

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.0374, 63.4431, 60.3570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.0374, 63.4431, 60.3570)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342)</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(56.0323, 63.4575,  
60.3342)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2D6C2
RGB	194, 214, 194
RGB Percent	76%, 84%, 76%
CMY	0.2392, 0.1608, 0.2392
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.09, 0.16
HSL	120°, 20%, 80%
HSV	120°, 9%, 84%
XYZ	56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342
YIQ	205.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

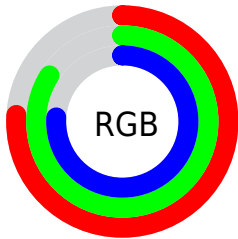
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	194, 214, 214
Decimal	12768962
CIELab	83.68, -10.42, 7.59
CIELCh	84, 12.893, 143.913
Yxy	63.4575, 0.3116, 0.3529
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290959042 (0xFFC2D6C2)
YUV	205.7400, -5.7878, -10.2960
Hunter-Lab	79.6602, -13.8500, 10.8562

# Details

The XYZ color **56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **59.1632, 57.7363, 71.6474**, and the grayscale version is **58.5398, 61.5884, 67.0698**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.7990, 98.9314, 104.6471**, and **27.9470, 32.2652, 29.5658** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.6975, 59.9361, 48.3354**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.5077, 67.5306, 74.1958**.

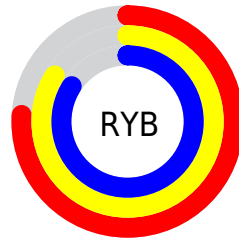
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (84%)

Blue (76%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (84%)

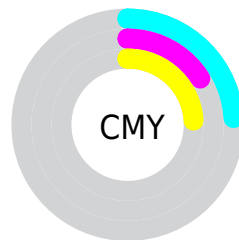


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342 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 56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.0323, 63.4575,  
60.3342

■ 56.0323, 63.4575,  
60.3342

399.8863,  
437.2279, 443.6673

■ 40.4659, 46.2114,  
43.2610

■ 98.1913, 109.8293,  
106.8624

■ 28.0878, 32.4127,  
29.7570

125.5147,  
139.7238, 137.1545

■ 18.5327, 21.6769,  
19.4038

157.4878,  
174.6032, 172.6901

■ 11.4351, 13.6197,  
11.7826

194.4759,  
214.8519, 213.8875

■ 6.4297, 7.8566,  
6.4751

236.8445,  
260.8544, 261.1654

■ 3.1512, 4.0033,  
3.0626

284.9588,

■ 1.2342, 1.6754,

312.9949, 314.9423

1.1267

339.1843,  
371.6580, 375.6368

■ 0.1331, 0.4077,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.0323, 63.4575,  
60.3342

■ 56.0323, 63.4575,  
60.3342

■ 48.6975, 59.9361,  
48.3354

■ 64.5077, 67.5306,  
74.1958

■ 42.4498, 56.9350,  
38.1161

■ 74.1640, 72.1690,  
89.9903

■ 37.2390, 54.4320,  
29.5928

■ 83.3378, 76.5756,  
104.9959

■ 33.0090, 52.4001,  
22.6739

■ 29.6985, 50.8099,  
17.2589

■ 27.2392, 49.6286,  
13.2363

■ 25.5534, 48.8188,  
10.4788

■ 24.5492, 48.3364,  
8.8361

■ 24.0729, 48.1077,  
8.0571

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.1403, 63.4575, 55.8321



56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342



55.0751, 63.4575, 67.4586

# Triad

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



56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342



59.7405, 63.4575, 85.7384



65.4153, 63.4575, 62.9811

# Complementary

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



56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342



59.1632, 57.7363, 71.6474

# 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.



65.8760, 63.4575, 70.7565



56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342



62.5422, 63.4575, 84.3064

# Square

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



56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342



57.1726, 63.4575, 82.4376



64.8094, 63.4575, 78.6641



63.5694, 63.4575, 57.2748



# Rectangle

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



56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342



55.1963, 63.4575, 72.9011



64.8094, 63.4575, 78.6641



65.7396, 63.4575, 65.4226

# Sweetspot

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



56.0340, 63.4602, 60.3356



91.0839, 98.0949, 102.4128



61.5185, 66.2876, 60.5921



19.2746, 20.8901, 21.5589



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

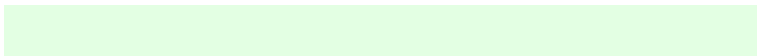


# Same Dimension

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



56.0340, 63.4602, 60.3356



81.2811, 93.3861, 86.3785



57.1957, 63.9249, 66.4529



12.2625, 13.8960, 13.1966



14.5346, 29.0692, 4.8449



0.8767, 1.7533, 0.2922



# Inverse Universe

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



59.1632, 57.7363, 71.6474



86.7454, 83.3908, 106.1315



57.9245, 57.2408, 65.1243



12.9531, 12.6327, 15.6931



24.0981, 11.5756, 39.4163

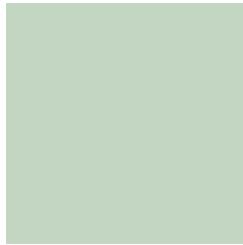


1.4535, 0.6982, 2.3774



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

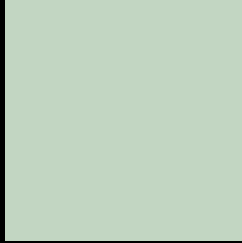
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

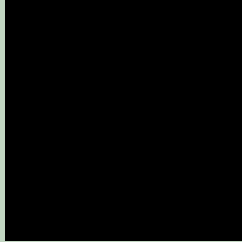
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

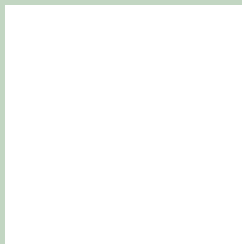
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.0323, 63.4575,



# 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

56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342

### Protanopia

60.2787, 63.4723, 58.3646

### Deuteranopia

64.5690, 63.1281, 61.6051



## Tritanopia

60.0811, 63.2340, 80.9903

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342

## Protanomaly

58.5734, 63.3089, 59.0019

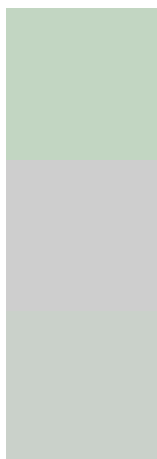
## Deuteranomaly

61.2485, 63.1882, 61.1930

## Tritanomaly

58.4578, 63.3139, 72.7581

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342

## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138

## Achromatomaly

57.8183, 62.4218, 64.8784

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342 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(194, 214, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 214, 194)  
}
```

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(194, 214, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 214, 194) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342 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(194, 214, 194) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 214, 194) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(194, 214, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 214, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 214, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 214,  
194) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.0323, 63.4575, 60.3342 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 214, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
214, 194) }
```

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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