

# Converting Colors

XYZ(55.9330, 48.9299, 42.5762)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(55.9330, 48.9299, 42.5762)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(55.8106, 48.7630,  
42.5470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDA8A6
RGB	237, 168, 166
RGB Percent	93%, 66%, 65%
CMY	0.0706, 0.3412, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.30, 0.07
HSL	2°, 66%, 79%
HSV	2°, 30%, 93%
XYZ	55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470
YIQ	188.4030, 41.7660, 14.0060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

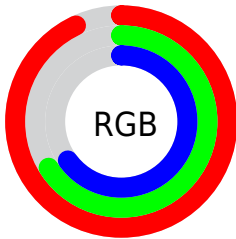
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 168, 166
Decimal	15575206
CIE Lab	75.30, 25.14, 11.20
CIE LCh	75, 27.526, 24.015
Yxy	48.7630, 0.3794, 0.3314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293765286 (0xFFEDA8A6)
YUV	188.4030, -11.0447, 42.6196
Hunter-Lab	69.8305, 20.4591, 12.7566

# Details

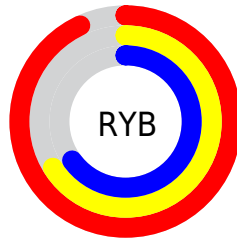
The XYZ color **55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **60.7191, 73.6354, 91.1337**, and the grayscale version is **48.0745, 50.5782, 55.0796**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.9468, 79.7918, 79.5416**, and **27.9904, 23.1797, 18.9185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.9519, 40.2099, 30.8384**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.8256, 58.9869, 56.6185**.

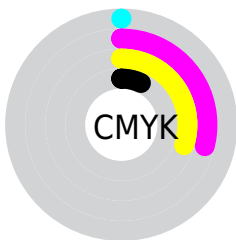
# Distribution



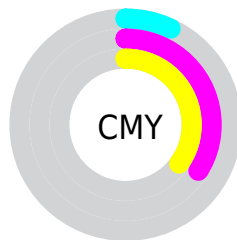
- Red (93%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470 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 55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 55.8106, 48.7630,  
42.5470


 55.8106, 48.7630,  
42.5470


399.0639,  
381.8086, 372.6118

 40.2875, 34.4315,  
29.2011


 97.8690, 88.3394,  
80.3058

 27.9480, 23.2253,  
18.9861

 125.1350,  
114.3530, 105.5558

 18.4267, 14.7600,  
11.4835


157.0461,  
145.0295, 135.6109

 11.3583, 8.6511,  
6.2748

193.9675,  
180.7533, 170.8896

 6.3774, 4.5143,  
2.9414

236.2646,  
221.9086, 211.8106

 3.1187, 1.9652,  
1.0648

284.3028,

 1.2169, 0.5871,

268.8801, 258.7922

0.0000

338.4475,  
322.0519, 312.2531

■ 0.1196, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 55.8106, 48.7630,  
42.5470

■ 55.8106, 48.7630,  
42.5470

■ 49.9519, 40.2099,  
30.8384

■ 62.8256, 58.9869,  
56.6185

■ 45.1837, 33.2324,  
21.3605

■ 71.0500, 70.9564,  
73.1693

■ 41.4399, 27.7364,  
13.9725

■ 80.5386, 84.7502,  
92.3119

■ 38.6453, 23.6149,  
8.5164

■ 88.7351, 96.7445,  
108.6045

■ 36.7147, 20.7466,  
4.8120

■ 35.5477, 18.9892,  
2.6451

■ 34.9994, 18.1522,  
1.6620

■ 34.9977, 18.1498,  
1.6587

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.7082, 48.7630, 56.0518



55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470



52.3000, 48.7630, 33.5960

# Triad

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



55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470



38.9155, 48.7630, 38.3535



45.3412, 48.7630, 85.8910

# Complementary

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



55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470



60.7191, 73.6354, 91.1337

# 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.



40.8652, 48.7630, 78.9707



55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470



37.3329, 48.7630, 50.2433

# Square

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



55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470



42.5015, 48.7630, 31.5008



38.0200, 48.7630, 65.2555



50.4194, 48.7630, 82.8152



# Rectangle

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



55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470



49.0778, 48.7630, 30.5683



38.0200, 48.7630, 65.2555



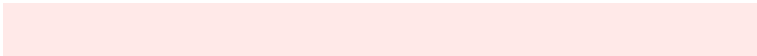
43.7209, 48.7630, 84.6225

# Sweetspot

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



55.8119, 48.7653, 42.5480



84.8661, 85.1961, 88.3527



63.6752, 51.3229, 85.7677



17.8373, 17.7591, 18.2511



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.



55.8119, 48.7653, 42.5480



61.4673, 51.1086, 41.3696



63.0895, 63.3205, 44.9738



15.0996, 15.1221, 15.6418



19.1233, 9.9408, 0.9109



1.5137, 0.8047, 0.0755



# Inverse Universe

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



60.7191, 73.6354, 91.1337



68.1338, 84.9047, 107.4050



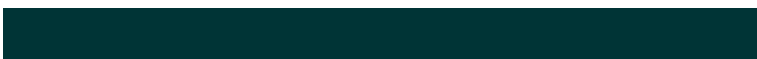
51.7400, 55.6772, 88.1406



15.4791, 17.0446, 19.3964



23.8586, 34.3642, 49.1184



1.8850, 2.7215, 3.8608



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470 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 55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

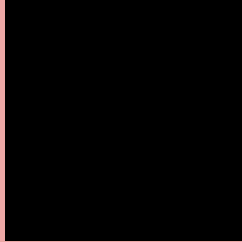
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.8106, 48.7630,

42.5470.

# 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

55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470

### Protanopia

46.8251, 48.9995, 47.5474

### Deuteranopia

49.9723, 48.9176, 41.9302



## Tritanopia

57.0328, 48.7043, 49.0427

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470

## Protanomaly

49.5789, 48.6287, 45.8029

## Deuteranomaly

51.9403, 48.7487, 42.2692

## Tritanomaly

56.7186, 48.8706, 46.4880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470

## Achromatopsia

47.7994, 50.2886, 54.7643

## Achromatomaly

50.2157, 49.4648, 50.0810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470 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(237, 168, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 168, 166)  
}
```

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(237, 168, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 168, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470 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(237, 168, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 168, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 168, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 168, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 168, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 168,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 55.8106, 48.7630, 42.5470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 168, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
168, 166) }
```

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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