

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.4188, 52.7309, 36.2961)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.4188, 52.7309, 36.2961)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743)</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(56.4992, 52.7097,  
36.4743)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ECB497
RGB	236, 180, 151
RGB Percent	93%, 71%, 59%
CMY	0.0745, 0.2941, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.36, 0.07
HSL	20°, 69%, 76%
HSV	20°, 36%, 93%
XYZ	56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743
YIQ	193.4380, 42.6850, 2.8530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

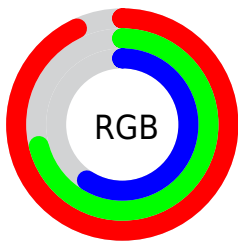
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 195, 151
Decimal	15512727
CIE Lab	77.70, 16.51, 22.66
CIE LCh	78, 28.037, 53.911
Yxy	52.7097, 0.3878, 0.3618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293702807 (0xFFECB497)
YUV	193.4380, -20.9219, 37.3269
Hunter-Lab	72.6014, 11.8580, 21.0343

# Details

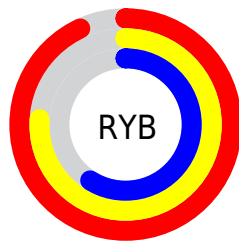
The XYZ color **56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **50.2148, 57.2590, 87.7623**, and the grayscale version is **51.0493, 53.7078, 58.4878**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.2549, 85.6587, 69.9561**, and **28.4800, 25.6825, 15.5128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.8068, 46.0912, 26.3821**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.9300, 60.1908, 48.7064**.

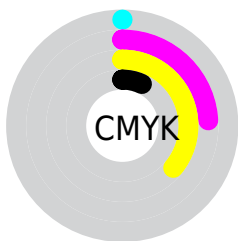
# Distribution



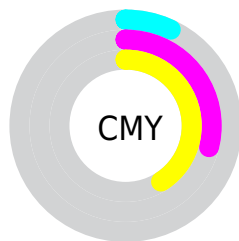
- Red (93%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (41%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743 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 56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.4992, 52.7097,  
36.4743

 56.4992, 52.7097,  
36.4743


401.6147,  
397.1704, 346.1288

 40.8419, 37.5711,  
24.5081

 98.8697, 94.1771,  
70.9408

 28.3827, 25.6500,  
15.4953


 126.3135,  
121.2746, 94.2782

 18.7562, 16.5620,  
9.0173


158.4169,  
153.1272, 122.2431

 11.5972, 9.9227,  
4.6555

195.5452,  
190.1193, 155.2540

 6.5403, 5.3477,  
1.9914

238.0638,  
232.6352, 193.7295

 3.2201, 2.4527,  
0.5500

286.3380,

 1.2712, 0.8528,

281.0595, 238.0881

0.0000

340.7332,  
335.7764, 288.7483

■ 0.1615, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.4992, 52.7097,  
36.4743

■ 56.4992, 52.7097,  
36.4743

■ 51.8068, 46.0912,  
26.3821

■ 61.9300, 60.1908,  
48.7064

■ 47.8142, 40.2954,  
18.3016

■ 68.1274, 68.5574,  
63.1902

■ 44.4851, 35.2903,  
12.0956

■ 75.1228, 77.8411,  
80.0333

■ 41.7778, 31.0385,  
7.6081

■ 82.9446, 88.0694,  
99.3353

■ 39.6447, 27.4989,  
4.6573

■ 88.4021, 96.5729,  
108.5889

■ 38.0295, 24.6254,  
3.0188

■ 37.4998, 23.6483,  
2.5881

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.2546, 52.7097, 46.1134



56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743



51.2139, 52.7097, 32.5132

# Triad

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



56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743



40.4245, 52.7097, 54.2803



54.4477, 52.7097, 89.2694

# Complementary

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



56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743



50.2148, 57.2590, 87.7623

# 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.



49.0004, 52.7097, 92.5243



56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743



41.1538, 52.7097, 70.3741

# Square

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



56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743



42.1322, 52.7097, 41.5295



44.2013, 52.7097, 85.0817



59.0116, 52.7097, 76.8526



# Rectangle

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



56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743



47.6324, 52.7097, 33.0002



44.2013, 52.7097, 85.0817



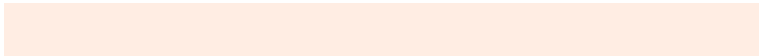
52.6492, 52.7097, 91.5547

# Sweetspot

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



56.5006, 52.7122, 36.4754



85.2441, 87.0950, 84.9550



57.0032, 44.5043, 65.0458



18.0047, 18.3217, 17.6048



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.



56.5006, 52.7122, 36.4754



63.2632, 57.0858, 34.6141



66.2552, 72.2214, 39.7269



15.4856, 15.8943, 15.7704



20.7785, 13.2512, 1.4626



1.7180, 1.2134, 0.1437



# Inverse Universe

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



50.2148, 57.2590, 87.7623



54.7524, 63.1987, 103.9205



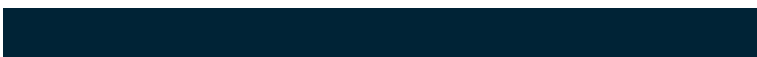
41.3885, 39.6065, 84.8203



15.0598, 16.2060, 19.2566



14.9746, 16.5961, 46.1571



1.2645, 1.4806, 3.6540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743 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 56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

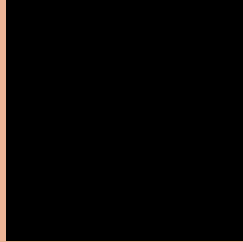
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.4992, 52.7097,



# 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

56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743

### Protanopia

49.8373, 52.9710, 39.4960

### Deuteranopia

53.9053, 52.9075, 36.2252



## Tritanopia

60.3423, 52.8160, 54.5911

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743

## Protanomaly

52.2185, 52.9319, 38.4750

## Deuteranomaly

54.7516, 52.7270, 36.1458

## Tritanomaly

59.0566, 52.8901, 47.6536

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743

## Achromatopsia

50.6879, 53.3276, 58.0738

## Achromatomaly

52.3136, 52.7361, 49.5413

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743 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(236, 180, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 180, 151)  
}
```

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(236, 180, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 180, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743 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(236, 180, 151) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 180, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 180, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 180, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 180, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 180,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.4992, 52.7097, 36.4743 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 180, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
180, 151) }
```

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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