

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648)</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(56.0646, 49.0024,  
88.1648)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CFACEF
RGB	207, 172, 239
RGB Percent	81%, 67%, 94%
CMY	0.1882, 0.3255, 0.0627
CMYK	0.13, 0.28, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	271°, 68%, 81%
HSV	271°, 28%, 94%
XYZ	56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648
YIQ	190.1030, -0.6470, 28.2570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

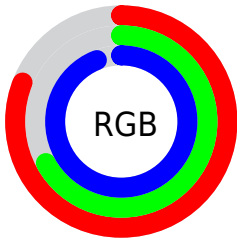
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	207, 172, 239
Decimal	13610223
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.45, 25.13, -28.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	75, 38.177, 311.176
Yxy	49.0024, 0.2901, 0.2536
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291800303 (0xFFCFACEF)
YUV	190.1030, 24.1062, 14.8187
Hunter-Lab	70.0017, 20.4582, -25.6726

# Details

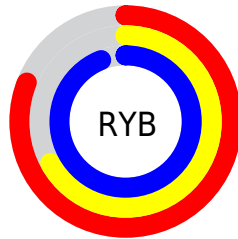
The XYZ color **56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **63.2163, 77.5501, 50.6687**, and the grayscale version is **48.8700, 51.4150, 55.9910**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278**, and **28.0930, 23.2879, 47.8141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.8440, 39.1250, 86.6396**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.3369, 60.6386, 89.9756**.

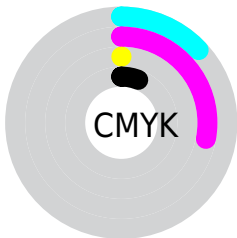
# Distribution



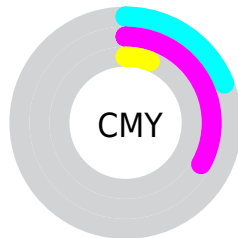
- Red (81%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (6%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648 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 56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 56.0646, 49.0024,  
88.1648

 56.0646, 49.0024,  
88.1648

400.0060,  
382.7518, 542.4581

 40.4919, 34.6214,  
65.8944


 98.2383, 88.6950,  
146.6997

 28.1082, 23.3714,  
47.7308


125.5700,  
114.7754, 183.8014

 18.5481, 14.8680,  
33.2553


157.5521,  
145.5244, 226.6839

 11.4463, 8.7268,  
22.0493

194.5500,  
181.3263, 275.7658

 6.4374, 4.5634,  
13.6945

236.9289,  
222.5656, 331.4656

 3.1560, 1.9934,  
7.7722

285.0544,

 1.2368, 0.6037,

269.6267, 394.2019

3.8638

339.2916,  
322.8940, 464.3932

■ 0.1351, 0.0000,  
1.5509

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.2555

■ 56.0646, 49.0024,  
88.1648

■ 56.0646, 49.0024,  
88.1648

■ 48.8440, 39.1250,  
86.6396

■ 64.3369, 60.6386,  
89.9756

■ 42.6218, 30.9102,  
85.3819

■ 73.7014, 74.1112,  
92.0825

■ 37.3464, 24.2614,  
84.3766

■ 84.2022, 89.5001,  
94.4994

■ 32.9594, 19.0694,  
83.6057

■ 91.7254, 98.5714,  
95.8538

■ 29.3949, 15.2103,  
83.0487

■ 92.5801, 99.0121,  
95.8938

■ 26.5759, 12.5385,  
82.6816

■ 24.3979, 10.8536,  
82.4711

■ 24.0157, 10.5807,  
82.4386

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.2477, 49.0024, 101.1211



56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648



60.5936, 49.0024, 66.8625

# Triad

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



56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648



51.0795, 49.0024, 24.4375



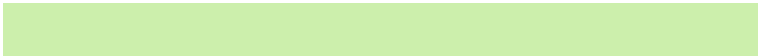
34.5212, 49.0024, 61.2248

# Complementary

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



56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648



63.2163, 77.5501, 50.6687

# 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.



34.9052, 49.0024, 41.8019



56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648



44.0014, 49.0024, 23.6511

# Square

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



56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648



57.5213, 49.0024, 31.6912



38.2221, 49.0024, 29.1779



37.1143, 49.0024, 83.1538



# Rectangle

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



56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648



61.4568, 49.0024, 52.5639



38.2221, 49.0024, 29.1779



34.3138, 49.0024, 54.1545

# Sweetspot

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



56.0662, 49.0044, 88.1659



85.3897, 85.8665, 106.6811



54.2791, 58.3727, 90.0683



17.9085, 17.8446, 22.7504



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.



56.0662, 49.0044, 88.1659



59.7203, 49.5708, 101.0283



65.7659, 54.0238, 87.7613



15.6852, 15.6349, 19.9128



13.4242, 5.9258, 45.5641



1.2316, 0.5522, 3.7959



# Inverse Universe

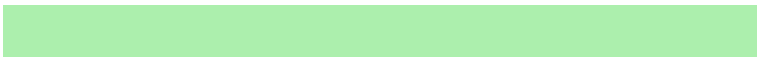
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



61.2497, 52.2174, 63.9794



66.8948, 54.0148, 67.6833



55.4355, 73.5265, 50.8668



16.0872, 15.8846, 18.0154



21.4201, 10.8405, 10.1289

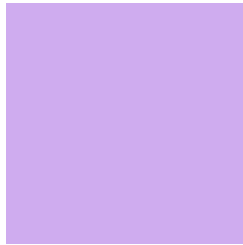


1.8319, 0.9218, 1.1059



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

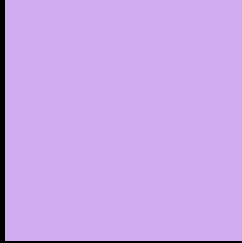
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

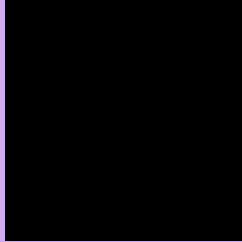
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648.



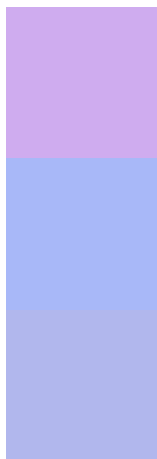
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.0646, 49.0024,



# 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

56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648

### Protanopia

50.2322, 49.3831, 95.6913

### Deuteranopia

50.3510, 49.3285, 86.9883



## Tritanopia

49.9910, 48.8620, 58.4263

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648

## Protanomaly

52.0941, 49.1802, 93.1333

## Deuteranomaly

52.2918, 49.1046, 87.6110

## Tritanomaly

52.1086, 48.8439, 68.3094

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648

## Achromatopsia

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

## Achromatomaly

51.0836, 50.1568, 66.6633

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648 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(207, 172, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 172, 239)  
}
```

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(207, 172, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 172, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648 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(207, 172, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 172, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 172, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 172, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 172, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 172,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.0646, 49.0024, 88.1648 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 172, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
172, 239) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor