

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.0714, 50.3255, 95.5342)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.0714, 50.3255, 95.5342)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(55.9541, 50.2274,  
95.5527)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C6B1F8
RGB	198, 177, 248
RGB Percent	78%, 69%, 97%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3059, 0.0274
CMYK	0.20, 0.29, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	258°, 84%, 83%
HSV	258°, 29%, 97%
XYZ	55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527
YIQ	191.3730, -10.2750, 26.5330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

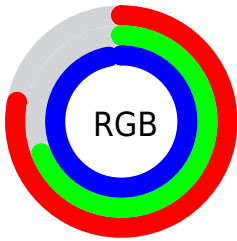
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	198, 177, 248
Decimal	13021688
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.21, 21.60, -32.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 39.024, 303.610
Y <sub>xy</sub>	50.2274, 0.2774, 0.2490
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291211768 (0xFFC6B1F8)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	191.3730, 27.9171, 5.8119
Hunter-Lab	70.8713, 16.9040, -30.3282

# Details

The XYZ color **55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **73.1834, 86.6413, 54.4635**, and the grayscale version is **49.5864, 52.1687, 56.8117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.4289, 86.7578, 106.6930**, and **27.9393, 24.0165, 52.4533** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.1526, 39.0681, 93.8635**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.1799, 63.4446, 97.5658**.

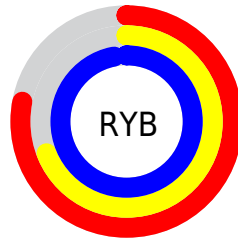
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (69%)

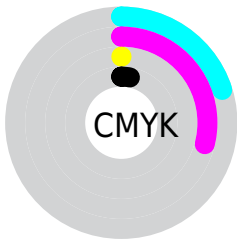
Blue (97%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (97%)

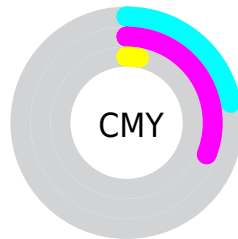


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (3%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527 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 55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 55.9541, 50.2274,  
95.5527

 55.9541, 50.2274,  
95.5527


399.5963,  
387.5545, 566.9624

 40.4030, 35.5941,  
71.9956


 98.0777, 90.5117,  
157.0301

 28.0385, 24.1209,  
52.6683


125.3808,  
116.9315, 195.7875

 18.4953, 15.4233,  
37.1521


157.3320,  
148.0490, 240.4488

 11.4080, 9.1170,  
25.0286

194.2966,  
184.2485, 291.4325

 6.4113, 4.8176,  
15.8791

236.6400,  
225.9144, 349.1572

 3.1398, 2.1406,  
9.2852

284.7275,

 1.2281, 0.6873,

273.4311, 414.0414

4.8284

338.9245,  
327.1830, 486.5036

■ 0.1284, 0.0000,  
2.0899

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6098

■ 55.9541, 50.2274,  
95.5527

■ 55.9541, 50.2274,  
95.5527

■ 47.1526, 39.0681,  
93.8635

■ 66.1799, 63.4446,  
97.5658

■ 39.7041, 29.8548,  
92.4777

■ 77.8868, 78.8117,  
99.9149

■ 33.5387, 22.4743,  
91.3781

■ 91.1342, 96.4224,  
102.6159

■ 28.5773, 16.7985,  
90.5440

■ 93.9434, 99.5574,  
103.0729

■ 24.7316, 12.6825,  
89.9522

■ 21.8992, 9.9558,  
89.5752

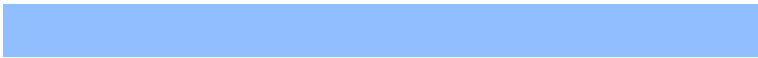
■ 19.9408, 8.3774,  
89.3738

■ 19.7176, 8.2075,  
89.3528

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.6305, 50.2274, 105.5317



55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527



61.4765, 50.2274, 74.6135

# Triad

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



55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527



54.2667, 50.2274, 25.9646



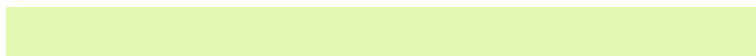
35.0359, 50.2274, 57.2641

# Complementary

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



55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527



73.1834, 86.6413, 54.4635

# 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.



36.2185, 50.2274, 38.6707



55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527



46.8597, 50.2274, 23.5388

# Square

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



55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527



60.4345, 50.2274, 35.2887



40.3712, 50.2274, 27.5385



36.9600, 50.2274, 80.1473



# Rectangle

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



55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527



63.1221, 50.2274, 59.2950



40.3712, 50.2274, 27.5385



35.0843, 50.2274, 50.3282

# Sweetspot

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



55.9558, 50.2294, 95.5538



82.4625, 83.2839, 106.3369



62.7877, 71.5487, 99.3088



17.2418, 17.2871, 22.6780



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.



55.9558, 50.2294, 95.5538



54.3415, 46.7979, 100.7765



66.1462, 55.4828, 96.0307



16.7655, 16.8917, 21.7621



10.7731, 4.4964, 48.2736



1.0990, 0.4687, 4.4757



# Inverse Universe

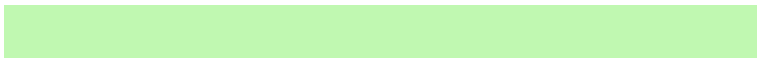
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



68.3003, 56.9488, 80.0675



69.4909, 55.0533, 81.3544



63.3403, 81.5670, 54.0028



17.7615, 17.4319, 20.5996



25.1379, 12.4709, 23.2325

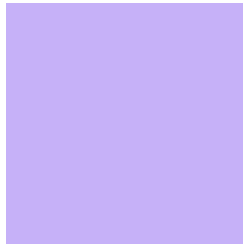


2.3747, 1.1736, 2.3964



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

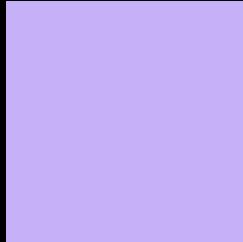
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

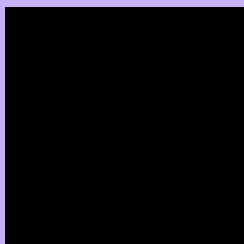
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527.



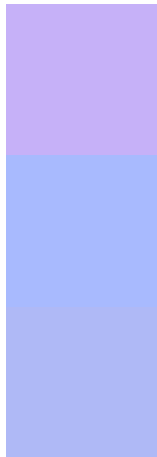
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.9541, 50.2274,

95.5527.

# 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

55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527

### Protanopia

51.5967, 50.5984, 100.8130

### Deuteranopia

51.6627, 50.4657, 94.2067



## Tritanopia

49.3367, 50.2820, 62.3634

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527

## Protanomaly

53.0946, 50.4790, 99.0405

## Deuteranomaly

53.0449, 50.2386, 94.8969

## Tritanomaly

51.5807, 50.2664, 73.3135

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527

## Achromatopsia

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Achromatomaly

51.6907, 51.3406, 69.4727

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527 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(198, 177, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 177, 248)  
}
```

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(198, 177, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 177, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527 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(198, 177, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 177, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 177, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 177, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 177, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 177,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 55.9541, 50.2274, 95.5527 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 177, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
177, 248) }
```

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