

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.6878, 59.4235, 66.9685)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.6878, 59.4235, 66.9685)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.6182, 59.2538,  
66.8456)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CACACE
RGB	202, 202, 206
RGB Percent	79%, 79%, 81%
CMY	0.2078, 0.2078, 0.1922
CMYK	0.02, 0.02, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	240°, 4%, 80%
HSV	240°, 2%, 81%
XYZ	56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456
YIQ	202.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

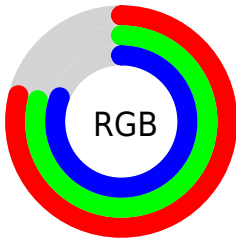
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 202, 206
Decimal	13290190
CIE Lab	81.43, 0.74, -2.00
CIE LCh	81, 2.130, 290.396
Yxy	59.2538, 0.3099, 0.3243
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291480270 (0xFFCACE)
YUV	202.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999
Hunter-Lab	76.9765, -3.4175, 2.3967

# Details

The XYZ color **56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **58.1857, 61.5281, 64.6874**, and the grayscale version is **56.4152, 59.3532, 64.6357**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **28.4701, 29.7427, 33.9461** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9008, 47.5483, 65.0993**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.7271, 72.6362, 68.8441**.

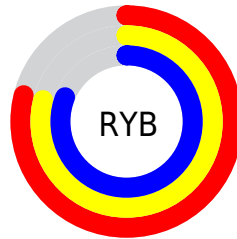
# Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (79%)

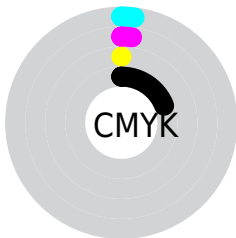
Blue (81%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (81%)

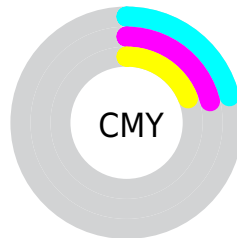


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456 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 56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.6182, 59.2538,  
66.8456

■ 56.6182, 59.2538,  
66.8456

402.0545,  
421.8418, 467.8815

■ 40.9377, 42.8175,  
48.4984

99.0425, 103.7464,  
116.3377

■ 28.4579, 29.7419,  
33.8589

126.5170,  
132.5715, 148.3196

■ 18.8133, 19.6428,  
22.5088

158.6535,  
166.2950, 185.6835

■ 11.6387, 12.1356,  
14.0293

195.8175,  
205.3013, 228.8479

■ 6.5686, 6.8361,  
8.0021

238.3742,  
249.9747, 278.2314

■ 3.2377, 3.3598,  
4.0085

286.6890,

■ 1.2807, 1.3223,

300.6996, 334.2524

1.6300

341.1273,  
357.8605, 397.3296

■ 0.1687, 0.1584,  
0.3121

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.6182, 59.2538,  
66.8456

■ 56.6182, 59.2538,  
66.8456

■ 46.9008, 47.5483,  
65.0993

■ 67.7271, 72.6362,  
68.8441

■ 38.5154, 37.4463,  
63.5913

■ 80.2741, 87.7500,  
71.1000

■ 31.4055, 28.8804,  
62.3127

■ 88.1408, 97.2363,  
72.5164

■ 25.5085, 21.7755,  
61.2521

■ 20.7569, 16.0499,  
60.3974

■ 17.0762, 11.6142,  
59.7352

■ 14.3834, 8.3685,  
59.2507

■ 12.5832, 6.1979,  
58.9266

■ 11.5616, 4.9653,  
58.7425

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.1761, 59.2538, 66.9680



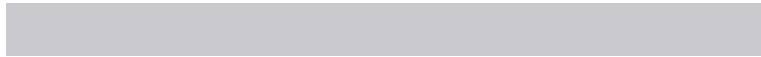
56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456



56.9819, 59.2538, 66.0948

# Triad

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



56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456



56.8671, 59.2538, 62.6444



55.4781, 59.2538, 64.1086

# Complementary

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



56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456



58.1857, 61.5281, 64.6874

# 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.



55.6612, 59.2538, 62.9651



56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456



56.4621, 59.2538, 62.1271

# Square

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



56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456



57.1262, 59.2538, 63.6656



56.0208, 59.2538, 62.2437



55.5194, 59.2538, 65.3766



# Rectangle

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



56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456



57.1303, 59.2538, 65.3444



56.0208, 59.2538, 62.2437



55.5154, 59.2538, 63.6972

# Sweetspot

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



56.6199, 59.2563, 66.8469



93.3106, 97.9047, 108.5872



57.5618, 61.1531, 67.1209



19.9906, 20.9777, 23.2454



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.



56.6199, 59.2563, 66.8469



91.5944, 95.8373, 108.2786



57.1456, 59.5262, 66.8713



12.2029, 12.7734, 14.3927



6.8615, 2.7470, 36.1249



0.3543, 0.1423, 1.8637



# Inverse Universe

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



57.2361, 59.6282, 64.3728



92.6349, 96.4652, 104.1011



57.6530, 61.2547, 64.6627



12.3312, 12.8508, 13.8774



15.6743, 8.0803, 0.7375

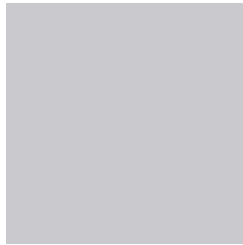


0.8088, 0.4169, 0.0388



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

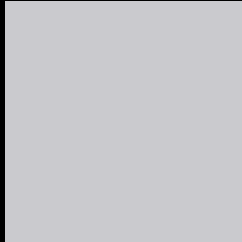
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

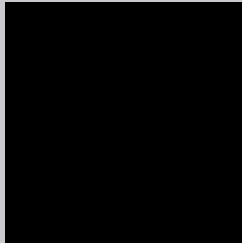
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

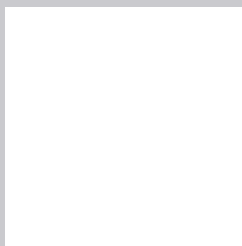
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456.



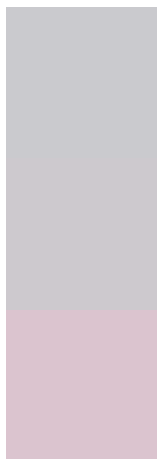
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.6182, 59.2538,



# 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

56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456

### Protanopia

57.2041, 59.2087, 66.8060

### Deuteranopia

60.2158, 59.0449, 67.2546



## Tritanopia

57.9508, 59.1038, 73.3196

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456

## Protanomaly

56.9291, 59.0669, 66.7931

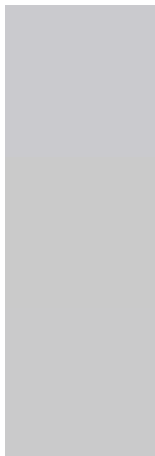
## Deuteranomaly

58.8971, 59.0393, 67.3230

## Tritanomaly

57.3989, 59.2233, 70.6933

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456

## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184

## Achromatomaly

56.2571, 59.1094, 64.9441

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456 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(202, 202, 206) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 202, 206)  
}
```

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(202, 202, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 202, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456 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(202, 202, 206) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 202, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 202, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 202, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 202, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 202,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.6182, 59.2538, 66.8456 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 202, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
202, 206) }
```

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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