ 69.6413, 64.7996,  
52.2854

■ 52.9337, 40.6493,  
18.1533

■ 77.2642, 75.4833,  
68.8909

■ 49.2426, 35.0361,  
11.4696

■ 85.9921, 87.5727,  
88.3441

■ 46.3893, 30.5304,  
6.8163

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 44.3005, 27.0551,  
3.9549

■ 42.8776, 24.5176,  
2.5299

■ 42.7867, 24.3535,  
2.4456

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.6685, 55.4673, 52.7059



63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921



56.8272, 55.4673, 31.1080

# Triad

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



63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921



41.1383, 55.4673, 49.6353



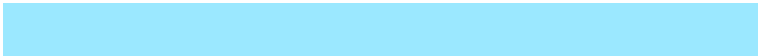
55.5775, 55.4673, 105.2698

# Complementary

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



63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921



60.4231, 71.8991, 105.3010

# 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.



48.8156, 55.4673, 103.9443



63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921



40.8669, 55.4673, 68.7965

# Square

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



63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921



44.3405, 55.4673, 36.5656



43.5639, 55.4673, 89.5160



62.0939, 55.4673, 92.8199



# Rectangle

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



63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921



52.1923, 55.4673, 29.9939



43.5639, 55.4673, 89.5160



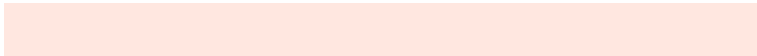
53.2512, 55.4673, 106.4854

# Sweetspot

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



63.0782, 55.4700, 38.3932



83.4480, 84.0618, 82.6331



67.7173, 50.6055, 83.5397



17.6124, 17.6484, 17.1304



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.



63.0782, 55.4700, 38.3932



58.6716, 49.1092, 29.3638



74.5346, 78.3828, 42.2120



18.3484, 18.6649, 18.7800



22.4494, 12.9100, 1.3087



2.2643, 1.4139, 0.1536

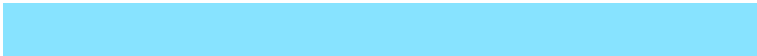


# Inverse Universe

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



60.4231, 71.8991, 105.3010



55.6522, 67.5560, 104.7142



48.5704, 48.1938, 101.3501



18.1797, 19.7311, 23.1003



19.9045, 24.7186, 53.1567

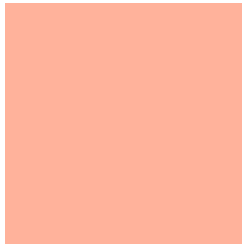


2.0201, 2.5710, 5.2030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921 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 63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

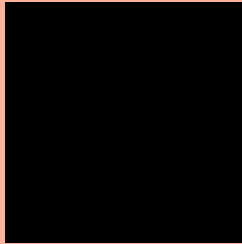
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.0768, 55.4673,



# 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

63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921

### Protanopia

52.4532, 55.5701, 43.0835

### Deuteranopia

56.9024, 55.6840, 37.8860



## Tritanopia

65.5396, 55.5078, 54.2735

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921

## Protanomaly

55.6820, 54.9760, 41.3949

## Deuteranomaly

59.1169, 55.5563, 38.1795

## Tritanomaly

64.5032, 55.4058, 47.8521

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921

## Achromatopsia

53.6758, 56.4712, 61.4971

## Achromatomaly

56.2877, 55.6991, 52.0403

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921 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, 178, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 178, 155)  
}
```

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, 178, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 178, 155) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921 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, 178, 155) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 178, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 178, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 178, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 178, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 178,  
155) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.0768, 55.4673, 38.3921 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 178, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
178, 155) }
```

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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