

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.6183, 78.4833, 62.3006)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.6183, 78.4833, 62.3006)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(63.5866, 78.3630,  
62.2263)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3F1C1
RGB	195, 241, 193
RGB Percent	76%, 95%, 76%
CMY	0.2353, 0.0549, 0.2431
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.20, 0.05
HSL	118°, 63%, 85%
HSV	118°, 20%, 95%
XYZ	63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263
YIQ	221.7740, -12.0080, -24.6800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

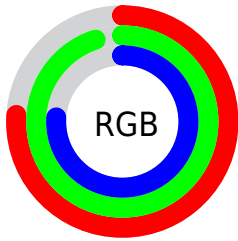
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	193, 241, 239
Decimal	12841409
CIE Lab	90.95, -23.67, 18.42
CIE LCh	91, 29.992, 142.117
Yxy	78.3630, 0.3114, 0.3838
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291031489 (0xFFC3F1C1)
YUV	221.7740, -14.1856, -23.4808
Hunter-Lab	88.5229, -26.6972, 20.2887

# Details

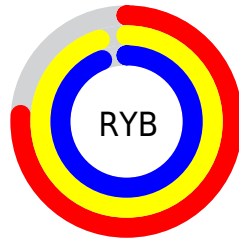
The XYZ color **63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **70.5472, 62.8439, 91.6351**, and the grayscale version is **69.3764, 72.9894, 79.4855**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.1602, 99.1176, 104.6640**, and **32.9937, 42.2247, 30.8373** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.6013, 74.5344, 48.9438**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.9374, 82.8494, 77.8630**.

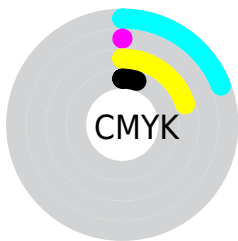
# Distribution



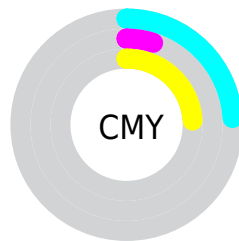
- Red (76%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (24%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263 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 63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.5866, 78.3630,  
62.2263

 63.5866, 78.3630,  
62.2263


427.3212,  
489.3987, 450.7865

 46.5764, 58.3722,  
44.7786


 109.0924,  
131.0617, 109.6273

 32.9074, 42.1080,  
30.9414


138.3187,  
164.5384, 140.4177

 22.2144, 29.1858,  
20.2961


172.3477,  
203.2793, 176.4927

 14.1320, 19.2215,  
12.4243

211.5448,  
247.6686, 218.2709

 8.2949, 11.8304,  
6.9073

256.2754,  
298.0908, 266.1709

 4.3376, 6.6283,  
3.3266

306.9047,

 1.8948, 3.2308,

354.9303, 320.6111

1.2637

363.7982,  
418.5715, 382.0101

■ 0.5738, 1.2534,  
0.0318

■ 0.0000, 0.1046,  
0.0000

■ 63.5866, 78.3630,  
62.2263

■ 63.5866, 78.3630,  
62.2263

■ 55.6013, 74.5344,  
48.9438

■ 72.9374, 82.8494,  
77.8630

■ 48.9116, 71.3234,  
37.8966

■ 83.7066, 88.0119,  
95.9544

■ 43.4512, 68.7005,  
28.9634

■ 90.7469, 91.3937,  
107.4656

■ 39.1452, 66.6301,  
22.0094

■ 35.9105, 65.0727,  
16.8843

■ 33.6531, 63.9833,  
13.4160

■ 32.2624, 63.3096,  
11.4001

■ 31.5860, 62.9802,  
10.4973

■ 31.5825, 62.9785,  
10.4915

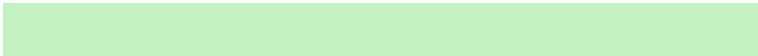
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.1412, 78.3630, 52.2727



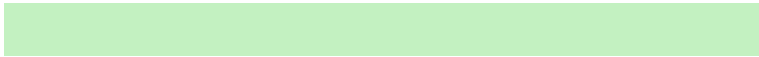
63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263



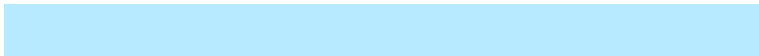
60.9894, 78.3630, 79.7401

# Triad

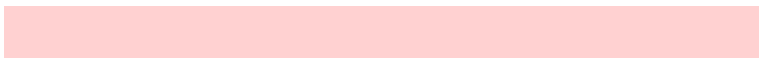
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263



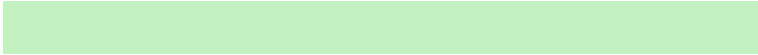
72.5055, 78.3630, 133.5675



88.7779, 78.3630, 70.5887

# Complementary

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



63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263



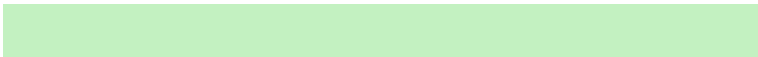
70.5472, 62.8439, 91.6351

# 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.



89.8301, 78.3630, 91.1627



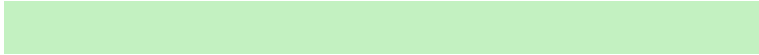
63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263



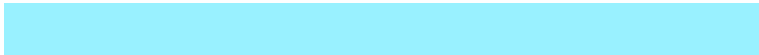
80.0903, 78.3630, 129.9998

# Square

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



63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263



65.9066, 78.3630, 122.5845



86.5552, 78.3630, 113.5287

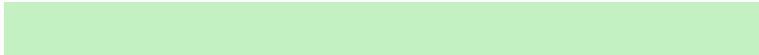


83.7701, 78.3630, 56.5009



# Rectangle

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



63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263



61.1528, 78.3630, 94.3653



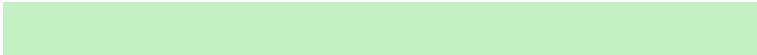
86.5552, 78.3630, 113.5287



89.6190, 78.3630, 76.8794

# Sweetspot

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



63.5887, 78.3663, 62.2280



87.4934, 96.3778, 96.1960



76.6543, 84.0541, 62.6372



18.5588, 20.5481, 20.3073



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

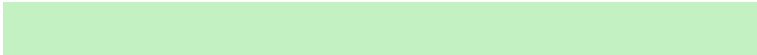


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

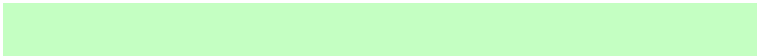


# Same Dimension

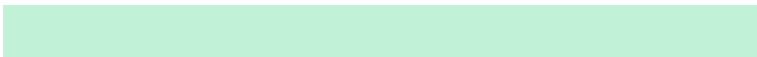
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



63.5887, 78.3663, 62.2280



68.3309, 87.1886, 64.1489



65.6646, 79.1374, 75.8374



15.6268, 17.6877, 16.7402



17.1532, 34.1644, 5.6903



1.4483, 2.8531, 0.4744



# Inverse Universe

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



70.5472, 62.8439, 91.6351



77.6059, 66.4944, 103.3522



68.1873, 61.9783, 75.6661



16.3854, 15.9959, 19.9455



26.5040, 12.6687, 46.1763



2.2249, 1.0643, 3.8424



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

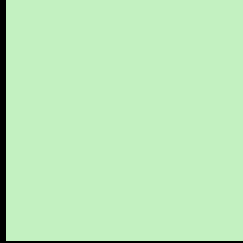
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

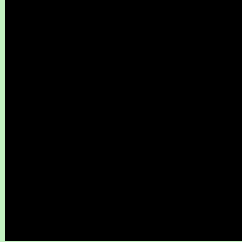
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

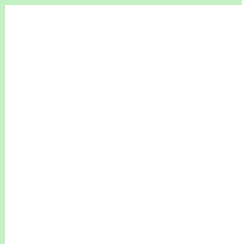
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263.



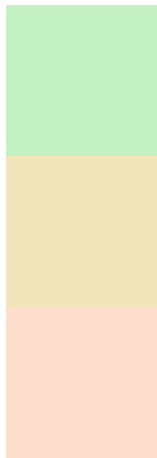
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263.



# 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

63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263

### Protanopia

73.3310, 77.9519, 58.1950

### Deuteranopia

78.3807, 77.9103, 68.6647



## **Tritanopia**

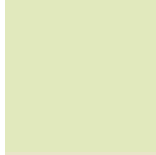
71.8864, 78.2852, 103.4172

# Trichromacy



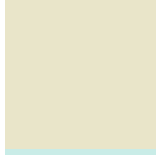
## Original Color

63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263



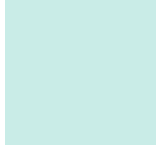
## Protanomaly

69.3756, 77.9595, 59.5353



## Deuteranomaly

72.1662, 77.5793, 66.4291



## Tritanomaly

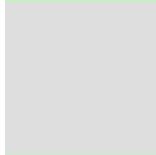
68.5067, 78.1779, 87.0805

# Monochromacy



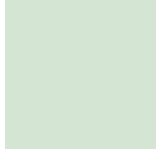
## Original Color

63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263



## Achromatopsia

69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472



## Achromatomaly

66.9286, 74.7388, 72.5265

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263 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(195, 241, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 241, 193)  
}
```

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(195, 241, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 241, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263 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(195, 241, 193) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 241, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 241, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 241, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 241, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 241,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.5866, 78.3630, 62.2263 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 241, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
241, 193) }
```

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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