

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.1660, 48.7461, 51.2655)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.1660, 48.7461, 51.2655)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.1541, 48.7478,  
51.2494)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9A8B7
RGB	233, 168, 183
RGB Percent	91%, 66%, 72%
CMY	0.0863, 0.3412, 0.2823
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.21, 0.09
HSL	346°, 60%, 79%
HSV	346°, 28%, 91%
XYZ	56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494
YIQ	189.1450, 33.9250, 18.4450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

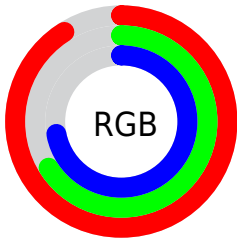
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	233, 168, 183
Decimal	15313079
CIE Lab	75.29, 26.04, 1.83
CIE LCh	75, 26.105, 4.017
Yxy	48.7478, 0.3596, 0.3122
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293503159 (0xFFE9A8B7)
YUV	189.1450, -3.0295, 38.4608
Hunter-Lab	69.8196, 21.3785, 5.3534

# Details

The XYZ color **56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **57.9442, 71.6657, 77.1119**, and the grayscale version is **48.4571, 50.9806, 55.5179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.4756, 80.8033, 92.8583**, and **28.0645, 23.1033, 24.0993** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.4834, 40.2041, 40.7334**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.8358, 58.9324, 63.2757**.

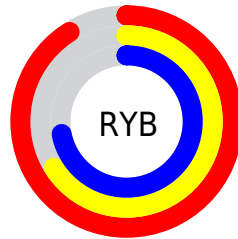
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (66%)

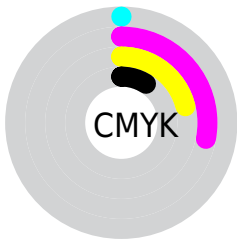
Blue (72%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (72%)

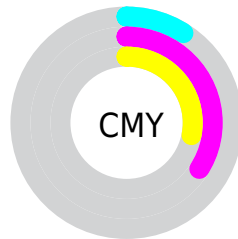


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (28%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494 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 56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.1541, 48.7478,  
51.2494


 56.1541, 48.7478,  
51.2494


400.3376,  
381.7486, 408.4062

 40.5640, 34.4195,  
36.0290

 98.3684, 88.3168,  
93.4386

 28.1647, 23.2160,  
24.1667

 125.7232,  
114.3262, 121.2445

 18.5909, 14.7531,  
15.2440


157.7303,  
144.9981, 154.0826

 11.4773, 8.6463,  
8.8423

194.7551,  
180.7169, 192.3716

 6.4585, 4.5112,  
4.5431

237.1628,  
221.8669, 236.5299

 3.1691, 1.9634,  
1.9277

285.3189,

 1.2438, 0.5861,

268.8326, 286.9761

0.5103

339.5887,  
321.9984, 344.1286

■ 0.1406, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.1541, 48.7478,  
51.2494

■ 56.1541, 48.7478,  
51.2494

■ 50.4834, 40.2041,  
40.7334

■ 62.8358, 58.9324,  
63.2757

■ 45.7696, 33.2087,  
31.6642

■ 70.5710, 70.8307,  
76.8664

■ 41.9596, 27.6699,  
23.9778

■ 79.4046, 84.5192,  
92.0766

■ 38.9933, 23.4839,  
17.6045

■ 87.3659, 96.0443,  
108.2871

■ 36.8031, 20.5328,  
12.4678

■ 87.4144, 96.0637,  
108.5427

■ 35.3102, 18.6782,  
8.4828

■ 34.4095, 17.7309,  
5.5496

■ 34.2645, 17.5878,  
5.0490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.1267, 48.7478, 65.5089



56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494



54.4045, 48.7478, 39.6322

# Triad

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



56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494



41.3637, 48.7478, 34.0597



42.4097, 48.7478, 80.5330

# Complementary

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



56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494



57.9442, 71.6657, 77.1119

# 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.



39.1027, 48.7478, 69.2656



56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494



38.5286, 48.7478, 42.3285

# Square

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



56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494



45.6903, 48.7478, 30.8520



37.7300, 48.7478, 54.9497



46.9823, 48.7478, 84.0210



# Rectangle

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



56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494



51.9651, 48.7478, 34.4477



37.7300, 48.7478, 54.9497



41.1239, 48.7478, 77.4443

# Sweetspot

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



56.1555, 48.7501, 51.2504



86.4593, 86.6980, 94.0766



57.5758, 48.7706, 83.4701



18.1810, 18.0557, 19.5705



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.



56.1555, 48.7501, 51.2504



65.0978, 54.0585, 55.8704



58.0925, 54.9905, 44.6011



15.2078, 15.1110, 16.3798



19.4816, 9.9953, 3.0716



1.5658, 0.7993, 0.4311



# Inverse Universe

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



56.1555, 48.7501, 51.2504



65.0978, 54.0585, 55.8704



55.3287, 63.1507, 86.3642



15.2078, 15.1110, 16.3798



19.4816, 9.9953, 3.0716



1.5658, 0.7993, 0.4311



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

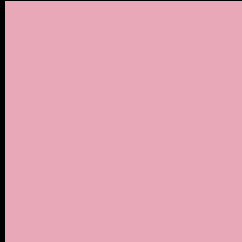
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

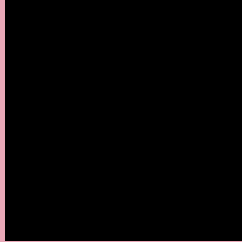
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1541, 48.7478,



# 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

56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494

### Protanopia

47.4681, 49.1130, 57.4300

### Deuteranopia

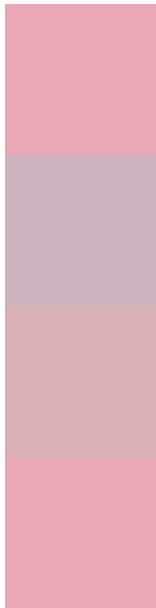
50.1153, 49.1005, 50.5520



## Tritanopia

55.9474, 48.6651, 50.1606

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494

## Protanomaly

50.2072, 48.7517, 54.9079

## Deuteranomaly

52.2877, 49.0270, 50.9633

## Tritanomaly

56.0504, 48.7063, 50.7030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494

## Achromatopsia

48.3692, 50.8881, 55.4172

## Achromatomaly

50.6704, 49.6147, 53.9197

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494 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(233, 168, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 168, 183)  
}
```

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(233, 168, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 168, 183) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494 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(233, 168, 183) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 168, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 168, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 168, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 168, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 168,  
183) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.1541, 48.7478, 51.2494 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 168, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
168, 183) }
```

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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