

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.0345, 57.2155,  
100.1870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.0345, 57.2155, 100.1870)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(55.8986, 57.1052,  
100.1717)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0C7FC
RGB	176, 199, 252
RGB Percent	69%, 78%, 99%
CMY	0.3098, 0.2196, 0.0118
CMYK	0.30, 0.21, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	222°, 93%, 84%
HSV	222°, 30%, 99%
XYZ	55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717
YIQ	198.1650, -30.7210, 11.6070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

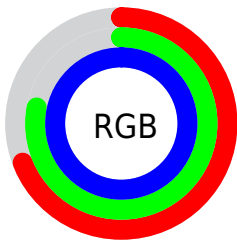
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	176, 194, 252
Decimal	11585532
CIE Lab	80.24, 4.09, -28.59
CIE LCh	80, 28.880, 278.144
Yxy	57.1052, 0.2622, 0.2679
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289775612 (0xFFB0C7FC)
YUV	198.1650, 26.5407, -19.4387
Hunter-Lab	75.5680, -0.2052, -25.6963

# Details

The XYZ color **55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **76.0017, 79.8695, 52.4868**, and the grayscale version is **53.6354, 56.4286, 61.4507**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.4143, 96.0636, 108.5427**, and **28.0018, 28.3285, 55.6219** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9084, 46.8119, 98.6597**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.4171, 68.8821, 101.8915**.

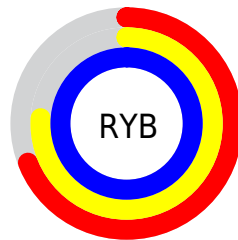
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (78%)

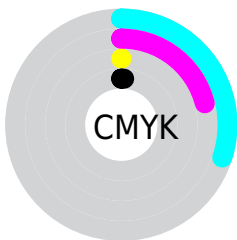
Blue (99%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (99%)

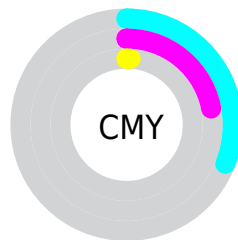


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717 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 55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.8986, 57.1052,  
100.1717

■ 55.8986, 57.1052,  
100.1717

399.3905,  
413.8434, 581.9944

■ 40.3583, 41.0897,  
75.8263

■ 97.9970, 100.6187,  
163.4471

■ 28.0035, 28.3892,  
55.7842

125.2858,  
128.8854, 203.2140

■ 18.4687, 18.6192,  
39.6271

157.2214,  
162.0048, 248.9586

■ 11.3888, 11.3955,  
26.9364

194.1694,  
200.3610, 301.0993

■ 6.3982, 6.3335,  
17.2934

236.4949,  
244.3386, 360.0547

■ 3.1316, 3.0489,  
10.2798

284.5633,

■ 1.2237, 1.1573,

294.3220, 426.2434

5.4768

338.7401,  
350.6954, 500.0837

■ 0.1250, 0.0264,  
2.4661

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8221

■ 55.8986, 57.1052,  
100.1717

■ 55.8986, 57.1052,  
100.1717

■ 46.9084, 46.8119,  
98.6597

■ 66.4171, 68.8821,  
101.8915

■ 39.3665, 37.9336,  
97.3435

■ 78.5274, 82.1939,  
103.8226

■ 33.1937, 30.4060,  
96.2159

■ 92.2963, 97.0976,  
105.9736

■ 28.3005, 24.1566,  
95.2675

■ 94.5709, 99.8084,  
106.3770

■ 24.5858, 19.1052,  
94.4883

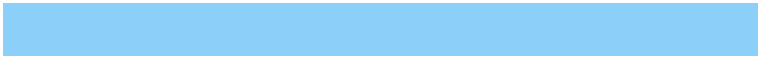
■ 21.9309, 15.1604,  
93.8668

■ 20.1737, 12.2341,  
93.3946

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.1651, 57.1052, 97.4400



55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717



61.5839, 57.1052, 91.3655

# Triad

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



55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717



63.6893, 57.1052, 44.2039



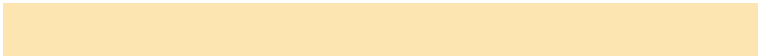
44.4206, 57.1052, 50.8578

# Complementary

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



55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717



76.0017, 79.8695, 52.4868

# 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.



47.5718, 57.1052, 39.9803



55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717



58.6073, 57.1052, 36.6509

# Square

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



55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717



66.2898, 57.1052, 57.6911



52.6866, 57.1052, 35.2586



43.8105, 57.1052, 66.8915



# Rectangle

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



55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717



64.4861, 57.1052, 80.9351



52.6866, 57.1052, 35.2586



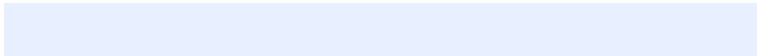
45.2062, 57.1052, 46.5687

# Sweetspot

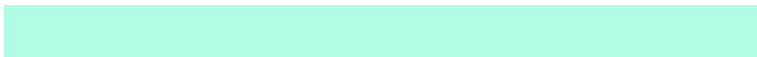
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



55.9005, 57.1074, 100.1730



82.2102, 86.1147, 106.8966



66.7107, 84.4499, 86.1361



17.1802, 17.9786, 22.8147



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.



55.9005, 57.1074, 100.1730



51.8223, 52.2817, 101.9678



54.3162, 49.0194, 98.6954



16.7113, 17.4994, 21.8822



10.6213, 6.5981, 48.6873



1.0726, 0.7888, 4.5389



# Inverse Universe

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



65.9806, 55.8714, 61.3418



63.7748, 51.2863, 55.8182



77.9304, 90.9452, 54.5229



17.4608, 17.3117, 19.0164



21.6532, 11.0770, 4.8820



2.0503, 1.0439, 0.6883



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

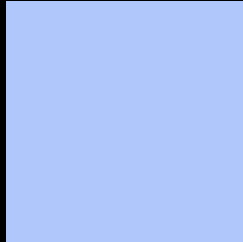
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

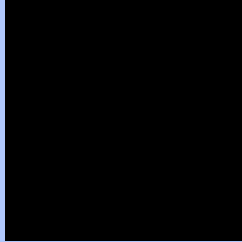
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

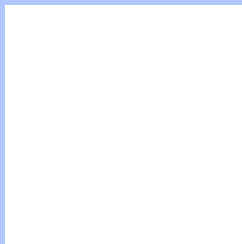
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.8986, 57.1052,



# 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

55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717

### Protanopia

57.2292, 57.1489, 98.4570

### Deuteranopia

58.4799, 57.0692, 100.8617



## **Tritanopia**

51.2447, 57.3181, 76.7692

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717

## Protanomaly

56.8981, 57.2983, 99.3276

## Deuteranomaly

57.4771, 56.8860, 100.8792

## Tritanomaly

52.9347, 57.3087, 84.6157

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717

## Achromatopsia

53.6758, 56.4712, 61.4971

## Achromatomaly

54.0842, 56.3973, 74.3649

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717 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(176, 199, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 199, 252)  
}
```

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(176, 199, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 199, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717 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(176, 199, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 199, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 199, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 199, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 199, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 199,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 55.8986, 57.1052, 100.1717 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 199, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
199, 252) }
```

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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