

# Converting Colors

XYZ(78.5082, 114.8388,  
83.0814)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(78.5082, 114.8388, 83.0814)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.2589, 84.2644,  
77.8963)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3FFD8
RGB	163, 255, 216
RGB Percent	64%, 100%, 85%
CMY	0.3608, 0.0000, 0.1529
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	155°, 100%, 82%
HSV	155°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963
YIQ	223.0460, -42.3130, -31.6330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

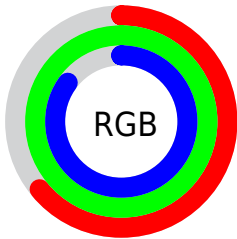
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">163, 221, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10747864</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.57, -35.72, 10.03</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">94, 37.099, 164.313</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">84.2644, 0.2806, 0.3738</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288937944</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA3FFD8</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">223.0460, -3.4737, -52.6603</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.7956, -37.6331, 13.9444</a>

# Details

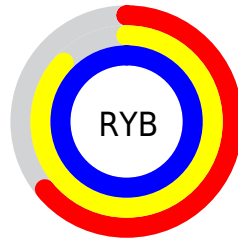
The XYZ color **63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **64.9983, 51.7195, 62.4344**, and the grayscale version is **70.2172, 73.8740, 80.4487**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.3252, 93.9556, 108.3513**, and **32.6905, 46.0872, 40.8910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.2018, 81.2980, 70.5568**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.4622, 87.8109, 85.7722**.

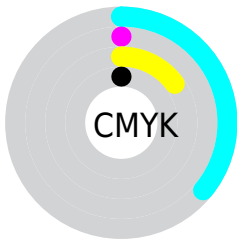
# Distribution



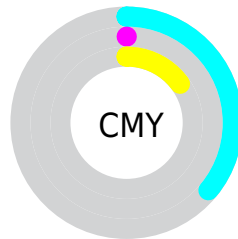
- Red (64%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963 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 63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.2589, 84.2644,  
77.8963


 63.2589, 84.2644,  
77.8963


426.1532,  
509.1908, 507.3332

 46.3101, 63.2338,  
57.4729


 108.6227,  
139.3450, 132.1885

 32.6963, 46.0303,  
40.9731


 137.7683,  
174.1637, 166.8943

 22.0520, 32.2698,  
27.9785


171.7104,  
214.3472, 207.1979

 14.0119, 21.5676,  
18.0706

210.8141,  
260.2799, 253.5180

 8.2107, 13.5395,  
10.8307

255.4449,  
312.3463, 306.2730

 4.2830, 7.8011,  
5.8404

305.9681,

 1.8635, 3.9680,

370.9306, 365.8815

2.6810

362.7491,  
436.4173, 432.7621

■ 0.5555, 1.6557,  
0.9339

■ 0.0000, 0.3947,  
0.0000

■ 63.2589, 84.2644,  
77.8963

■ 63.2589, 84.2644,  
77.8963

■ 57.2018, 81.2980,  
70.5568

■ 70.4622, 87.8109,  
85.7722

■ 52.2231, 78.8772,  
63.7371

■ 78.8692, 91.9673,  
94.1919

■ 48.2513, 76.9652,  
57.4260

■ 88.5366, 96.7624,  
103.1682

■ 45.2046, 75.5202,  
51.6098

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 42.9878, 74.4932,  
46.2741

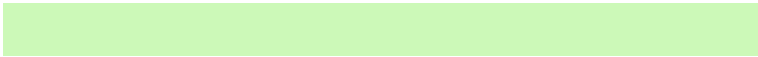
■ 41.4829, 73.8236,  
41.4029

■ 41.0190, 73.6236,  
39.6135

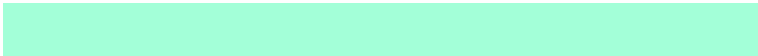
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.6158, 84.2644, 58.2517



63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963



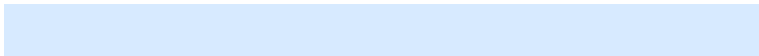
63.1588, 84.2644, 105.7723

# Triad

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



63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963



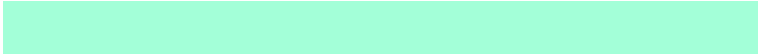
84.8481, 84.2644, 154.7262



94.3695, 84.2644, 58.9315

# Complementary

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



63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963



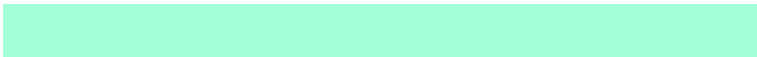
64.9983, 51.7195, 62.4344

# 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.



99.8069, 84.2644, 79.0245



63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963



94.0129, 84.2644, 136.1179

# Square

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



63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963



75.0950, 84.2644, 154.2513



99.6713, 84.2644, 107.1551

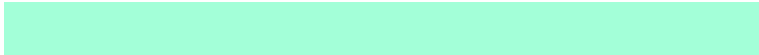


85.3033, 84.2644, 48.9272



# Rectangle

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



63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963



65.4906, 84.2644, 125.7191



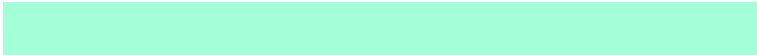
99.6713, 84.2644, 107.1551



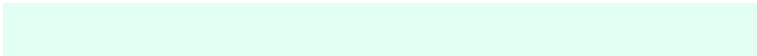
96.7140, 84.2644, 64.5269

# Sweetspot

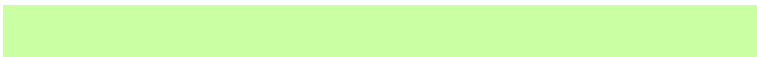
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



63.2597, 84.2648, 77.8977



83.6170, 94.3204, 98.6794



66.9638, 86.8424, 47.8844



17.6192, 20.0505, 20.8619



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.



63.2597, 84.2648, 77.8977



58.9480, 82.1513, 72.7598



66.9893, 82.6759, 107.0351



18.2103, 20.3436, 21.4102



21.5096, 38.5004, 21.1006



2.1490, 3.7705, 2.3423



# Inverse Universe

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



64.9983, 51.7195, 62.4344



60.9147, 45.4162, 55.3266



62.0643, 52.3308, 41.4812



18.3289, 18.1149, 20.3491



23.0367, 11.7040, 8.8435

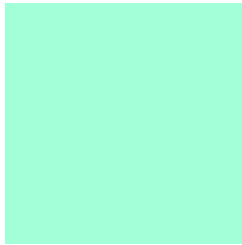


2.2962, 1.1609, 1.1414



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

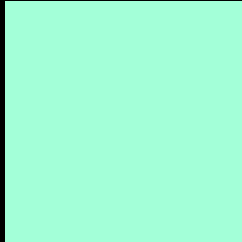
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

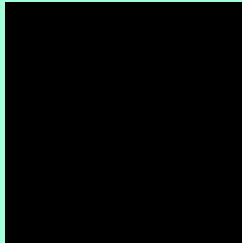
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963.



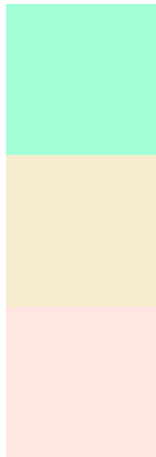
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.2589, 84.2644,



# 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

63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963

### Protanopia

78.7338, 83.4173, 69.7090

### Deuteranopia

83.2643, 83.3446, 83.6501



## **Tritanopia**

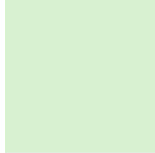
74.4577, 83.8777, 106.8734

# Trichromacy



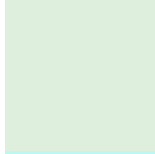
## Original Color

63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963



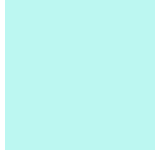
## Protanomaly

71.5797, 82.7066, 72.5129



## Deuteranomaly

74.1755, 82.5365, 81.1289



## Tritanomaly

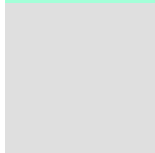
69.8770, 83.5638, 95.6656

# Monochromacy



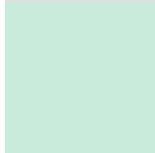
## Original Color

63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963



## Achromatopsia

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584



## Achromatomaly

66.7140, 77.0015, 79.0567

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963 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(163, 255, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 255, 216)  
}
```

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(163, 255, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 255, 216) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963 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(163, 255, 216) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 255, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 255, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 255, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 255, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 255,  
216) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.2589, 84.2644, 77.8963 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 255, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
255, 216) }
```

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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