

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.8450, 54.3385, 46.8647)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.8450, 54.3385, 46.8647)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.7264, 54.1643,  
46.6312)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFADAD
RGB	255, 173, 173
RGB Percent	100%, 68%, 68%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3215, 0.3216
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.32, 0.00
HSL	0°, 100%, 84%
HSV	0°, 32%, 100%
XYZ	63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312
YIQ	197.5180, 48.8720, 17.3840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

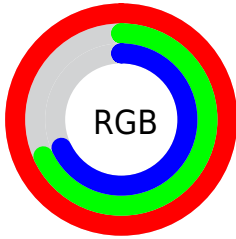
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 173, 173
Decimal	16756141
CIE Lab	78.56, 30.04, 12.28
CIE LCh	79, 32.456, 22.225
Yxy	54.1643, 0.3873, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294946221 (0xFFFFADAD)
YUV	197.5180, -12.0874, 50.4117
Hunter-Lab	73.5964, 25.7677, 13.9509

# Details

The XYZ color **63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **71.0422, 87.6210, 107.7760**, and the grayscale version is **53.4356, 56.2184, 61.2218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.2629, 82.9001, 85.0117**, and **32.9326, 26.5492, 21.4779** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.0588, 44.4082, 33.3748**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.8007, 65.9798, 62.6808**.

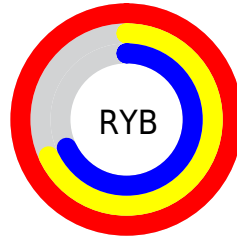
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (68%)

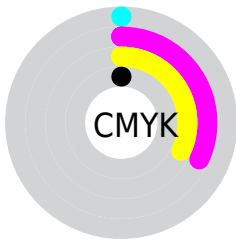
Blue (68%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (68%)

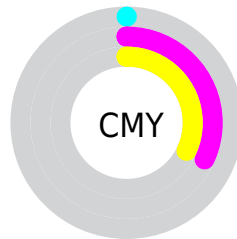


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)


Yellow (32%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312 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 63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 63.7264, 54.1643,  
46.6312

 63.7264, 54.1643,  
46.6312


427.8188,  
402.7362, 389.6916

 46.6900, 38.7330,  
32.3919


 109.2928, 96.3154,  
86.5071

 32.9975, 26.5521,  
21.3938


138.5534,  
123.8041, 112.9808

 22.2838, 17.2371,  
13.2181


172.6194,  
156.0807, 144.3697

 14.1833, 10.4037,  
7.4464

211.8563,  
193.5296, 181.0924

 8.3308, 5.6674,  
3.6602

256.6293,  
236.5352, 223.5673

 4.3610, 2.6439,  
1.4408

307.3039,

 1.9083, 0.9488,

285.4819, 272.2132

0.1733

364.2452,  
340.7541, 327.4484

■ 0.5817, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.7264, 54.1643,  
46.6312

■ 63.7264, 54.1643,  
46.6312

■ 57.0588, 44.4082,  
33.3748

■ 71.8007, 65.9798,  
62.6808

■ 51.7137, 36.5867,  
22.7491

■ 81.3513, 79.9550,  
81.6671

■ 47.6042, 30.5732,  
14.5799

■ 92.4482, 96.1928,  
103.7276

■ 44.6315, 26.2231,  
8.6707

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 42.6815, 23.3697,  
4.7948

■ 41.6167, 21.8114,  
2.6785

■ 41.2402, 21.2604,  
1.9301

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.6539, 54.1643, 63.8704



63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312



59.3888, 54.1643, 35.2863

# Triad

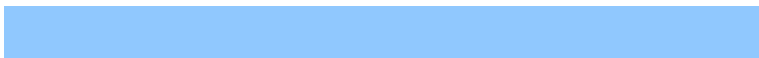
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312



42.3595, 54.1643, 39.9238



49.8355, 54.1643, 101.2107

# Complementary

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



63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312



71.0422, 87.6210, 107.7760

# 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.



44.3093, 54.1643, 91.4269



63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312



40.2321, 54.1643, 54.3377

# Square

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



63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312



46.9684, 54.1643, 32.0097



40.9152, 54.1643, 73.3266



56.2749, 54.1643, 97.9595



# Rectangle

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



63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312



55.3282, 54.1643, 31.3915



40.9152, 54.1643, 73.3266



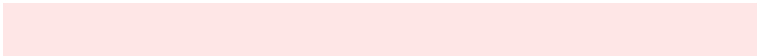
47.8175, 54.1643, 99.2771

# Sweetspot

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



63.7278, 54.1669, 46.6323



83.6111, 83.2618, 86.1596



74.2338, 58.3677, 101.9613



17.5792, 17.3576, 17.8115



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.



63.7278, 54.1669, 46.6323



59.0169, 47.2734, 37.2672



72.8297, 72.3707, 49.6662



18.0096, 17.9873, 18.6670



21.5489, 11.1091, 1.0085



2.0982, 1.0817, 0.0982



# Inverse Universe

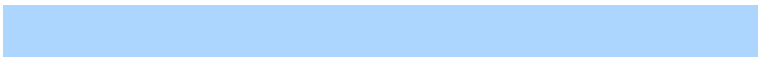
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



71.0422, 87.6210, 107.7760



67.4313, 85.7590, 107.6069



59.3306, 64.1979, 103.8721



18.5548, 20.4813, 23.2253



28.1142, 41.1379, 55.8932



2.7374, 4.0055, 5.4421



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

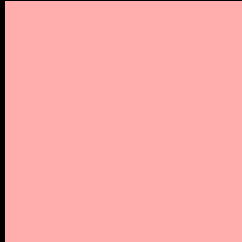
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312 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 63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.7264, 54.1643,

46.6312.

# 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

63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312

### Protanopia

52.0309, 54.4618, 53.1173

### Deuteranopia

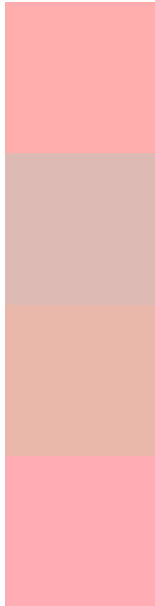
55.3631, 54.3983, 45.6122



## Tritanopia

64.6443, 54.2257, 52.4069

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312

## Protanomaly

55.6159, 53.7853, 50.6303

## Deuteranomaly

58.2159, 54.2997, 45.9407

## Tritanomaly

64.2307, 54.0603, 50.2294

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312

## Achromatopsia

53.6758, 56.4712, 61.4971

## Achromatomaly

56.5963, 55.1294, 55.8022

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312 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, 173, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 173, 173)  
}
```

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, 173, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 173, 173) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312 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, 173, 173) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 173, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 173, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 173, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 173, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 173,  
173) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.7264, 54.1643, 46.6312 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 173, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
173, 173) }
```

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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