

Converting Colors

XYZ(56.1661, 81.2000, 50.8140)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(56.1661, 81.2000, 50.8140)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(56.1526, 81.1946,
50.7428)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99FFAA
RGB	153, 255, 170
RGB Percent	60%, 100%, 67%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0000, 0.3333
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.33, 0.00
HSL	130°, 100%, 80%
HSV	130°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428
YIQ	214.8120, -33.5070, -48.0590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

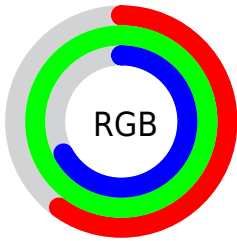
Format	Color
RYB	153, 240, 255
Decimal	10092458
CIELab	92.22, -46.91, 31.52
CIELCh	92, 56.518, 146.100
Yxy	81.1946, 0.2985, 0.4317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288282538 (0xFF99FFAA)
YUV	214.8120, -22.0923, -54.2091
Hunter-Lab	90.1080, -46.4533, 29.6875

Details

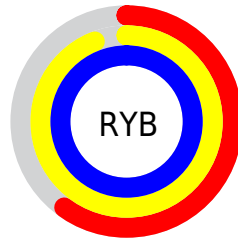
The XYZ color **56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **68.0640, 50.2160, 86.9934**, and the grayscale version is **64.6249, 67.9904, 74.0416**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.3514, 90.8599, 85.4651**, and **28.2288, 44.1593, 23.8654** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.9924, 78.2327, 40.7960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.6672, 84.8171, 62.4516**.

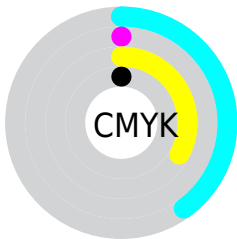
Distribution



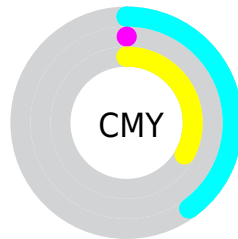
- Red (60%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428 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 56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56.1526, 81.1946,
50.7428


 56.1526, 81.1946,
50.7428


400.3320,
498.9497, 406.3817

 40.5628, 60.7019,
35.6287


 98.3662, 135.0440,
92.6821

 28.1638, 43.9846,
23.8601


 125.7206,
169.1694, 120.3443

 18.5902, 30.6584,
15.0186


157.7273,
208.6079, 153.0263

 11.4768, 20.3389,
8.6857

194.7516,
253.7438, 191.1466

 6.4582, 12.6416,
4.4428

237.1589,
304.9616, 235.1237

 3.1689, 7.1822,
1.8712

285.3145,

 1.2437, 3.5763,

362.6455, 285.3763

0.4743

339.5838,
427.1801, 342.3227

■ 0.1405, 1.4395,
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.2456,
0.0000

■ 56.1526, 81.1946,
50.7428

■ 56.1526, 81.1946,
50.7428

■ 49.9924, 78.2327,
40.7960

■ 63.6672, 84.8171,
62.4516

■ 45.1033, 75.8903,
32.5222

■ 72.6094, 89.1364,
75.9980

■ 41.3952, 74.1230,
25.8303

■ 83.0490, 94.1869,
91.4577

■ 38.7652, 72.8798,
20.6192

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,
108.9000

■ 37.0918, 72.1005,
16.7757

■ 36.1870, 71.6908,
14.1686

■ 36.1870, 71.6908,
14.1685

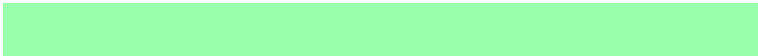
Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.4779, 81.1946, 34.1068



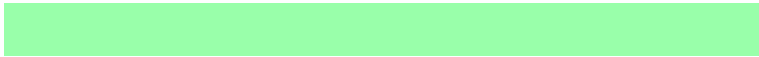
56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428



52.4329, 81.1946, 83.0550

Triad

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



56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428



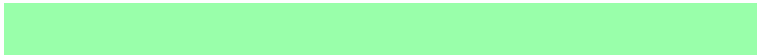
75.2809, 81.1946, 195.2228



105.2048, 81.1946, 57.5636

Complementary

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



56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428



68.0640, 50.2160, 86.9934

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.



108.6795, 81.1946, 93.9843



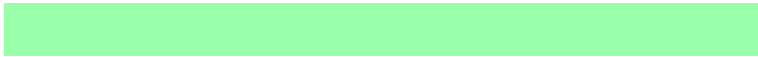
56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428



90.1838, 81.1946, 181.9582

Square

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



56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428



62.5608, 81.1946, 173.2598



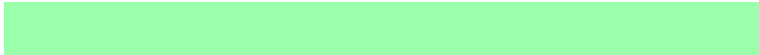
102.8766, 81.1946, 141.2118



93.8999, 81.1946, 37.0851

Rectangle

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



56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428



53.2371, 81.1946, 112.6105



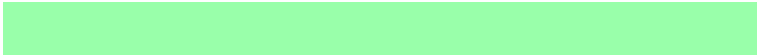
102.8766, 81.1946, 141.2118



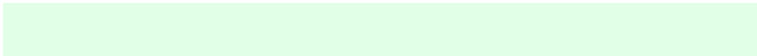
107.3840, 81.1946, 67.9468

Sweetspot

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



56.1531, 81.1948, 50.7441



80.8374, 93.1164, 88.2083



76.7699, 91.9972, 43.8487



17.0006, 19.7846, 18.4352



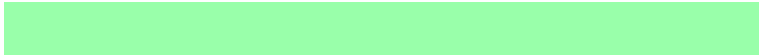
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

Same Dimension

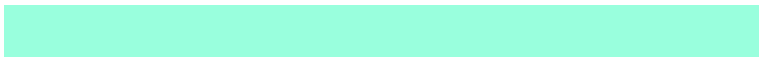
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



56.1531, 81.1948, 50.7441



51.1197, 78.7740, 42.6483



61.9484, 83.5129, 81.2616



17.8951, 20.2176, 19.7504



18.9444, 37.4744, 7.5926



1.8776, 3.6620, 0.9132

Inverse Universe

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



68.0640, 50.2160, 86.9934



64.5103, 43.9007, 83.3671



61.6013, 47.6309, 52.9613



18.6550, 18.2453, 22.0663



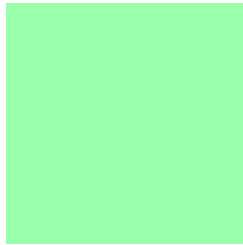
27.8392, 13.6250, 34.1333



2.7436, 1.3398, 3.4972

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

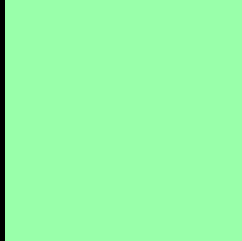
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428 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 56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428.



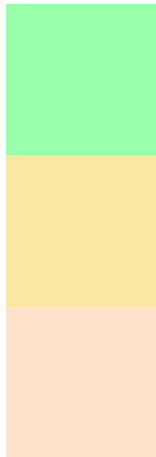
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1526, 81.1946,

50.7428.

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

56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428

Protanopia

74.3454, 80.0139, 44.7835

Deuteranopia

79.2158, 79.9645, 67.7595



Tritanopia

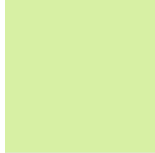
70.4453, 80.4873, 106.4305

Trichromacy



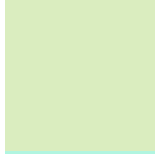
Original Color

56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428



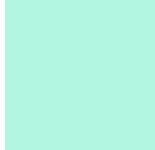
Protanomaly

65.8853, 79.4476, 46.9844



Deuteranomaly

68.6016, 79.2354, 60.9685



Tritanomaly

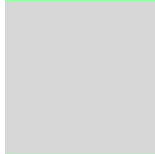
64.2384, 80.0337, 82.5833

Monochromacy



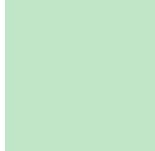
Original Color

56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428



Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022



Achromatomaly

60.3438, 71.9236, 64.7350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428 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(153, 255, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 255, 170)  
}
```

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(153, 255, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 255, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428 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(153, 255, 170) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 255, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 255, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 255, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.1526, 81.1946, 50.7428 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 255, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
255, 170) }
```

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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