

# Converting Colors

XYZ(55.1835, 48.3733, 56.9905)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(55.1835, 48.3733, 56.9905)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(55.1776, 48.3949,  
56.8851)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2A9C1
RGB	226, 169, 193
RGB Percent	89%, 66%, 76%
CMY	0.1137, 0.3372, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.15, 0.11
HSL	335°, 50%, 77%
HSV	335°, 25%, 89%
XYZ	55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851
YIQ	188.7790, 26.2680, 19.5480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

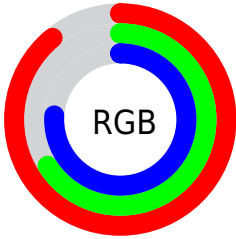
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 169, 193
Decimal	14854593
CIE Lab	75.07, 24.55, -4.06
CIE LCh	75, 24.880, 350.614
Yxy	48.3949, 0.3439, 0.3016
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293044673 (0xFFE2A9C1)
YUV	188.7790, 2.0810, 32.6428
Hunter-Lab	69.5664, 19.8385, 0.2145

# Details

The XYZ color **55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **54.2211, 67.0932, 65.9727**, and the grayscale version is **48.2226, 50.7340, 55.2493**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.2641, 81.9500, 100.9466**, and **27.5566, 22.9303, 27.7845** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.9354, 40.1437, 48.2518**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.2784, 58.1555, 66.4429**.

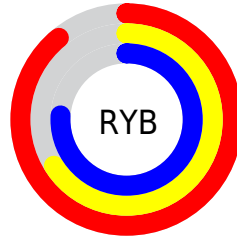
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (66%)

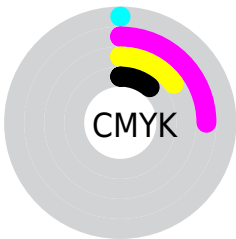
Blue (76%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (76%)

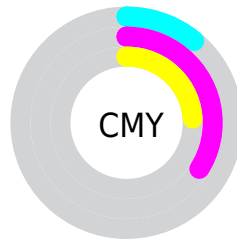


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (24%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851 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 55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 55.1776, 48.3949,  
56.8851

 55.1776, 48.3949,  
56.8851


396.7103,  
380.3553, 430.5003

 39.7783, 34.1397,  
40.5043


 96.9479, 87.7921,  
101.7962

 27.5492, 23.0010,  
27.6151


 124.0497,  
113.7029, 131.1635

 18.1248, 14.5942,  
17.7992


155.7830,  
144.2677, 165.6967

 11.1399, 8.5351,  
10.6380

192.5132,  
179.8708, 205.8144

 6.2290, 4.4392,  
5.7129

234.6057,  
220.8968, 251.9350

 3.0268, 1.9222,  
2.6053

282.4258,

 1.1679, 0.5616,

267.7299, 304.4772

0.8952

336.3389,  
320.7546, 363.8595

■ 0.0808, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 55.1776, 48.3949,  
56.8851

■ 55.1776, 48.3949,  
56.8851

■ 49.9354, 40.1437,  
48.2518

■ 61.2784, 58.1555,  
66.4429

■ 45.5069, 33.3192,  
40.5101

■ 68.2716, 69.4896,  
76.9508

■ 41.8495, 27.8407,  
33.6291

■ 76.1941, 82.4655,  
88.4367

■ 38.9143, 23.6170,  
27.5747

■ 83.6579, 94.3023,  
100.4529

■ 36.6471, 20.5451,  
22.3100

■ 85.1742, 94.9089,  
108.4378

■ 34.9847, 18.5053,  
17.7943

■ 33.8506, 17.3513,  
13.9813

■ 33.4366, 16.9978,  
12.3807

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.0941, 48.3949, 70.2392



55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851



54.6791, 48.3949, 44.3580

# Triad

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



55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851



42.9869, 48.3949, 32.5547



40.6684, 48.3949, 74.5206

# Complementary

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



55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851



54.2211, 67.0932, 65.9727

# 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.



38.2879, 48.3949, 62.0136



55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851



39.5639, 48.3949, 38.3445

# Square

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



55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851



47.4390, 48.3949, 31.6433



37.8973, 48.3949, 48.7136



44.5863, 48.3949, 81.4708



# Rectangle

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



55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851



52.9616, 48.3949, 38.0126



37.8973, 48.3949, 48.7136



39.6731, 48.3949, 70.7386

# Sweetspot

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



55.1790, 48.3971, 56.8861



87.0401, 86.9303, 97.1352



52.0854, 46.3285, 78.1491



18.3266, 18.1140, 20.3373



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.



55.1790, 48.3971, 56.8861



68.9813, 57.9886, 68.9932



53.4324, 48.8461, 44.1508



13.9454, 13.7958, 15.4829



19.1318, 9.7197, 7.3600



1.3701, 0.6913, 0.7418



# Inverse Universe

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



55.1790, 48.3971, 56.8861



68.9813, 57.9886, 68.9932



56.2656, 66.2760, 81.7790



13.9454, 13.7958, 15.4829



19.1318, 9.7197, 7.3600



1.3701, 0.6913, 0.7418



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

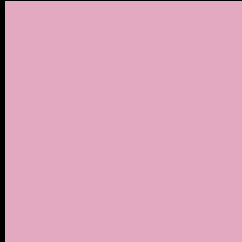
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

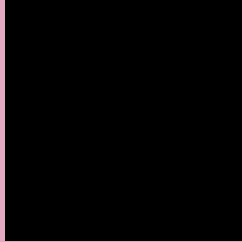
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.1776, 48.3949,

56.8851.

# 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

55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851

### Protanopia

47.3296, 48.6125, 62.7657

### Deuteranopia

49.3435, 48.2811, 56.0087



## Tritanopia

54.2660, 48.5941, 51.8669

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851

## Protanomaly

49.9821, 48.5058, 60.7611

## Deuteranomaly

51.1389, 48.0210, 56.4428

## Tritanomaly

54.3957, 48.3449, 53.4782

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851

## Achromatopsia

48.3692, 50.8881, 55.4172

## Achromatomaly

50.3793, 49.7302, 55.6588

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851 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(226, 169, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 169, 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(226, 169, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 169, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851 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(226, 169, 193) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 169, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 169, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 169, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 169, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 169,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 55.1776, 48.3949, 56.8851 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 169, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
169, 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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