

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.0770, 43.5933, 29.5062)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.0770, 43.5933, 29.5062)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.1063, 43.6527,  
29.5135)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF928A
RGB	255, 146, 138
RGB Percent	100%, 57%, 54%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4274, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.46, 0.00
HSL	4°, 100%, 77%
HSV	4°, 46%, 100%
XYZ	56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135
YIQ	177.6790, 67.5320, 20.6200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

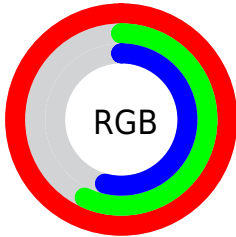
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 147, 138
Decimal	16749194
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	72.00, 40.14, 22.28
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 45.909, 29.036
Yxy	43.6527, 0.4340, 0.3377
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294939274 (0xFFFF928A)
YUV	177.6790, -19.5617, 67.8105
Hunter-Lab	66.0702, 35.9580, 19.7643

# Details

The XYZ color **56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **61.7903, 79.1412, 106.6266**, and the grayscale version is **42.2235, 44.4224, 48.3760**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.5306, 66.7949, 58.4128**, and **28.1815, 20.1354, 11.6337** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.1830, 36.4220, 19.8085**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.2259, 52.5827, 41.7561**.

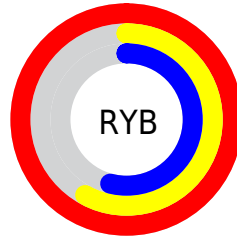
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (57%)

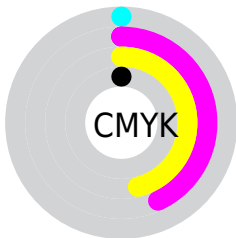
Blue (54%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (54%)

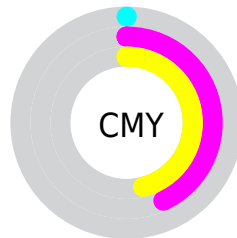


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)


Yellow (46%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135 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 56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.1063, 43.6527,  
29.5135


 56.1063, 43.6527,  
29.5135


400.1605,  
361.2892, 313.7666


 40.5255, 30.3976,  
19.2207

 98.2989, 80.6949,  
59.9438

 28.1345, 20.1405,  
11.6514


 125.6414,  
105.2507, 80.9185

 18.5681, 12.4973,  
6.3872


 157.6352,  
134.3423, 106.2908

 11.4607, 7.0833,  
3.0093

194.6455,  
168.3539, 136.4793

 6.4472, 3.5142,  
1.0994

237.0379,  
207.6700, 171.9026

 3.1621, 1.4057,  
0.0000

285.1776,

 1.2401, 0.2209,

252.6750, 212.9792

0.0000

339.4300,  
303.7532, 260.1277

■ 0.1376, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.1063, 43.6527,  
29.5135

■ 56.1063, 43.6527,  
29.5135

■ 51.1830, 36.4220,  
19.8085

■ 62.2259, 52.5827,  
41.7561

■ 47.3746, 30.7767,  
12.4607

■ 69.6099, 63.3032,  
56.6947

■ 44.5944, 26.5995,  
7.2699

■ 78.3247, 75.9069,  
74.4778

■ 42.7416, 23.7538,  
4.0014

■ 88.4317, 90.4781,  
95.2422

■ 41.6947, 22.0775,  
2.3655

95.0499, 99.9999,  
108.9000

■ 41.4474, 21.6749,  
1.9992

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.4511, 43.6527, 48.2603



56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135



49.7349, 43.6527, 19.3014

# Triad

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



56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135



29.8661, 43.6527, 28.6074



41.2375, 43.6527, 105.0416

# Complementary

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



56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135



61.7903, 79.1412, 106.6266

# 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.



34.2117, 43.6527, 94.9599



56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135



28.1762, 43.6527, 46.8078

# Square

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



56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135



34.5994, 43.6527, 18.9059



29.6629, 43.6527, 71.6986



49.2409, 43.6527, 96.1166



# Rectangle

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



56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135



44.4226, 43.6527, 16.5081



29.6629, 43.6527, 71.6986



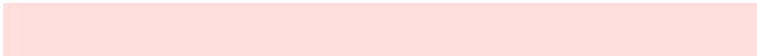
38.6905, 43.6527, 103.7212

# Sweetspot

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



56.1074, 43.6549, 29.5143



80.1187, 78.4963, 78.1537



67.1479, 46.1650, 93.5291



16.7094, 16.1672, 15.8279



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.



56.1074, 43.6549, 29.5143



51.5713, 36.9944, 20.5669



67.4918, 66.4236, 33.3091



18.1092, 18.1865, 18.7002



21.6938, 11.3989, 1.0568



2.1455, 1.1763, 0.1140



# Inverse Universe

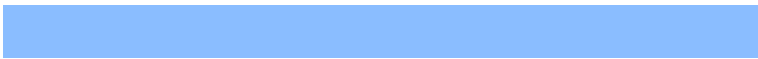
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



61.7903, 79.1412, 106.6266



57.8619, 76.3969, 106.3042



46.6647, 48.8899, 101.5847



18.4422, 20.2560, 23.1877



25.3844, 35.6785, 54.9833

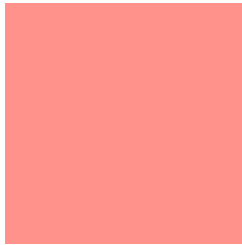


2.5023, 3.5353, 5.3638



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

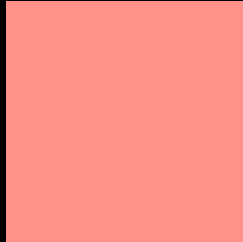
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135 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 56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1063, 43.6527,



# 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

56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135

### Protanopia

41.5248, 43.7897, 36.4007

### Deuteranopia

44.6902, 43.8806, 28.6686



## Tritanopia

57.1297, 43.5731, 36.4097

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135

## Protanomaly

45.6644, 42.8973, 33.8902

## Deuteranomaly

48.1694, 43.2466, 28.7303

## Tritanomaly

56.7902, 43.6807, 33.8718

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135

## Achromatopsia

42.3164, 44.5201, 48.4824

## Achromatomaly

45.7007, 43.0386, 40.5489

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135 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(255, 146, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 146, 138)  
}
```

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(255, 146, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 146, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135 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(255, 146, 138) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 146, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 146, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 146, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 146, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 146,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.1063, 43.6527, 29.5135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 146, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
146, 138) }
```

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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