

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.1731, 38.2356, 99.0273)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.1731, 38.2356, 99.0273)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.2006, 38.3463,  
99.0472)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DF80FF
RGB	223, 128, 255
RGB Percent	87%, 50%, 100%
CMY	0.1255, 0.4980, 0.0000
CMYK	0.13, 0.50, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	285°, 100%, 75%
HSV	285°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472
YIQ	170.8830, 15.8530, 59.6370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

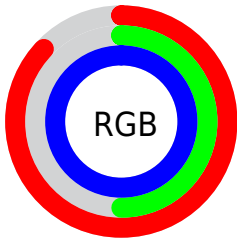
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 128, 255
Decimal	14647551
CIE Lab	68.28, 56.41, -48.48
CIE LCh	68, 74.385, 319.322
Yxy	38.3463, 0.2903, 0.1981
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292837631 (0xFFDF80FF)
YUV	170.8830, 41.4697, 45.7066
Hunter-Lab	61.9244, 53.6332, -51.4865

# Details

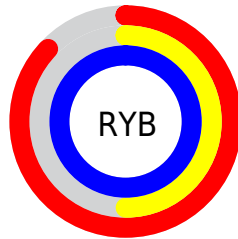
The XYZ color **56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. A complement of this color would be **54.1542, 80.5524, 33.1176**, and the grayscale version is **38.4443, 40.4464, 44.0461**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.2235, 62.3470, 102.6245**, and **28.1589, 16.9741, 55.2183** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.3409, 31.5092, 97.9837**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.9736, 46.8964, 100.3933**.

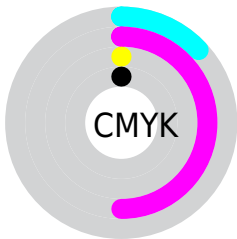
# Distribution



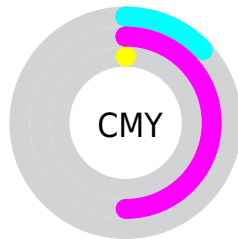
- Red (87%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472 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 56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.2006, 38.3463,  
99.0472

 56.2006, 38.3463,  
99.0472


400.5098,  
339.1032, 578.3541

 40.6014, 26.2516,  
74.8926


 98.4359, 72.6386,  
161.8876

 28.1941, 17.0119,  
55.0237

 125.8028, 95.6050,  
201.4106

 18.6132, 10.2430,  
39.0220


 157.8229,  
122.9640, 246.8934

 11.4935, 5.5604,  
26.4689

194.8616,  
155.1002, 298.7546

 6.4695, 2.5797,  
16.9458

237.2843,  
192.3977, 357.4127

 3.1760, 0.9164,  
10.0343

285.4563,

 1.2475, 0.0000,

235.2412, 423.2863

5.3158

339.7431,  
284.0149, 496.7939

■ 0.1434, 0.0000,  
2.3718

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7710

■ 56.2006, 38.3463,  
99.0472

■ 56.2006, 38.3463,  
99.0472

■ 51.3409, 31.5092,  
97.9837

■ 61.9736, 46.8964,  
100.3933

■ 47.3260, 26.2524,  
97.1806

■ 68.7140, 57.2696,  
102.0403

■ 44.0832, 22.4309,  
96.6139

■ 76.4761, 69.5723,  
104.0058

■ 41.5248, 19.8702,  
96.2545

■ 85.3089, 83.9012,  
106.3060

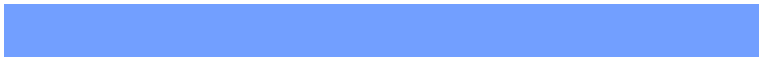
■ 39.5106, 18.2915, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
96.0559 108.9000

■ 39.4732, 18.2640,  
96.0526

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.3684, 38.3463, 136.2050



56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472



63.1737, 38.3463, 54.7972

# Triad

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



56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472



40.7552, 38.3463, 5.1236



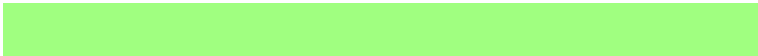
19.1380, 38.3463, 66.7657

# Complementary

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



56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472



54.1542, 80.5524, 33.1176

# 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.



18.5752, 38.3463, 30.9622



56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472



29.5294, 38.3463, 5.7665

# Square

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



56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472



53.0757, 38.3463, 9.5594



21.9673, 38.3463, 12.3516



23.7141, 38.3463, 111.7058



# Rectangle

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



56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472



63.3067, 38.3463, 32.2037



21.9673, 38.3463, 12.3516



18.5165, 38.3463, 53.0240

# Sweetspot

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



56.2019, 38.3479, 99.0475



80.5813, 76.1947, 105.0677



39.8502, 37.6044, 99.7658



16.8554, 15.6741, 22.3870



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.



56.2019, 38.3479, 99.0475



51.2535, 31.3904, 97.9653



62.6006, 42.1558, 76.3349



18.3195, 18.0564, 22.7696



20.7701, 9.6179, 50.1963



2.1226, 0.9881, 4.8921



# Inverse Universe

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



55.3051, 39.2377, 37.9174



50.7656, 32.6725, 28.6548



50.8031, 78.5657, 44.6712



18.1971, 18.0622, 19.6551



22.0862, 11.3238, 3.8382

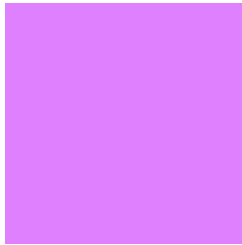


2.1921, 1.1192, 0.5932



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

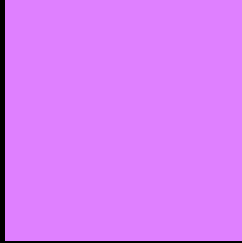
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

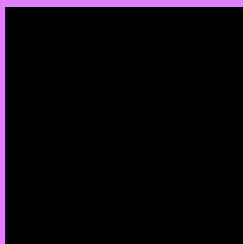
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.2006, 38.3463,



# 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

56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472

### Protanopia

40.9983, 38.7575, 99.9278

### Deuteranopia

39.9396, 38.8750, 94.2055



## Tritanopia

43.7224, 37.9766, 39.2082

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472



## Protanomaly

44.8425, 37.4602, 99.4748



## Deuteranomaly

43.9507, 37.3140, 96.1527



## Tritanomaly

47.3684, 37.6277, 56.9908

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472



## Achromatopsia

38.7082, 40.7240, 44.3485



## Achromatomaly

43.6172, 38.6541, 61.0392

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472 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(223, 128, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 128, 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(223, 128, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 128, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472 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(223, 128, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 128, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 128, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 128, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 128, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 128,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.2006, 38.3463, 99.0472 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 128, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
128, 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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