

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.2951, 63.1751, 61.6144)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.2951, 63.1751, 61.6144)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(56.2637, 63.1761,  
61.4533)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C3D5C4
RGB	195, 213, 196
RGB Percent	76%, 84%, 77%
CMY	0.2353, 0.1647, 0.2314
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.08, 0.16
HSL	123°, 18%, 80%
HSV	123°, 8%, 84%
XYZ	56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533
YIQ	205.6800, -5.2710, -9.1030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

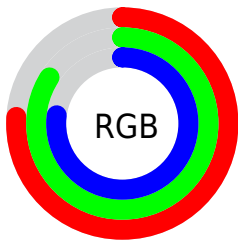
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	195, 212, 213
Decimal	12834244
CIELab	83.53, -9.21, 6.33
CIElCh	84, 11.173, 145.489
Yxy	63.1761, 0.3110, 0.3492
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291024324 (0xFFC3D5C4)
YUV	205.6800, -4.7722, -9.3664
Hunter-Lab	79.4834, -12.7416, 9.7978

# Details

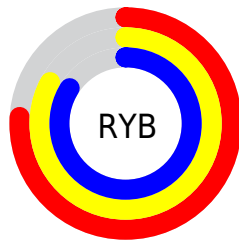
The XYZ color **56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **58.8416, 57.9313, 70.3710**, and the grayscale version is **58.4950, 61.5413, 67.0185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.6345, 99.3073, 107.1617**, and **28.0939, 32.0694, 30.3005** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.0095, 59.6853, 49.9517**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.6136, 67.1999, 74.6115**.

# Distribution



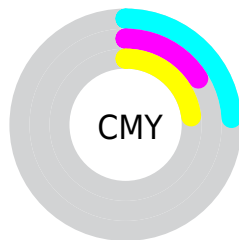
- Red (76%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533 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 56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.2637, 63.1761,  
61.4533

■ 56.2637, 63.1761,  
61.4533

400.7435,  
436.2083, 447.8866

■ 40.6522, 45.9837,  
44.1582

■ 98.5276, 109.4235,  
108.4989

■ 28.2339, 32.2329,  
30.4568

125.9107,  
139.2473, 139.0865

■ 18.6434, 21.5395,  
19.9306

157.9485,  
174.0504, 174.9420

■ 11.5154, 13.5189,  
12.1610

195.0061,  
214.2171, 216.4839

■ 6.4844, 7.7868,  
6.7296

237.4491,  
260.1319, 264.1307

■ 3.1853, 3.9589,  
3.2177

285.6428,

■ 1.2525, 1.6506,

312.1790, 318.3011

1.2068

339.9524,  
370.7431, 379.4136

■ 0.1472, 0.3913,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.2637, 63.1761,  
61.4533

■ 56.2637, 63.1761,  
61.4533

■ 49.0095, 59.6853,  
49.9517

■ 64.6136, 67.1999,  
74.6115

■ 42.8005, 56.6975,  
40.0372

■ 74.0965, 71.7691,  
89.4840

■ 37.5901, 54.1919,  
31.6414

■ 83.0855, 76.0709,  
104.9118

■ 33.3262, 52.1432,  
24.6892

■ 29.9519, 50.5239,  
19.0994

■ 27.4041, 49.3034,  
14.7826

■ 25.6116, 48.4470,  
11.6387

■ 24.4909, 47.9143,  
9.5528

■ 23.9226, 47.6466,  
8.3859

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.0507, 63.1761, 57.3591



56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533



55.4906, 63.1761, 67.7367

# Triad

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



56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533



59.6787, 63.1761, 83.0699



64.3820, 63.1761, 63.1668

# Complementary

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



56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533



58.8416, 57.9313, 70.3710

# 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.



64.8462, 63.1761, 69.8502



56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533



62.0885, 63.1761, 81.6424

# Square

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



56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533



57.4281, 63.1761, 80.4635



63.9962, 63.1761, 76.6843



62.7443, 63.1761, 58.3004



# Rectangle

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



56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533



55.6386, 63.1761, 72.4387



63.9962, 63.1761, 76.6843



64.6823, 63.1761, 65.2622

# Sweetspot

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



56.2654, 63.1788, 61.4547



91.1497, 98.1212, 102.7592



60.8275, 65.5437, 61.0758



19.2923, 20.8972, 21.6519



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

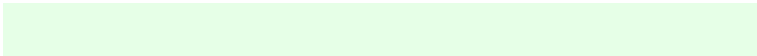


# Same Dimension

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



56.2654, 63.1788, 61.4547



82.6449, 94.0252, 89.3325



57.3092, 63.5963, 66.9512



12.2901, 13.9070, 13.3422



14.5866, 29.0900, 5.1187



0.8899, 1.7586, 0.3617



# Inverse Universe

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



58.8416, 57.9313, 70.3710



87.2206, 84.7048, 105.1690



57.7491, 57.4943, 64.6180



12.9218, 12.6202, 15.5286



23.2265, 11.2269, 34.8266



1.4102, 0.6809, 2.1496



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

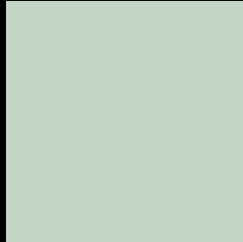
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

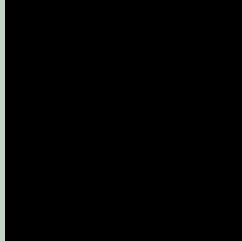
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

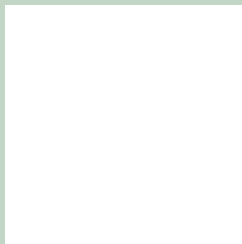
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.2637, 63.1761,

61.4533.

# 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



<b>Original Color</b>
56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533
<b>Protanopia</b>
59.9628, 62.9230, 59.4370
<b>Deuteranopia</b>
64.0347, 62.8394, 62.1803



## Tritanopia

60.2105, 63.3165, 80.2820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533

## Protanomaly

58.5505, 62.9059, 60.0950

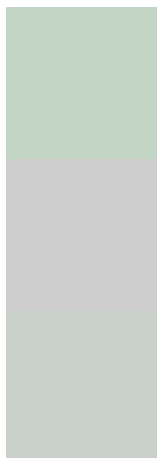
## Deuteranomaly

60.8228, 62.5993, 61.7005

## Tritanomaly

58.4729, 62.9540, 72.6878

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533

## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138

## Achromatomaly

57.8183, 62.4218, 64.8784

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533 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(195, 213, 196) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 213, 196)  
}
```

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(195, 213, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 213, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533 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(195, 213, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 213, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 213, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 213, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 213, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 213,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.2637, 63.1761, 61.4533 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 213, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
213, 196) }
```

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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