

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.7422, 61.7055, 62.9331)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.7422, 61.7055, 62.9331)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(56.6841, 61.5146,  
62.9188)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C8D0C7
RGB	200, 208, 199
RGB Percent	78%, 82%, 78%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1843, 0.2196
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.04, 0.18
HSL	113°, 9%, 80%
HSV	113°, 4%, 82%
XYZ	56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188
YIQ	204.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

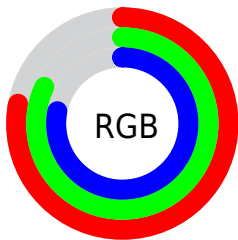
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	199, 208, 207
Decimal	13160647
CIE Lab	82.65, -4.37, 3.51
CIE LCh	83, 5.604, 141.231
Yxy	61.5146, 0.3130, 0.3396
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291350727 (0xFFC8D0C7)
YUV	204.5820, -2.7519, -4.0184
Hunter-Lab	78.4312, -8.2485, 7.3385

# Details

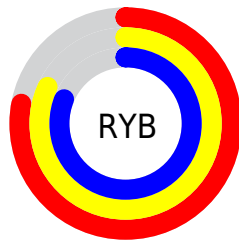
The XYZ color **56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **57.5431, 58.6680, 67.9688**, and the grayscale version is **57.7821, 60.7913, 66.2017**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **28.5205, 31.2665, 31.3199** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.7892, 58.2222, 50.8392**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.5099, 65.2523, 76.7677**.

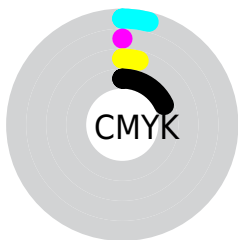
# Distribution



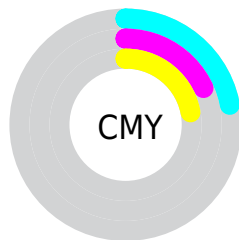
- Red (78%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188 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 56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.6841, 61.5146,  
62.9188

■ 56.6841, 61.5146,  
62.9188

402.2979,  
430.1583, 453.3746

■ 40.9908, 44.6406,  
45.3349

99.1381, 107.0237,  
110.6368

■ 28.4995, 31.1744,  
31.3765

126.6296,  
136.4276, 141.6080

■ 18.8449, 20.7317,  
20.6248

158.7845,  
170.7768, 177.8788

■ 11.6616, 12.9280,  
12.6615

195.9681,  
210.4559, 219.8676

■ 6.5843, 7.3790,  
7.0679

238.5460,  
255.8492, 267.9931

■ 3.2475, 3.7002,  
3.4255

286.8833,

■ 1.2860, 1.5073,

307.3411, 322.6737

1.3158

341.3455,  
365.3160, 384.3280

■ 0.1727, 0.2939,  
0.0747

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.6841, 61.5146,  
62.9188

■ 56.6841, 61.5146,  
62.9188

■ 49.7892, 58.2222,  
50.8392

■ 64.5099, 65.2523,  
76.7677

■ 43.7855, 55.3508,  
40.4539

■ 73.2941, 69.4428,  
92.4489

■ 38.6381, 52.8859,  
31.6884

■ 81.8470, 73.5941,  
104.4990

■ 34.3077, 50.8090,  
24.4609

■ 30.7521, 49.1002,  
18.6828

■ 27.9252, 47.7379,  
14.2562

■ 25.7758, 46.6981,  
11.0715

■ 24.2461, 45.9538,  
9.0015

■ 23.2683, 45.4732,  
7.8922

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.6347, 61.5146, 60.9962



56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188



56.2130, 61.5146, 65.9749

# Triad

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



56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188



58.1161, 61.5146, 73.7365



60.6489, 61.5146, 64.6102

# Complementary

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



56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188



57.5431, 58.6680, 67.9688

# 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.



60.7820, 61.5146, 67.9932



56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188



59.3088, 61.5146, 73.3407

# Square

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



56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188



57.0324, 61.5146, 72.2738



60.2885, 61.5146, 71.2101



59.9271, 61.5146, 61.9492



# Rectangle

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



56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188



56.2298, 61.5146, 68.2765



60.2885, 61.5146, 71.2101



60.7643, 61.5146, 65.6979

# Sweetspot

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



56.6858, 61.5172, 62.9201



93.8130, 99.4094, 106.7133



58.6245, 62.1378, 62.9377



20.0929, 21.2839, 22.8641



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.



56.6858, 61.5172, 62.9201



89.0170, 97.1192, 98.2556



56.8250, 61.5422, 65.0425



12.3663, 13.5500, 13.5876



14.3206, 28.2515, 4.6983



0.8428, 1.6013, 0.2647



# Inverse Universe

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



57.5431, 58.6680, 67.9688



90.5976, 91.8656, 107.5646



57.4032, 58.6444, 65.7695



12.6123, 12.7323, 15.0365



19.6020, 9.2855, 37.9516

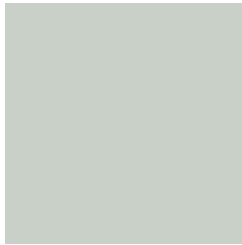


1.1337, 0.5386, 2.1238



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188 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 56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

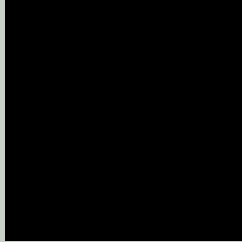
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

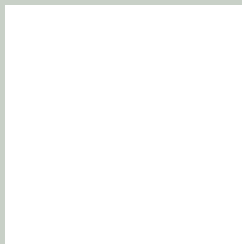
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188.



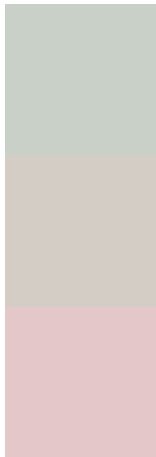
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.6841, 61.5146,



# 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

56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188

### Protanopia

58.7733, 61.5427, 61.6046

### Deuteranopia

62.6446, 61.3948, 63.8070



## Tritanopia

59.5111, 61.5796, 77.1561

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188

## Protanomaly

57.9965, 61.4852, 62.2372

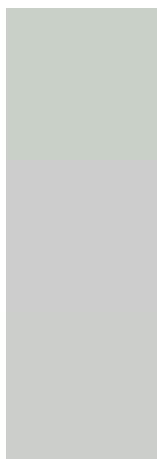
## Deuteranomaly

60.1611, 61.1629, 63.2784

## Tritanomaly

58.4387, 61.5033, 71.7421

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188

## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830

## Achromatomaly

57.4794, 61.1509, 65.2737

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188 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(200, 208, 199) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 208, 199)  
}
```

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(200, 208, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 208, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188 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(200, 208, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 208, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 208, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 208, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 208, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 208,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.6841, 61.5146, 62.9188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 208, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
208, 199) }
```

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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