

# Converting Colors

XYZ(55.5515, 64.9813, 58.0439)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(55.5515, 64.9813, 58.0439)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(55.8610, 65.3279,  
58.3806)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEDBBE
RGB	190, 219, 190
RGB Percent	75%, 86%, 75%
CMY	0.2549, 0.1412, 0.2549
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.13, 0.14
HSL	120°, 29%, 80%
HSV	120°, 13%, 86%
XYZ	55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806
YIQ	207.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

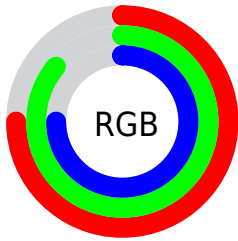
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	190, 219, 219
Decimal	12508094
CIELab	84.65, -15.03, 11.06
CIELCh	85, 18.658, 143.650
Yxy	65.3279, 0.3111, 0.3638
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290698174 (0xFFBEDBBE)
YUV	207.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292
Hunter-Lab	80.8257, -18.0783, 13.7526

# Details

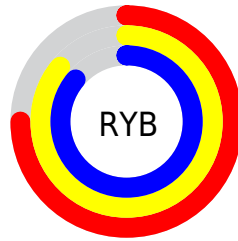
The XYZ color **55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **60.4154, 57.0030, 74.8393**, and the grayscale version is **59.3805, 62.4729, 68.0330**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.4006, 97.7667, 101.2950**, and **27.9442, 33.5913, 28.6779** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.5801, 61.8324, 46.4699**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.3272, 69.3966, 72.2270**.

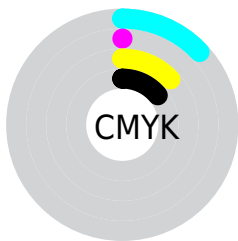
# Distribution



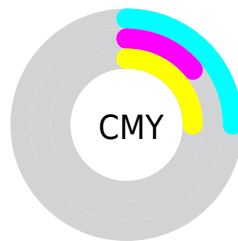
- Red (75%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806 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 55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.8610, 65.3279,  
58.3806

■ 55.8610, 65.3279,  
58.3806

399.2510,  
443.9694, 436.2404

■ 40.3281, 47.7270,  
41.6980

■ 97.9423, 112.5211,  
103.9971

■ 27.9798, 33.6108,  
28.5411

125.2214,  
142.8823, 133.7681

■ 18.4508, 22.5947,  
18.4913

157.1465,  
178.2656, 168.7390

■ 11.3758, 14.2945,  
11.1302

194.0831,  
219.0556, 209.3283

■ 6.3893, 8.3258,  
6.0392

236.3965,  
265.6366, 255.9546

■ 3.1261, 4.3041,  
2.7998

284.4520,

■ 1.2208, 1.8451,

318.3929, 309.0363

0.9933

338.6151,  
377.7090, 368.9921

0.1227, 0.5151,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

55.8610, 65.3279,  
58.3806

55.8610, 65.3279,  
58.3806

48.5801, 61.8324,  
46.4699

64.3272, 69.3966,  
72.2270

42.4265, 58.8766,  
36.4046

74.0224, 74.0537,  
88.0852

37.3456, 56.4359,  
28.0938

84.6228, 79.1456,  
105.4243

33.2759, 54.4811,  
21.4371

■ 30.1499, 52.9795,  
16.3239

■ 27.8918, 51.8948,  
12.6303

■ 26.4142, 51.1850,  
10.2133

■ 25.6113, 50.7994,  
8.8999

■ 25.3328, 50.6656,  
8.4444

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.9337, 65.3279, 52.1169



55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806



54.4659, 65.3279, 68.6235

# Triad

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



55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806



61.2104, 65.3279, 96.4563



69.7232, 65.3279, 62.3187

# Complementary

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



55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806



60.4154, 57.0030, 74.8393

# 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.



70.3992, 65.3279, 73.6988



55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806



65.3616, 65.3279, 94.2845

# Square

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



55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806



57.4640, 65.3279, 91.2556



68.7704, 65.3279, 85.6145



66.9625, 65.3279, 54.2065



# Rectangle

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



55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806



54.6283, 65.3279, 76.6838



68.7704, 65.3279, 85.6145



70.2068, 65.3279, 65.8529

# Sweetspot

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



55.8628, 65.3307, 58.3820



89.7974, 97.4769, 100.3084



63.8421, 69.4442, 58.7552



19.0157, 20.7658, 21.1354



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

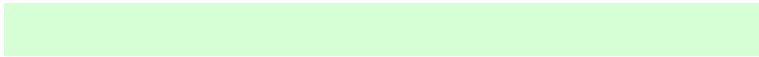


# Same Dimension

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



55.8628, 65.3307, 58.3820



75.7132, 90.7116, 77.2714



57.5279, 65.9967, 67.1502



12.8866, 14.6063, 13.8657



15.0204, 30.0408, 5.0069



0.9731, 1.9462, 0.3244



# Inverse Universe

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



60.4154, 57.0030, 74.8393



83.3871, 76.6744, 105.0118



58.5882, 56.2721, 65.2173



13.6144, 13.2749, 16.4968



24.9035, 11.9624, 40.7332

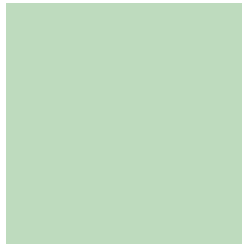


1.6134, 0.7750, 2.6389



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

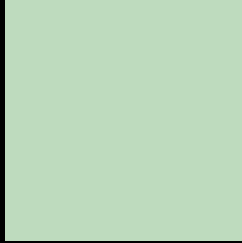
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

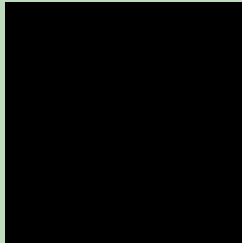
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

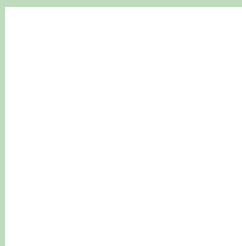
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.8610, 65.3279,



# 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

55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806

### Protanopia

61.6223, 64.9681, 55.1912

### Deuteranopia

66.2415, 64.7393, 59.4567



## **Tritanopia**

61.1031, 65.1720, 84.2219

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806

## Protanomaly

59.3422, 64.8780, 56.4087

## Deuteranomaly

62.1337, 64.7789, 59.0979

## Tritanomaly

58.8143, 64.9765, 73.7319

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806

## Achromatopsia

59.3074, 62.3960, 67.9493

## Achromatomaly

57.9243, 63.2231, 64.4087

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806 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(190, 219, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 219, 190)  
}
```

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(190, 219, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 219, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806 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(190, 219, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 219, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 219, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 219, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 219, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 219,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 55.8610, 65.3279, 58.3806 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 219, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
219, 190) }
```

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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