

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.1973, 55.1622, 76.3754)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.1973, 55.1622, 76.3754)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.0391, 55.0386,  
76.0766)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CABFDD
RGB	202, 191, 221
RGB Percent	79%, 75%, 87%
CMY	0.2078, 0.2510, 0.1333
CMYK	0.09, 0.14, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	262°, 31%, 81%
HSV	262°, 14%, 87%
XYZ	56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766
YIQ	197.7090, -3.0740, 11.6620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

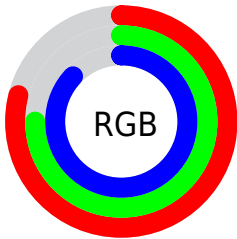
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	202, 191, 221
Decimal	13287389
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	79.06, 9.51, -13.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	79, 16.568, 305.020
Yxy	55.0386, 0.2994, 0.2941
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291477469 (0xFFCABFDD)
YUV	197.7090, 11.4825, 3.7632
Hunter-Lab	74.1880, 5.0038, -8.8677

# Details

The XYZ color **56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **61.8407, 69.1776, 59.3861**, and the grayscale version is **53.4352, 56.2180, 61.2214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5508, 95.0015, 108.0669**, and **28.1842, 27.2260, 39.8461** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.9616, 44.2528, 74.4213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.1907, 67.4606, 77.9928**.

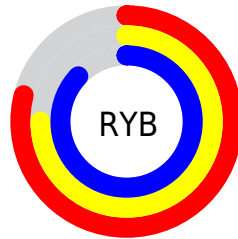
# Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (75%)

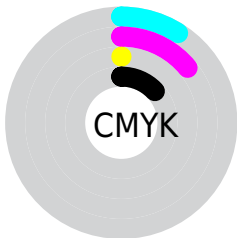
Blue (87%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (87%)

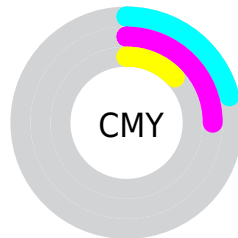


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766 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 56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.0391, 55.0386,  
76.0766

■ 56.0391, 55.0386,  
76.0766

399.9115,  
406.0582, 500.9637

■ 40.4714, 39.4326,  
55.9883

■ 98.2012, 97.5975,  
129.5963

■ 28.0921, 27.0964,  
39.7896

125.5264,  
125.3192, 163.8647

■ 18.5359, 17.6457,  
27.0620

157.5013,  
157.8483, 203.6969

■ 11.4374, 10.6959,  
17.3869

194.4915,  
195.5692, 249.5114

■ 6.4313, 5.8627,  
10.3459

236.8623,  
238.8662, 301.7269

■ 3.1522, 2.7618,  
5.5203

284.9789,

■ 1.2348, 1.0087,

288.1238, 360.7617

2.4916

339.2069,  
343.7263, 427.0344

■ 0.1336, 0.0000,  
0.8357

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.0391, 55.0386,  
76.0766

■ 56.0391, 55.0386,  
76.0766

■ 47.9616, 44.2528,  
74.4213

■ 65.1907, 67.4606,  
77.9928

■ 40.9116, 35.0265,  
73.0120

■ 75.4506, 81.5771,  
80.1768

■ 34.8465, 27.2874,  
71.8379

■ 86.1179, 95.9728,  
82.3932

■ 29.7183, 20.9544,  
70.8858

■ 90.0513, 98.0005,  
82.5773

■ 25.4748, 15.9385,  
70.1413

■ 22.0581, 12.1401,  
69.5882

■ 19.4024, 9.4449,  
69.2079

■ 17.4295, 7.7148,  
68.9780

■ 16.4467, 6.9709,  
68.8862

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.8697, 55.0386, 79.9151



56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766



58.2778, 55.0386, 67.9345

# Triad

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



56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766



55.0383, 55.0386, 44.9180



46.2426, 55.0386, 61.5319

# Complementary

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



56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766



61.8407, 69.1776, 59.3861

# 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.



46.7689, 55.0386, 52.5760



56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766



51.7593, 55.0386, 43.5861

# Square

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



56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766



57.6832, 55.0386, 50.0922



48.7550, 55.0386, 46.2428



47.2860, 55.0386, 70.9731



# Rectangle

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



56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766



58.8921, 55.0386, 61.5192



48.7550, 55.0386, 46.2428



46.2422, 55.0386, 58.3638

# Sweetspot

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



56.0408, 55.0409, 76.0778



89.5449, 92.4591, 107.7346



57.7091, 62.6391, 77.4565



18.9507, 19.4956, 23.0142



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.



56.0408, 55.0409, 76.0778



74.5108, 72.0985, 104.5970



60.1505, 57.1596, 76.2701



12.7872, 12.8484, 16.4582



9.6682, 4.1083, 40.0218



0.7193, 0.3141, 2.5972



# Inverse Universe

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



60.0843, 57.2893, 68.8664



81.0716, 75.7482, 92.8186



57.8974, 67.1447, 59.2015



13.4013, 13.1896, 15.3745



20.1273, 10.0519, 15.5821

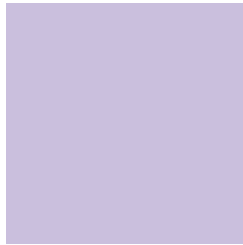


1.3449, 0.6676, 1.2250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

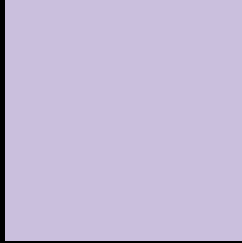
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

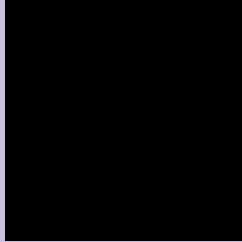
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.0391, 55.0386,



# 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

56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766

### Protanopia

54.0969, 54.9877, 77.5745

### Deuteranopia

56.3105, 55.1786, 76.0893



## Tritanopia

54.2745, 54.9734, 67.4249

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766

## Protanomaly

54.7605, 55.0160, 76.8402

## Deuteranomaly

56.3105, 55.1786, 76.0893

## Tritanomaly

54.9473, 54.9209, 70.6555

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766

## Achromatopsia

53.6758, 56.4712, 61.4971

## Achromatomaly

54.2089, 55.6286, 66.2728

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766 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(202, 191, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 191, 221)  
}
```

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(202, 191, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 191, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766 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".

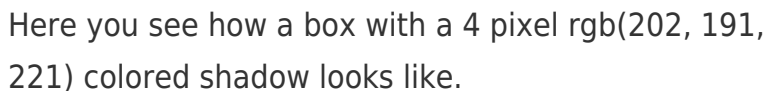
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(202, 191, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 191, 221) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 191, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 191, 221); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 191, 221); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 191, 221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.0391, 55.0386, 76.0766 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 191, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
191, 221) }
```

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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