

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.1283, 56.9085,  
83.6275)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C0C5E7
RGB	192, 197, 231
RGB Percent	75%, 77%, 91%
CMY	0.2470, 0.2274, 0.0941
CMYK	0.17, 0.15, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	232°, 45%, 83%
HSV	232°, 17%, 91%
XYZ	56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275
YIQ	199.3810, -13.8940, 9.5140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

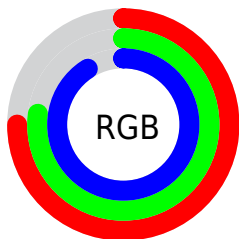
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	192, 196, 231
Decimal	12633575
CIE Lab	80.13, 5.14, -17.42
CIE LCh	80, 18.163, 286.443
Yxy	56.9085, 0.2854, 0.2894
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290823655 (0xFFC0C5E7)
YUV	199.3810, 15.5882, -6.4731
Hunter-Lab	75.4377, 0.7942, -12.9203

# Details

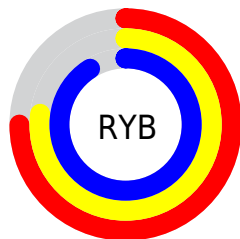
The XYZ color **56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **69.6663, 75.1873, 60.7113**, and the grayscale version is **54.4344, 57.2692, 62.3662**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5587, 98.2434, 108.6922**, and **28.0416, 28.1433, 44.5117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.4611, 45.5856, 81.9524**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.3278, 69.9310, 85.5517**.

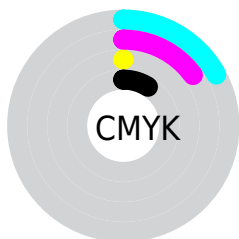
# Distribution



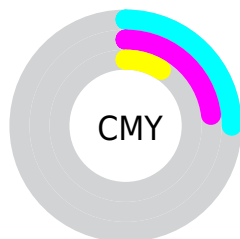
- Red (75%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275 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 56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.1283, 56.9085,  
83.6275

■ 56.1283, 56.9085,  
83.6275

400.2420,  
413.1064, 527.1011

■ 40.5432, 40.9318,  
62.1643

■ 98.3309, 100.3317,  
140.3111

■ 28.1484, 28.2658,  
44.7288

125.6790,  
128.5469, 176.3685

■ 18.5786, 18.5261,  
30.9025

157.6790,  
161.6104, 218.1279

■ 11.4684, 11.3284,  
20.2668

194.6960,  
199.9067, 266.0076

■ 6.4524, 6.2881,  
12.4031

237.0954,  
243.8200, 320.4262

■ 3.1653, 3.0211,  
6.8930

285.2427,

■ 1.2418, 1.1427,

293.7348, 381.8023

3.3178

339.5031,  
350.0354, 450.5544

■ 0.1390, 0.0142,  
1.2591

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0279

■ 56.1283, 56.9085,  
83.6275

■ 56.1283, 56.9085,  
83.6275

■ 46.4611, 45.5856,  
81.9524

■ 67.3278, 69.9310,  
85.5517

■ 38.2542, 35.8850,  
80.5126

■ 80.1170, 84.7119,  
87.7307

■ 31.4376, 27.7343,  
79.2986

■ 91.4240, 98.5496,  
89.8057

■ 25.9336, 21.0522,  
78.2989

■ 21.6564, 15.7506,  
77.5010

■ 18.5103, 11.7312,  
76.8910

■ 16.3845, 8.8827,  
76.4532

■ 15.1422, 7.0721,  
76.1692

■ 14.8789, 6.6794,  
76.1073

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.4394, 56.9085, 83.9521



56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275



59.4101, 56.9085, 77.0879

# Triad

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



56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275



59.1409, 56.9085, 48.3422



47.4654, 56.9085, 57.3099

# Complementary

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



56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275



69.6663, 75.1873, 60.7113

# 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.



49.0971, 56.9085, 48.9595



56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275



55.7745, 56.9085, 44.1948

# Square

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



56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275



61.2029, 56.9085, 56.3745



52.1013, 56.9085, 44.4070



47.5504, 56.9085, 67.9106



# Rectangle

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



56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275



60.8756, 56.9085, 70.4673



52.1013, 56.9085, 44.4070



47.8280, 56.9085, 54.1733

# Sweetspot

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



56.1300, 56.9108, 83.6288



87.0700, 90.7739, 107.5398



64.0153, 73.8394, 82.6872



18.4053, 19.1615, 22.9784



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.



56.1300, 56.9108, 83.6288



66.1323, 66.4183, 103.9422



58.8117, 56.6350, 83.4342



13.7311, 14.1836, 18.1583



8.3905, 3.8431, 42.6827



0.6685, 0.3810, 3.1703



# Inverse Universe

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



61.8841, 58.7209, 60.8985



74.5333, 69.1259, 70.7412



66.6176, 75.6645, 60.9641



14.4518, 14.3979, 15.3138



18.6286, 9.5857, 1.6735

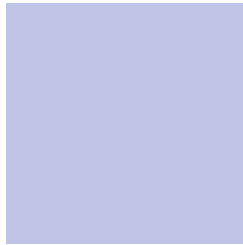


1.4011, 0.7181, 0.2526



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

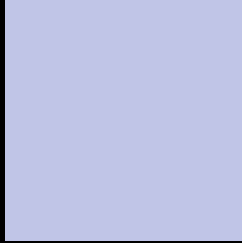
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275 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 56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1283, 56.9085,



# 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

56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275

### Protanopia

56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275

### Deuteranopia

58.2144, 56.9663, 84.2713



## Tritanopia

53.9063, 57.0337, 72.4574

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275

## Protanomaly

56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275

## Deuteranomaly

57.3693, 56.8622, 84.2957

## Tritanomaly

54.7098, 57.0145, 76.5280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275

## Achromatopsia

54.2854, 57.1125, 62.1955

## Achromatomaly

54.7169, 56.8271, 69.7128

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275 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(192, 197, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 197, 231)  
}
```

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(192, 197, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 197, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275 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(192, 197, 231) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 197, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 197, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 197, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 197, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 197,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.1283, 56.9085, 83.6275 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 197, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
197, 231) }
```

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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