

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.7462, 61.3293,  
101.1591)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.7462, 61.3293, 101.1591)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(56.7657, 61.4463,  
100.9639)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8D2FC
RGB	168, 210, 252
RGB Percent	66%, 82%, 99%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1765, 0.0118
CMYK	0.33, 0.17, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	210°, 93%, 82%
HSV	210°, 33%, 99%
XYZ	56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639
YIQ	202.2300, -38.5140, 4.1580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

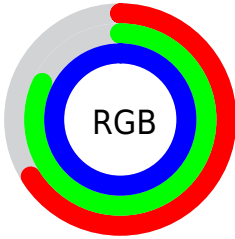
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">168, 196, 252</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11064060</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">82.62, -4.01, -25.00</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">83, 25.317, 260.887</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">61.4463, 0.2590, 0.2804</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289254140 (0xFFA8D2FC)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">202.2300, 24.5366, -30.0197</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">78.3877, -7.9148, -21.4946</a>

# Details

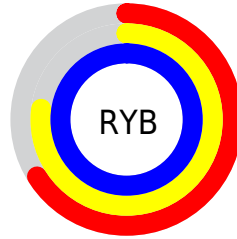
The XYZ color **56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **70.2604, 69.6166, 46.7817**, and the grayscale version is **56.1530, 59.0773, 64.3352**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.8613, 94.7476, 108.4232**, and **28.5488, 31.2278, 56.1526** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.9228, 52.9668, 99.7416**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.8970, 70.9563, 102.3193**.

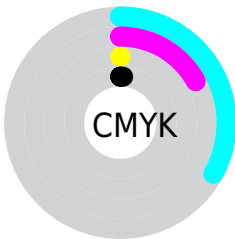
# Distribution



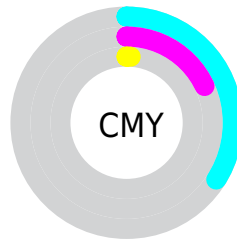
- Red (66%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639 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 56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.7657, 61.4463,  
100.9639

■ 56.7657, 61.4463,  
100.9639

402.5992,  
429.9085, 584.5517

■ 41.0566, 44.5854,  
76.4844

■ 99.2566, 106.9249,  
164.5446

■ 28.5512, 31.1310,  
56.3208

126.7690,  
136.3114, 204.4829

■ 18.8841, 20.6986,  
40.0544

158.9466,  
170.6419, 250.4112

■ 11.6901, 12.9039,  
27.2669

196.1547,  
210.3008, 302.7480

■ 6.6037, 7.3624,  
17.5396

238.7586,  
255.6726, 361.9119

■ 3.2596, 3.6898,  
10.4539

287.1238,

■ 1.2925, 1.5016,

307.1415, 428.3215

5.5914

341.6155,  
365.0920, 502.3952

■ 0.1776, 0.2898,  
2.5335

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8578

■ 56.7657, 61.4463,  
100.9639

■ 56.7657, 61.4463,  
100.9639

■ 48.9228, 52.9668,  
99.7416

■ 65.8970, 70.9563,  
102.3193

■ 42.2965, 45.4685,  
98.6435

■ 76.3718, 81.5292,  
103.8080

■ 36.8165, 38.9077,  
97.6660

■ 88.2486, 93.2042,  
105.4355

■ 32.4021, 33.2339,  
96.8035

■ 94.5709, 99.8084,  
106.3770

■ 28.9605, 28.3899,  
96.0499

■ 26.3799, 24.3084,  
95.3981

■ 25.0324, 21.9514,  
95.0142

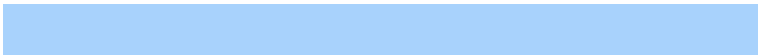
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.0641, 61.4463, 92.8752



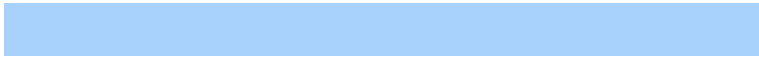
56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639



62.2029, 61.4463, 98.8906

# Triad

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



56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639



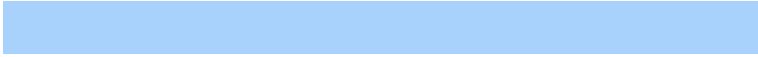
68.7049, 61.4463, 56.8051



50.6745, 61.4463, 49.7667

# Complementary

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



56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639



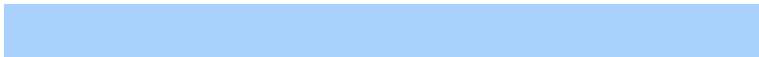
70.2604, 69.6166, 46.7817

# 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.



54.7608, 61.4463, 42.6870



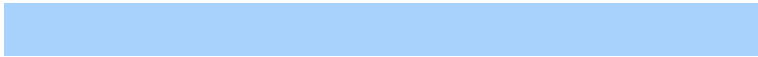
56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639



65.2363, 61.4463, 46.2919

# Square

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



56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639



69.3242, 61.4463, 71.7503



60.0712, 61.4463, 41.5218

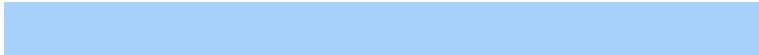


48.6934, 61.4463, 62.2821



# Rectangle

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



56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639



65.5032, 61.4463, 92.1368



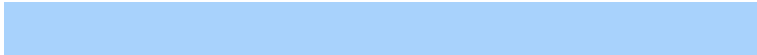
60.0712, 61.4463, 41.5218



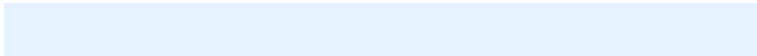
51.8351, 61.4463, 46.7589

# Sweetspot

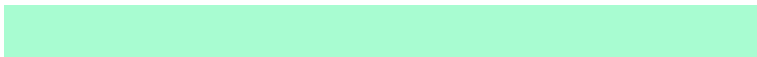
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



56.7677, 61.4487, 100.9653



82.3496, 87.6138, 107.1786



62.4195, 82.5306, 72.7040



17.2695, 18.4002, 22.8913



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

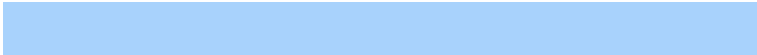


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

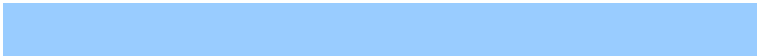


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



56.7677, 61.4487, 100.9653



52.7802, 57.1789, 102.8626



47.9832, 43.8799, 98.0372



17.0001, 18.0771, 21.9785



13.1870, 11.7295, 49.5425



1.3273, 1.2983, 4.6238



# Inverse Universe

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



65.7820, 53.3556, 67.8069



63.5305, 48.4022, 63.1220



81.5863, 92.2685, 50.5571



17.6066, 17.3700, 19.7841



22.9482, 11.5950, 11.7016

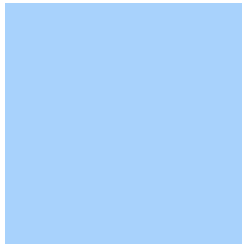


2.1789, 1.0953, 1.3655



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

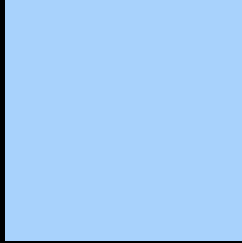
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

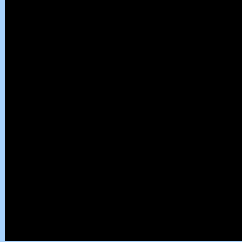
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

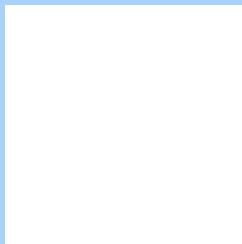
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.7657, 61.4463,



# 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

56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639

### Protanopia

60.9094, 61.1630, 96.5911

### Deuteranopia

62.5955, 61.2084, 102.2812



## **Tritanopia**

53.5746, 61.6492, 84.6771

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639

## Protanomaly

59.4199, 61.4213, 98.3463

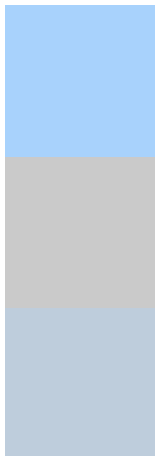
## Deuteranomaly

60.0615, 60.9689, 101.5311

## Tritanomaly

54.8913, 61.8198, 90.7007

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639

## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184

## Achromatomaly

55.9848, 59.7771, 76.2976

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639 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(168, 210, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 210, 252)  
}
```

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(168, 210, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 210, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639 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(168, 210, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 210, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 210, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 210, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 210, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 210,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.7657, 61.4463, 100.9639 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 210, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
210, 252) }
```

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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