

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.4920, 49.4954, 56.3459)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.4920, 49.4954, 56.3459)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.5223, 49.3782,  
56.4211)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E6AAC0
RGB	230, 170, 192
RGB Percent	90%, 67%, 75%
CMY	0.0980, 0.3333, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.17, 0.10
HSL	338°, 55%, 78%
HSV	338°, 26%, 90%
XYZ	56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211
YIQ	190.4480, 28.6980, 19.5620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

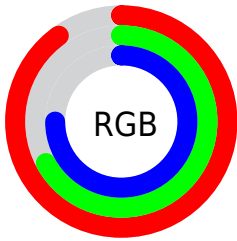
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 170, 192
Decimal	15116992
CIE Lab	75.69, 25.27, -2.56
CIE LCh	76, 25.397, 354.210
Yxy	49.3782, 0.3482, 0.3042
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293307072 (0xFFE6AAC0)
YUV	190.4480, 0.7651, 34.6871
Hunter-Lab	70.2696, 20.6070, 1.5834

# Details

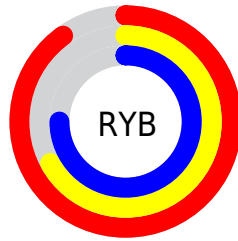
The XYZ color **56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **56.2616, 69.6951, 70.1650**, and the grayscale version is **49.1872, 51.7487, 56.3544**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.3796, 82.4300, 100.2175**, and **28.4770, 23.5853, 27.4776** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.0470, 40.8839, 47.0228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.9144, 59.4494, 66.9145**.

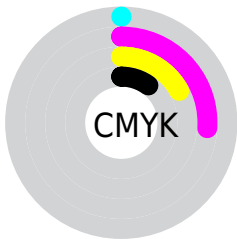
# Distribution



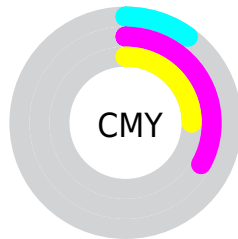
- Red (90%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211 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 56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.5223, 49.3782,  
56.4211


 56.5223, 49.3782,  
56.4211


401.7001,  
384.2293, 428.7094

 40.8605, 34.9196,  
40.1344

 98.9032, 89.2529,  
101.1119

 28.3973, 23.6009,  
27.3288


 126.3530,  
115.4378, 130.3531

 18.7673, 15.0379,  
17.5857


158.4629,  
146.3002, 164.7496

 11.6053, 8.8460,  
10.4866

195.5981,  
182.2246, 204.7198

 6.5458, 4.6408,  
5.6129

238.1241,  
223.5953, 250.6824

 3.2235, 2.0381,  
2.5462

286.4062,

 1.2730, 0.6295,

270.7967, 303.0558

0.8645

340.8097,  
324.2132, 362.2586

■ 0.1629, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.5223, 49.3782,  
56.4211

■ 56.5223, 49.3782,  
56.4211

■ 51.0470, 40.8839,  
47.0228

■ 62.9144, 59.4494,  
66.9145

■ 46.4405, 33.8793,  
38.6790

■ 70.2601, 71.1655,  
78.5353

■ 42.6565, 28.2791,  
31.3510

■ 78.5990, 84.5984,  
91.3183

■ 39.6424, 23.9864,  
24.9962

■ 85.6914, 95.2623,  
104.5373

■ 37.3394, 20.8918,  
19.5685

■ 86.4434, 95.5631,  
108.4972

■ 35.6791, 18.8680,  
15.0171

■ 34.5778, 17.7573,  
11.2840

■ 34.2463, 17.4683,  
10.0209

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.6613, 49.3782, 70.3872



56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211



55.6780, 49.3782, 43.8225

# Triad

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



56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211



43.3189, 49.3782, 33.4243



41.8374, 49.3782, 77.6428

# Complementary

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



56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211



56.2616, 69.6951, 70.1650

# 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.



39.1544, 49.3782, 65.1067



56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211



39.9689, 49.3782, 39.9894

# Square

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



56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211



47.8512, 49.3782, 31.8847



38.4938, 49.3782, 51.1926



46.0257, 49.3782, 83.8859



# Rectangle

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



56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211



53.7214, 49.3782, 37.6440



38.4938, 49.3782, 51.1926



40.7411, 49.3782, 73.9334

# Sweetspot

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



56.5237, 49.3805, 56.4221



86.8728, 86.8634, 96.2543



54.6719, 47.8750, 81.2228



18.2846, 18.0972, 20.1161



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.



56.5237, 49.3805, 56.4221



67.7667, 56.6955, 65.0860



55.8110, 51.5683, 45.0451



14.5943, 14.4549, 16.0641



19.4420, 9.9110, 5.9568



1.4802, 0.7498, 0.6694



# Inverse Universe

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



56.5237, 49.3805, 56.4221



67.7667, 56.6955, 65.0860



56.9835, 66.5032, 84.6966



14.5943, 14.4549, 16.0641



19.4420, 9.9110, 5.9568



1.4802, 0.7498, 0.6694



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

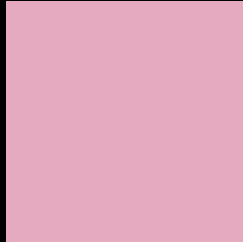
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211 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 56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.5223, 49.3782,



# 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

56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211

### Protanopia

48.3512, 49.7740, 62.3173

### Deuteranopia

50.4467, 49.4620, 55.6035



## Tritanopia

55.5277, 49.2445, 51.9259

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211

## Protanomaly

50.8714, 49.2763, 60.2561

## Deuteranomaly

52.5667, 49.3520, 56.0455

## Tritanomaly

55.8456, 49.3717, 53.6000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211

## Achromatopsia

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

## Achromatomaly

51.5143, 50.6077, 56.3434

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211 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(230, 170, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 170, 192)  
}
```

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(230, 170, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 170, 192) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211 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(230, 170, 192) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 170, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 170, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 170, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 170, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 170,  
192) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.5223, 49.3782, 56.4211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 170, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
170, 192) }
```

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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