

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.1149, 63.3068,  
103.8214)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.1149, 63.3068, 103.8214)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.1234, 63.3003,  
103.8679)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9BD8FF
RGB	155, 216, 255
RGB Percent	61%, 85%, 100%
CMY	0.3921, 0.1529, 0.0000
CMYK	0.39, 0.15, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	203°, 100%, 80%
HSV	203°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679
YIQ	202.2070, -48.8750, -0.8030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

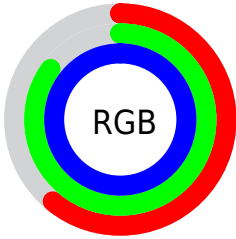
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">155, 193, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10213631</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">83.60, -9.84, -25.16</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">84, 27.011, 248.643</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">63.3003, 0.2513, 0.2835</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288403711 (0xFF9BD8FF)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">202.2070, 26.0269, -41.4005</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">79.5615, -13.3171, -21.7103</a>

# Details

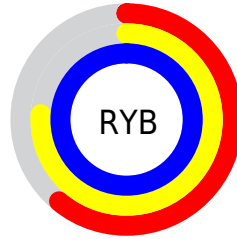
The XYZ color **56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **66.4486, 62.2104, 39.5178**, and the grayscale version is **56.1343, 59.0576, 64.3137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.9614, 92.7370, 108.2407**, and **28.0835, 32.2196, 58.1649** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.2656, 56.0979, 102.8391**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.1723, 71.3485, 104.9971**.

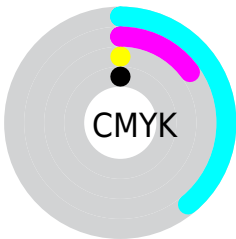
# Distribution



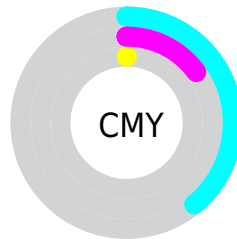
- Red (61%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679 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 56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.1234, 63.3003,  
103.8679

■ 56.1234, 63.3003,  
103.8679

400.2239,  
436.6585, 593.8759

■ 40.5393, 46.0842,  
78.8999

■ 98.3237, 109.6026,  
168.5606

■ 28.1453, 32.3123,  
58.2927

■ 125.6707,  
139.4577, 209.1223

■ 18.5763, 21.6001,  
41.6277

157.6692,  
174.2944, 255.7189

■ 11.4667, 13.5634,  
28.4865

194.6847,  
214.4974, 308.7691

■ 6.4512, 7.8176,  
18.4505

237.0826,  
260.4508, 368.6914

■ 3.1646, 3.9785,  
11.1011

285.2282,

■ 1.2414, 1.6615,

312.5393, 435.9042

6.0199

339.4868,  
371.1470, 510.8262

■ 0.1387, 0.3986,  
2.7882

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9875

■ 56.1234, 63.3003,  
103.8679

■ 56.1234, 63.3003,  
103.8679

■ 49.2656, 56.0979,  
102.8391

■ 64.1723, 71.3485,  
104.9971

■ 43.5253, 49.6950,  
101.9058

■ 73.4693, 80.2715,  
106.2295

■ 38.8282, 44.0508,  
101.0639

■ 84.0742, 90.1054,  
107.5686

■ 35.0881, 39.1164,  
100.3086

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 32.2029, 34.8349,  
99.6343

■ 30.0202, 31.1232,  
99.0329

■ 29.8640, 30.8481,  
98.9880

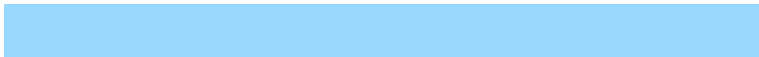
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.7239, 63.3003, 91.2939



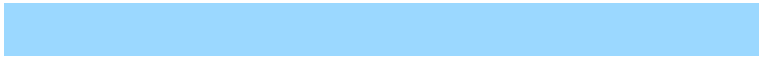
56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679



61.8879, 63.3003, 106.3373

# Triad

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



56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679



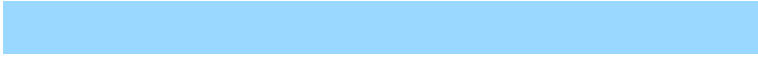
72.1053, 63.3003, 64.1500



53.3483, 63.3003, 46.5136

# Complementary

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



56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679



66.4486, 62.2104, 39.5178

# 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.



58.4744, 63.3003, 41.5099



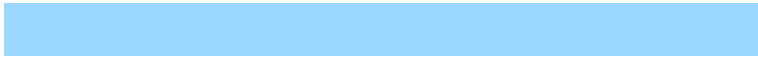
56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679



69.4780, 63.3003, 50.5427

# Square

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



56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679



71.3735, 63.3003, 81.4589



64.3962, 63.3003, 42.8534

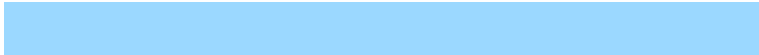


50.1961, 63.3003, 57.7445



# Rectangle

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



56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679



65.7747, 63.3003, 101.5885



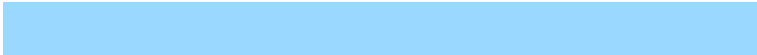
64.3962, 63.3003, 42.8534



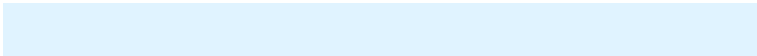
54.8838, 63.3003, 44.1386

# Sweetspot

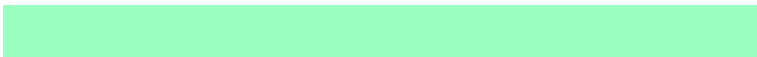
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



56.1252, 63.3027, 103.8683



80.9851, 87.2724, 107.1846



58.9415, 82.3542, 63.4382



17.0319, 18.4009, 22.9040



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

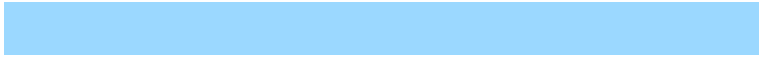


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

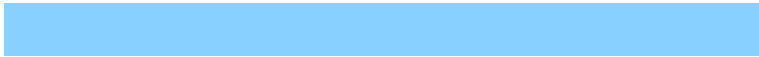


# Same Dimension

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



56.1252, 63.3027, 103.8683



50.6854, 57.6225, 103.0586



45.3268, 41.7058, 100.2688



17.9254, 19.2223, 23.0155



15.7540, 16.4176, 51.7732



1.6402, 1.8111, 5.0764



# Inverse Universe

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



65.3572, 49.6621, 71.1094



61.3422, 43.1968, 64.9478



79.3073, 87.9279, 43.8040



18.4750, 18.1733, 21.1183



24.7401, 12.3853, 17.8137

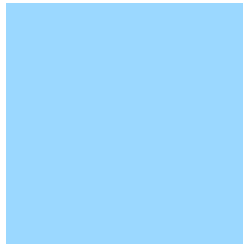


2.4625, 1.2274, 2.0169



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

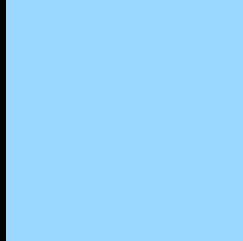
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679 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 56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1234, 63.3003,



# 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

56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679

### Protanopia

62.5678, 63.0620, 97.6815

### Deuteranopia

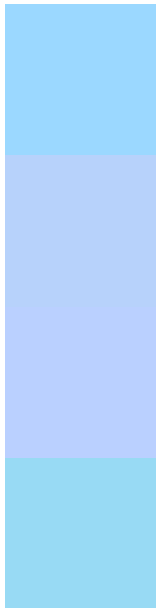
64.2715, 63.1022, 103.4002



## Tritanopia

53.1953, 63.2615, 89.5278

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679

## Protanomaly

59.9876, 63.1255, 100.2895

## Deuteranomaly

60.8556, 62.7709, 103.5163

## Tritanomaly

54.3494, 63.3499, 94.9512

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679

## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184

## Achromatomaly

55.3716, 60.1604, 77.1003

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679 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(155, 216, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 216, 255)  
}
```

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(155, 216, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 216, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679 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".

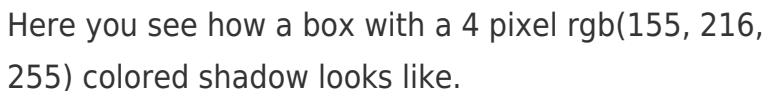
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(155, 216, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 216, 255) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 216, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 216, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 216, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 216,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.1234, 63.3003, 103.8679 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 216, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
216, 255) }
```

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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