

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.2611, 37.0787, 50.7865)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.2611, 37.0787, 50.7865)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.2337, 37.0666,  
50.6451)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF73BA
RGB	255, 115, 186
RGB Percent	100%, 45%, 73%
CMY	0.0000, 0.5490, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.27, 0.00
HSL	330°, 100%, 73%
HSV	330°, 55%, 100%
XYZ	56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451
YIQ	164.9540, 60.6490, 51.7610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

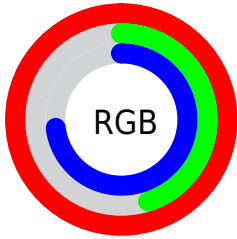
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 115, 186
Decimal	16741306
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	67.33, 60.58, -11.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 61.625, 349.440
Yxy	37.0666, 0.3907, 0.2575
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294931386 (0xFFFF73BA)
YUV	164.9540, 10.3757, 78.9703
Hunter-Lab	60.8823, 58.3266, -6.7029

# Details

The XYZ color **56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6699**. A complement of this color would be **51.4836, 78.6263, 57.8140**, and the grayscale version is **35.6748, 37.5327, 40.8731**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.0195, 57.1759, 91.2446**, and **28.2524, 16.3217, 23.8516** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.4395, 31.5234, 43.0756**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.9512, 44.2683, 59.1031**.

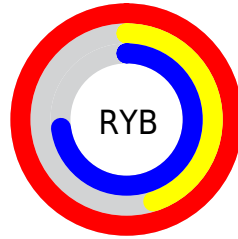
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (45%)

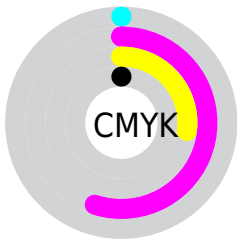
Blue (73%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (73%)

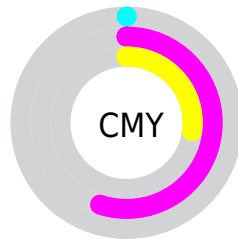


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)


Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451 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 56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.2337, 37.0666,  
50.6451

 56.2337, 37.0666,  
50.6451


400.6324,  
333.5988, 405.9905


 40.6281, 25.2591,  
35.5515


 98.4840, 70.6752,  
92.5361

 28.2150, 16.2702,  
23.8010


 125.8594, 93.2451,  
120.1705

 18.6290, 9.7155,  
14.9753


 157.8888,  
120.1711, 152.8223

 11.5050, 5.2108,  
8.6556

194.9374,  
151.8378, 190.9100

 6.4773, 2.3714,  
4.4235

237.3708,  
188.6296, 234.8521

 3.1808, 0.8111,  
1.8604

285.5541,

 1.2501, 0.0000,

230.9307, 285.0672

0.4674

339.8529,  
279.1256, 341.9738

■ 0.1454, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.2337, 37.0666,  
50.6451

■ 56.2337, 37.0666,  
50.6451

■ 52.4395, 31.5234,  
43.0756

■ 60.9512, 44.2683,  
59.1031

■ 49.4948, 27.4960,  
36.3539

■ 66.6527, 53.2452,  
68.4828

■ 47.3182, 24.8264,  
30.4378

■ 73.3963, 64.1092,  
78.8180

■ 45.8086, 23.3179,  
25.2774

■ 81.2350, 76.9616,  
90.1395

■ 45.2235, 22.8534,  
22.9068

■ 90.2177, 91.8965,  
102.4767

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.8815, 37.0666, 84.4247



56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451



55.2471, 37.0666, 25.4245

# Triad

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



56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451



29.5334, 37.0666, 8.5235



24.7056, 37.0666, 94.0700

# Complementary

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



56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451



51.4836, 78.6263, 57.8140

# 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.



20.7478, 37.0666, 60.2290



56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451



23.1715, 37.0666, 15.1321

# Square

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



56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451



38.6597, 37.0666, 7.8066



20.2415, 37.0666, 31.5698



32.0107, 37.0666, 115.9694



# Rectangle

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



56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451



51.1733, 37.0666, 15.5402



20.2415, 37.0666, 31.5698



22.9996, 37.0666, 83.1586

# Sweetspot

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



56.2346, 37.0684, 50.6458



80.3168, 75.4463, 88.8438



43.6317, 29.5101, 98.0041



16.8315, 15.5565, 18.5047



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.



56.2346, 37.0684, 50.6458



52.0750, 31.0083, 42.2948



50.6025, 34.8155, 20.9878



18.3938, 18.1408, 20.6907



23.7059, 11.9716, 12.3674



2.3633, 1.1877, 1.4948



# Inverse Universe

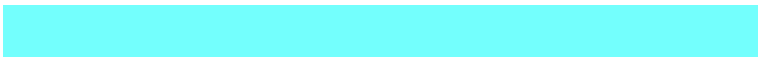
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



56.2346, 37.0684, 50.6458



52.0750, 31.0083, 42.2948



60.5078, 82.2360, 105.3345



18.3938, 18.1408, 20.6907



23.7059, 11.9716, 12.3674



2.3633, 1.1877, 1.4948



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

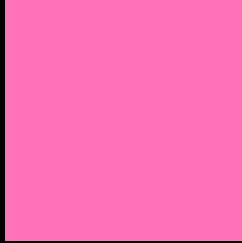
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

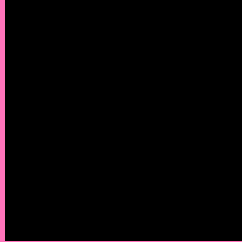
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.2337, 37.0666,



# 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

56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451

### Protanopia

37.9696, 37.2922, 71.5266

### Deuteranopia

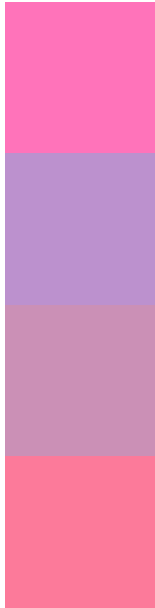
38.1630, 37.3950, 47.8544



## Tritanopia

51.2584, 36.9950, 27.3608

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451

## Protanomaly

42.0050, 35.3984, 63.0112

## Deuteranomaly

43.0454, 36.0204, 48.9399

## Tritanomaly

52.9372, 36.9476, 34.9134

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451

## Achromatopsia

35.7637, 37.6262, 40.9749

## Achromatomaly

41.2652, 35.8903, 44.2878

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451 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(255, 115, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 115, 186)  
}
```

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(255, 115, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 115, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451 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(255, 115, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 115, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 115, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 115, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 115, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 115,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.2337, 37.0666, 50.6451 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 115, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
115, 186) }
```

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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