

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.1424, 55.9370,  
97.4604)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7C3F9
RGB	183, 195, 249
RGB Percent	72%, 76%, 98%
CMY	0.2823, 0.2353, 0.0235
CMYK	0.27, 0.22, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	229°, 85%, 85%
HSV	229°, 27%, 98%
XYZ	56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604
YIQ	197.5680, -24.4860, 14.2500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

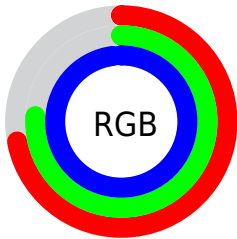
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	183, 193, 249
Decimal	12043257
CIE Lab	79.58, 7.55, -27.96
CIE LCh	80, 28.958, 285.108
Yxy	55.9370, 0.2679, 0.2670
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290233337 (0xFFB7C3F9)
YUV	197.5680, 25.3560, -12.7761
Hunter-Lab	74.7910, 3.1079, -24.9072

# Details

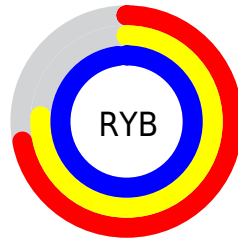
The XYZ color **56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **77.8992, 84.1276, 56.9340**, and the grayscale version is **53.2777, 56.0523, 61.0410**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.4824, 94.7396, 108.2308**, and **28.0926, 27.5227, 53.7009** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.4782, 44.6358, 95.7894**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.4806, 69.0282, 99.3906**.

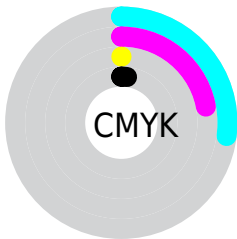
# Distribution



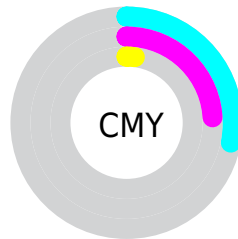
- Red (72%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604 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 56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.1424, 55.9370,  
97.4604

■ 56.1424, 55.9370,  
97.4604

400.2943,  
409.4540, 573.1964

■ 40.5546, 40.1524,  
73.5763

■ 98.3514, 98.9125,  
159.6841

■ 28.1573, 27.6574,  
53.9526

125.7032,  
126.8721, 198.8608

■ 18.5853, 18.0676,  
38.1709

157.7070,  
159.6589, 243.9720

■ 11.4733, 10.9985,  
25.8125

194.7283,  
197.6573, 295.4365

■ 6.4557, 6.0658,  
16.4589

237.1323,  
241.2516, 353.6726

■ 3.1674, 2.8852,  
9.6916

285.2843,

■ 1.2429, 1.0721,

290.8262, 419.0989

5.0920

339.5499,  
346.7656, 492.1340

■ 0.1398, 0.0000,  
2.2417

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6983

■ 56.1424, 55.9370,  
97.4604

■ 56.1424, 55.9370,  
97.4604

■ 46.4782, 44.6358,  
95.7894

■ 67.4806, 69.0282,  
99.3906

■ 38.4024, 35.0395,  
94.3627

■ 80.5623, 83.9765,  
101.5864

■ 31.8297, 27.0657,  
93.1700

■ 94.0991, 99.6196,  
103.8924

■ 26.6646, 20.6223,  
92.1986

■ 22.8002, 15.6079,  
91.4344

■ 20.1131, 11.9078,  
90.8618

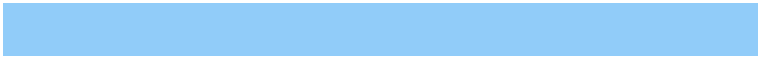
■ 18.4538, 9.3874,  
90.4628

■ 18.0481, 8.7376,  
90.3587

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.3369, 55.9370, 97.5033



56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604



61.5110, 55.9370, 86.4934

# Triad

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



56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604



61.4780, 55.9370, 40.8735



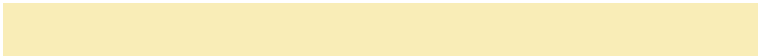
43.0511, 55.9370, 53.0213

# Complementary

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



56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604



77.8992, 84.1276, 56.9340

# 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.



45.6129, 55.9370, 40.9392



56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604



56.1000, 55.9370, 34.8475

# Square

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



56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604



64.7412, 55.9370, 52.9147



50.2975, 55.9370, 34.8691



43.0606, 55.9370, 69.6637



# Rectangle

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



56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604



63.9984, 55.9370, 75.4446



50.2975, 55.9370, 34.8691



43.6314, 55.9370, 48.3663

# Sweetspot

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



56.1442, 55.9392, 97.4617



82.8437, 86.1436, 106.8688



68.6769, 83.9284, 92.6255



17.2701, 17.9118, 22.7970



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.



56.1442, 55.9392, 97.4617



53.4062, 52.2180, 101.8720



58.9083, 53.5315, 96.8513



16.5383, 17.1534, 21.8246



9.7338, 4.8231, 48.3915



0.9689, 0.5814, 4.5043



# Inverse Universe

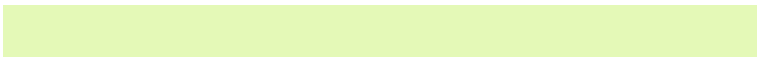
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



65.8522, 57.9485, 59.3464



65.3631, 54.9419, 54.8713



74.4508, 87.6817, 57.8017



17.3735, 17.2767, 18.5565



21.2052, 10.8978, 2.5229



1.9980, 1.0229, 0.4127



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

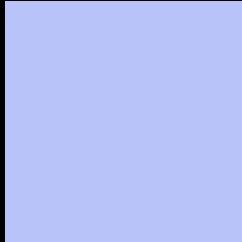
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

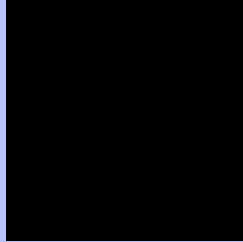
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1424, 55.9370,



# 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

56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604

### Protanopia

56.3812, 56.0601, 97.4716

### Deuteranopia

57.1551, 55.7983, 97.3803



## Tritanopia

51.3155, 56.0131, 73.7526

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604

## Protanomaly

56.3812, 56.0601, 97.4716

## Deuteranomaly

56.8842, 55.9879, 97.4312

## Tritanomaly

53.1567, 56.0877, 82.1531

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604

## Achromatopsia

53.6758, 56.4712, 61.4971

## Achromatomaly

54.4830, 56.2797, 73.6372

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604 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(183, 195, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 195, 249)  
}
```

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(183, 195, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 195, 249) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604 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(183, 195, 249) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 195, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 195, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 195, 249); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 195, 249); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 195, 249) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.1424, 55.9370, 97.4604 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 195, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
195, 249) }
```

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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