

# Converting Colors

XYZ(55.9081, 44.4787, 34.6831)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(55.9081, 44.4787, 34.6831)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(55.8357, 44.3387,  
34.4695)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FA9696
RGB	250, 150, 150
RGB Percent	98%, 59%, 59%
CMY	0.0196, 0.4117, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.40, 0.02
HSL	0°, 91%, 78%
HSV	0°, 40%, 98%
XYZ	55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695
YIQ	179.9000, 59.6000, 21.2000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

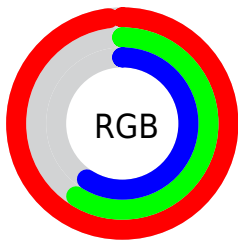
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 150, 150
Decimal	16422550
CIE Lab	72.45, 37.49, 16.20
CIE LCh	72, 40.838, 23.370
Yxy	44.3387, 0.4147, 0.3293
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294612630 (0xFFFA9696)
YUV	179.9000, -14.7407, 61.4777
Hunter-Lab	66.5873, 33.1505, 15.9191

# Details

The XYZ color **55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **64.0169, 81.7538, 102.8484**, and the grayscale version is **43.3841, 45.6434, 49.7057**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.9704, 69.2823, 66.6009**, and **28.0127, 20.5266, 14.2900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.4607, 36.4740, 23.7830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.4933, 54.0812, 47.7030**.

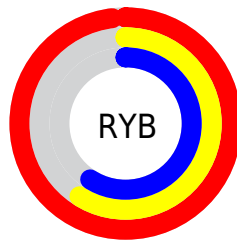
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (59%)

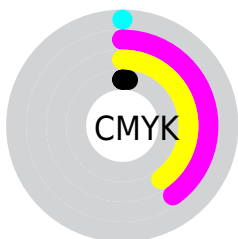
Blue (59%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (59%)

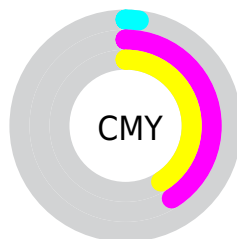


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (41%)


Yellow (41%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695 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 55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 55.8357, 44.3387,  
34.4695


 55.8357, 44.3387,  
34.4695


399.1571,  
364.0886, 337.0533

 40.3077, 30.9369,  
22.9742

 97.9055, 81.7272,  
67.8053

 27.9638, 20.5508,  
14.3694


 125.1780,  
106.4826, 90.4830

 18.4387, 12.7960,  
8.2363


157.0961,  
135.7913, 117.7252

 11.3670, 7.2882,  
4.1566

194.0251,  
170.0378, 149.9505

 6.3834, 3.6430,  
1.7116

236.3303,  
209.6063, 187.5774

 3.1224, 1.4759,  
0.3687

284.3771,

 1.2188, 0.2717,

254.8814, 231.0245

0.0000

338.5310,  
306.2474, 280.7103

■ 0.1212, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 55.8357, 44.3387,  
34.4695

■ 55.8357, 44.3387,  
34.4695

■ 50.4607, 36.4740,  
23.7830

■ 62.4933, 54.0812,  
47.7030

■ 46.2827, 30.3603,  
15.4776

■ 70.5049, 65.8045,  
63.6298

■ 43.2112, 25.8657,  
9.3719

■ 79.9409, 79.6120,  
82.3882

■ 41.1412, 22.8366,  
5.2573

■ 90.8657, 95.5980,  
104.1065

■ 39.9477, 21.0900,  
2.8851

■ 93.2343, 99.0640,  
108.8150

■ 39.4245, 20.3243,  
1.8451

■ 39.4245, 20.3243,  
1.8451

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.0757, 44.3387, 52.8946



55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695



50.7495, 44.3387, 23.3630

# Triad

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



55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695



32.1826, 44.3387, 28.6381



40.5985, 44.3387, 97.9557

# Complementary

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



55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695



64.0169, 81.7538, 102.8484

# 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.



34.5684, 44.3387, 86.5680



55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695



30.0718, 44.3387, 43.9368

# Square

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



55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695



36.9959, 44.3387, 20.7104



30.8940, 44.3387, 65.3533



47.7457, 44.3387, 93.3462



# Rectangle

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



55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695



46.1380, 44.3387, 19.8359



30.8940, 44.3387, 65.3533



38.3848, 44.3387, 95.7878

# Sweetspot

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



55.8369, 44.3409, 34.4703



81.5126, 80.1911, 81.9880



67.5861, 49.0391, 96.3457



17.1609, 16.7454, 16.9798



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.



55.8369, 44.3409, 34.4703



53.7799, 39.6101, 26.8567



65.5838, 63.8348, 37.7193



17.2448, 17.2254, 17.8783



20.9120, 10.7807, 0.9787

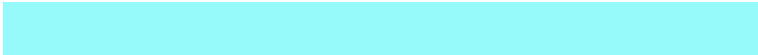


1.9368, 0.9985, 0.0907



# Inverse Universe

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



64.0169, 81.7538, 102.8484



63.4176, 83.6895, 107.4190



50.4876, 54.6950, 98.3386



17.7658, 19.6084, 22.2337



27.2835, 39.9227, 54.2414



2.5270, 3.6976, 5.0237



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695 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 55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

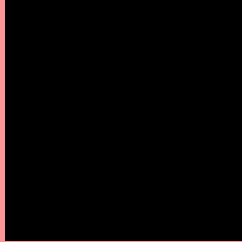
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.8357, 44.3387,

34.4695.

# 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

55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695

### Protanopia

42.6288, 44.8354, 41.5293

### Deuteranopia

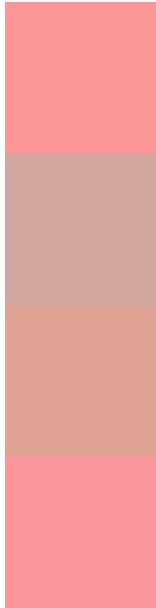
45.2048, 44.3230, 33.3668



## Tritanopia

56.8763, 44.5422, 38.8575

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695

## Protanomaly

46.5551, 44.0638, 38.8523

## Deuteranomaly

48.4879, 43.8306, 33.5083

## Tritanomaly

56.5319, 44.4044, 37.0438

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695

## Achromatopsia

43.3819, 45.6411, 49.7032

## Achromatomaly

46.5262, 44.2196, 43.6192

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695 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(250, 150, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 150, 150)  
}
```

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(250, 150, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 150, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695 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(250, 150, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 150, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 150, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 150, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 150, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 150,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 55.8357, 44.3387, 34.4695 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 150, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
150, 150) }
```

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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