

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.6006, 46.1337,  
37.3740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F89C9C
RGB	248, 156, 156
RGB Percent	97%, 61%, 61%
CMY	0.0275, 0.3882, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.37, 0.03
HSL	0°, 87%, 79%
HSV	0°, 37%, 97%
XYZ	56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740
YIQ	183.5080, 54.8320, 19.5040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

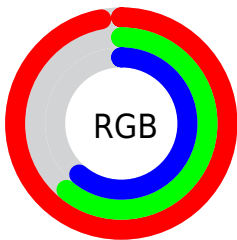
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	248, 156, 156
Decimal	16293020
CIE Lab	73.63, 34.31, 14.50
CIE LCh	74, 37.254, 22.914
Yxy	46.1337, 0.4040, 0.3293
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294483100 (0xFFFF89C9C)
YUV	183.5080, -13.5614, 56.5595
Hunter-Lab	67.9218, 29.8845, 14.9209

# Details

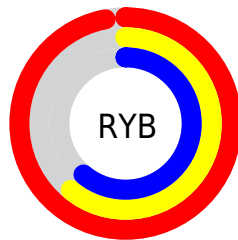
The XYZ color **56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **64.2195, 80.9767, 101.0522**, and the grayscale version is **45.3411, 47.7023, 51.9478**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.1671, 72.5017, 70.9525**, and **28.3863, 21.5392, 16.0260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.9660, 37.8892, 26.1714**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.5158, 56.2531, 51.1194**.

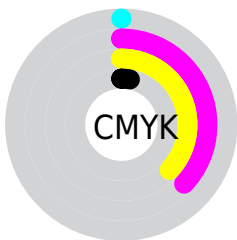
# Distribution



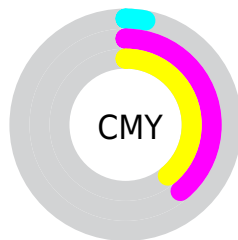
- Red (97%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (39%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740 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 56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.6006, 46.1337,  
37.3740

 56.6006, 46.1337,  
37.3740


401.9894,  
371.3459, 350.1442

 40.9235, 32.3513,  
25.1991


 99.0169, 84.4191,  
72.3404

 28.4468, 21.6300,  
16.0051


 126.4869,  
109.6908, 95.9690

 18.8049, 13.5853,  
9.3734


158.6185,  
139.5612, 124.2525

 11.6325, 7.8328,  
4.8854

195.7772,  
174.4146, 157.6097

 6.5644, 3.9881,  
2.1226

238.3283,  
214.6354, 196.4588

 3.2351, 1.6669,  
0.6292

286.6371,

 1.2793, 0.4021,

260.6079, 241.2186

0.0000

341.0690,  
312.7166, 292.3076

■ 0.1676, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.6006, 46.1337,  
37.3740

■ 56.6006, 46.1337,  
37.3740

■ 50.9660, 37.8892,  
26.1714

■ 63.5158, 56.2531,  
51.1194

■ 46.5302, 31.3981,  
17.3533

■ 71.7796, 68.3453,  
67.5476

■ 43.2073, 26.5357,  
10.7479

■ 81.4596, 82.5099,  
86.7912

■ 40.8988, 23.1576,  
6.1592

■ 92.5214, 98.6964,  
108.7817

■ 39.4890, 21.0945,  
3.3569

■ 38.8291, 20.1289,  
2.0455

■ 38.7115, 19.9568,  
1.8117

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.6791, 46.1337, 54.8479



56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740



51.9510, 46.1337, 26.4682

# Triad

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



56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740



34.4884, 46.1337, 31.3559



42.3024, 46.1337, 95.5929

# Complementary

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



56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740



64.2195, 80.9767, 101.0522

# 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.



36.6359, 46.1337, 85.1409



56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740



32.4273, 46.1337, 45.8822

# Square

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



56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740



39.0932, 46.1337, 23.6509



33.1722, 46.1337, 65.7445



48.9750, 46.1337, 91.6720



# Rectangle

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



56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740



47.6821, 46.1337, 22.8946



33.1722, 46.1337, 65.7445



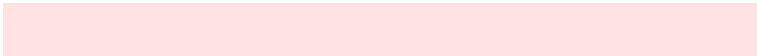
40.2264, 46.1337, 93.5712

# Sweetspot

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



56.6018, 46.1360, 37.3749



82.5541, 81.7150, 84.0584



67.5433, 50.5111, 94.9966



17.3685, 17.0493, 17.3927



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.



56.6018, 46.1360, 37.3749



55.4078, 41.9922, 30.0927



65.8329, 64.5981, 40.4519



17.2448, 17.2254, 17.8783



20.9120, 10.7807, 0.9787

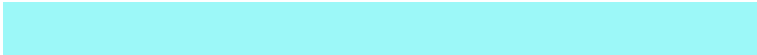


1.9368, 0.9985, 0.0907



# Inverse Universe

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



64.2195, 80.9767, 101.0522



64.6652, 84.3328, 107.4774



51.7744, 56.0867, 96.9039



17.7658, 19.6084, 22.2337



27.2835, 39.9225, 54.2414



2.5269, 3.6976, 5.0237



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

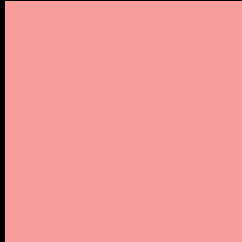
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740 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 56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.6006, 46.1337,



# 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

56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740

### Protanopia

44.4243, 46.6037, 44.1901

### Deuteranopia

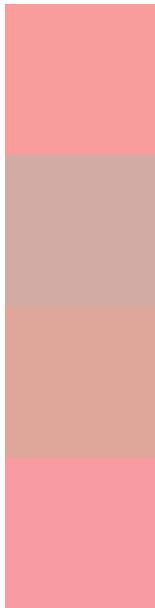
47.1803, 46.1273, 36.5538



## Tritanopia

57.5055, 46.0041, 41.9252

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740

## Protanomaly

48.0317, 45.8870, 41.4475

## Deuteranomaly

50.0829, 45.6585, 36.7452

## Tritanomaly

57.3099, 46.1911, 40.0776

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740

## Achromatopsia

45.5594, 47.9320, 52.1980

## Achromatomaly

48.5082, 46.5935, 46.4812

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740 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(248, 156, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 156, 156)  
}
```

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(248, 156, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 156, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740 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(248, 156, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 156, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 156, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 156, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 156, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 156,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.6006, 46.1337, 37.3740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 156, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
156, 156) }
```

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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