

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.2533, 74.2665, 82.4287)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.2533, 74.2665, 82.4287)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.2012, 74.0976,  
82.5743)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EF1E1
RGB	142, 241, 225
RGB Percent	56%, 95%, 88%
CMY	0.4431, 0.0549, 0.1176
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.07, 0.05
HSL	170°, 78%, 75%
HSV	170°, 41%, 95%
XYZ	56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743
YIQ	209.5750, -53.8680, -25.9640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

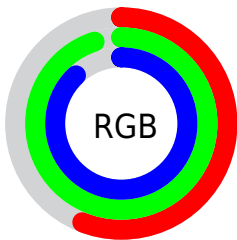
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">142, 196, 241</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9368033</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">88.97, -32.78, -1.41</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">89, 32.813, 182.455</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">74.0976, 0.2640, 0.3481</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287558113 (0xFF8EF1E1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">209.5750, 7.6045, -59.2633</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">86.0800, -34.0981, 3.3806</a>

# Details

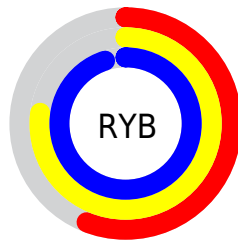
The XYZ color **56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **52.1227, 40.5174, 37.4239**, and the grayscale version is **60.9588, 64.1334, 69.8413**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.6294, 91.0194, 108.0847**, and **28.3510, 39.5315, 44.1663** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.9799, 71.9840, 79.6354**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.3328, 76.6828, 85.6223**.

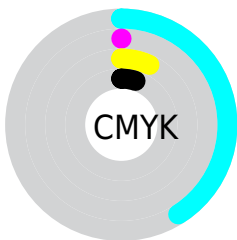
# Distribution



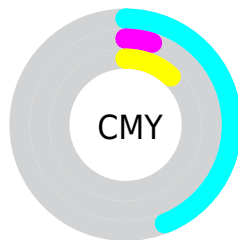
- Red (56%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743 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 56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.2012, 74.0976,  
82.5743


 56.2012, 74.0976,  
82.5743


400.5120,  
474.8102, 523.5005

 40.6019, 54.8739,  
61.3005


 98.4368, 125.0342,  
138.8230

 28.1944, 39.3008,  
44.0356


 125.8038,  
157.5158, 174.6349

 18.6135, 26.9938,  
30.3611


157.8241,  
195.1856, 216.1299

 11.4937, 17.5686,  
19.8584

194.8630,  
238.4279, 263.7266

 6.4696, 10.6407,  
12.1091

237.2859,  
287.6271, 317.8434

 3.1761, 5.8258,  
6.6946

285.4581,

 1.2475, 2.7394,

343.1676, 378.8990

3.1963

339.7451,  
405.4338, 447.3118

■ 0.1434, 0.9973,  
1.1957

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.2012, 74.0976,  
82.5743

■ 56.2012, 74.0976,  
82.5743

■ 51.9799, 71.9840,  
79.6354

■ 61.3328, 76.6828,  
85.6223

■ 48.6042, 70.3031,  
76.7974


■ 67.4213, 79.7580,  
88.7772


■ 46.0112, 69.0243,  
74.0585


■ 74.5177, 83.3514,  
92.0433


■ 44.1260, 68.1090,  
71.4148


■ 82.6678, 87.4865,  
95.4233


 42.8593, 67.5112,  
68.8617

 89.0987, 90.7340,  
98.7878

 42.1229, 67.1797,  
66.6539

 89.6981, 90.9738,  
101.9447

 90.3102, 91.2186,  
105.1678

 90.7466, 91.3931,  
107.4655

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.6964, 74.0976, 62.0401



56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743



58.2731, 74.0976, 106.5950

# Triad

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



56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743



78.9746, 74.0976, 123.6630



77.7537, 74.0976, 47.6901

# Complementary

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



56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743



52.1227, 40.5174, 37.4239

# 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.



84.1645, 74.0976, 59.3470



56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743



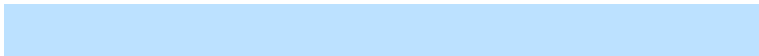
84.9059, 74.0976, 102.7222

# Square

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



56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743



71.0860, 74.0976, 132.9442



86.8723, 74.0976, 78.8143



69.7732, 74.0976, 44.2988

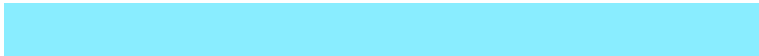


# Rectangle

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



56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743



61.4967, 74.0976, 120.7155



86.8723, 74.0976, 78.8143



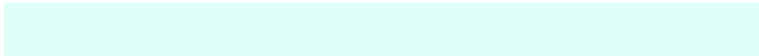
80.1837, 74.0976, 50.6476

# Sweetspot

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



56.2033, 74.1005, 82.5760



83.8884, 94.3368, 104.2742



50.5391, 72.1865, 36.8623



17.7182, 20.0717, 22.2136



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

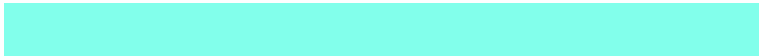


# Same Dimension

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



56.2033, 74.1005, 82.5760



59.9405, 82.2566, 91.1660



49.5906, 57.2159, 91.6525



16.1312, 17.8825, 19.7138



22.8838, 36.4455, 36.3667



1.9328, 3.0435, 3.1783



# Inverse Universe

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



52.1227, 40.5174, 37.4239



54.7542, 39.4485, 33.6870



56.4905, 51.3160, 32.5202



15.8770, 15.8005, 16.9085



19.9017, 10.2331, 2.1330

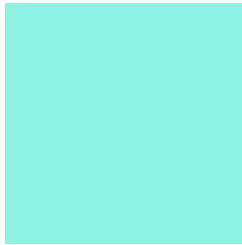


1.6862, 0.8635, 0.3382



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

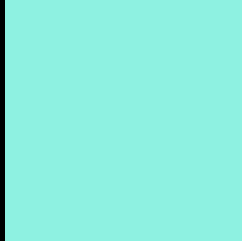
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743 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

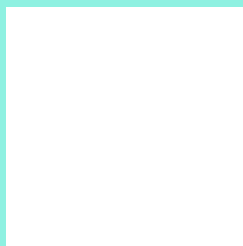
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743.



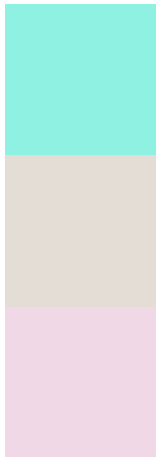
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.2012, 74.0976,

82.5743.

# 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

56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743

### Protanopia

69.9890, 73.0619, 74.0319

### Deuteranopia

74.7740, 73.3502, 85.0799



## Tritanopia

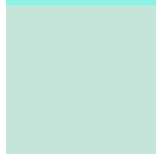
60.9943, 73.8863, 105.6545

# Trichromacy



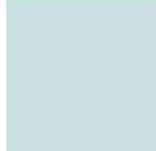
## Original Color

56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743



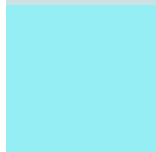
## Protanomaly

63.4242, 72.4191, 76.9651



## Deuteranomaly

65.8306, 72.2892, 83.8824



## Tritanomaly

59.1164, 73.9766, 96.7511

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743



## Achromatopsia

61.2578, 64.4480, 70.1838



## Achromatomaly

58.1298, 66.9335, 74.1457

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743 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(142, 241, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 241, 225)  
}
```

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(142, 241, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 241, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743 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(142, 241, 225) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 241, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 241, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 241, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 241, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 241,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.2012, 74.0976, 82.5743 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 241, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
241, 225) }
```

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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