

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.7532, 74.2723, 48.3913)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.7532, 74.2723, 48.3913)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.7568, 74.2635,  
48.3887)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4EFA8
RGB	180, 239, 168
RGB Percent	71%, 94%, 66%
CMY	0.2941, 0.0627, 0.3412
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.30, 0.06
HSL	110°, 69%, 80%
HSV	110°, 30%, 94%
XYZ	56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887
YIQ	213.2650, -12.3730, -34.5890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

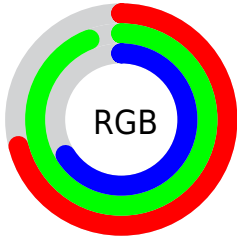
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	168, 239, 227
Decimal	11857832
CIELab	89.05, -31.74, 28.49
CIElCh	89, 42.653, 138.090
Yxy	74.2635, 0.3164, 0.4139
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290047912 (0xFFB4EFA8)
YUV	213.2650, -22.3156, -29.1734
Hunter-Lab	86.1763, -33.2461, 27.0316

# Details

The XYZ color **56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **61.2644, 50.5704, 88.1974**, and the grayscale version is **63.5756, 66.8864, 72.8393**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.1396, 94.9063, 84.4051**, and **28.6322, 39.5404, 22.3426** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.4349, 71.2407, 37.5190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.1544, 77.7979, 61.4480**.

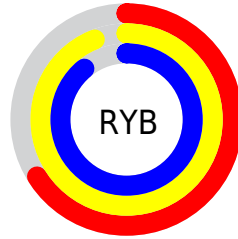
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (94%)

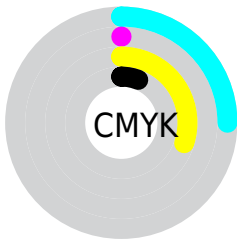
Blue (66%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (89%)

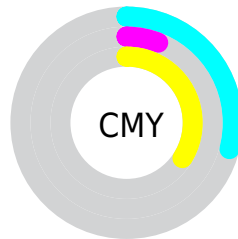


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887 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 56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.7568, 74.2635,  
48.3887

■ 56.7568, 74.2635,  
48.3887

402.5663,  
475.3823, 396.8838

■ 41.0494, 55.0097,  
33.7726

■ 99.2436, 125.2693,  
89.1544

■ 28.5455, 39.4095,  
22.4430

■ 126.7538,  
157.7901, 116.1412

■ 18.8798, 27.0785,  
13.9814

158.9289,  
195.5020, 148.0885

■ 11.6870, 17.6322,  
7.9691

196.1343,  
238.7894, 185.4151

■ 6.6016, 10.6862,  
3.9877

238.7354,  
288.0368, 228.5393

■ 3.2583, 5.8563,  
1.6186

287.0976,

■ 1.2918, 2.7579,

343.6284, 277.8799

0.3040

341.5861,  
405.9488, 333.8552

0.1771, 1.0067,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

56.7568, 74.2635,  
48.3887

56.7568, 74.2635,  
48.3887

50.4349, 71.2407,  
37.5190

64.1544, 77.7979,  
61.4480

45.1325, 68.6966,  
28.7145

72.6690, 81.8564,  
76.8023

40.7968, 66.6090,  
21.8457

82.3469, 86.4626,  
94.5564

37.3679, 64.9502,  
16.7667

90.1580, 90.2160,  
107.2693

■ 34.7790, 63.6894,  
13.3109

■ 32.9533, 62.7912,  
11.2803

■ 31.7851, 62.2083,  
10.3522

■ 31.7583, 62.1950,  
10.3310

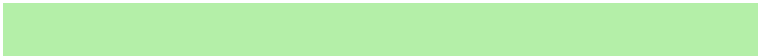
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.5708, 74.2635, 37.8054



56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887



52.8109, 74.2635, 69.6340

# Triad

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



56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887



66.5480, 74.2635, 150.6288



91.2953, 74.2635, 64.3872

# Complementary

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



56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887



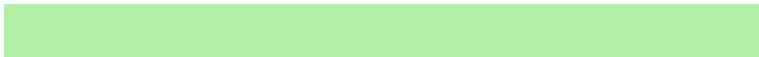
61.2644, 50.5704, 88.1974

# 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.



91.9576, 74.2635, 93.2327



56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887



76.9620, 74.2635, 148.2285

# Square

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



56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887



58.0818, 74.2635, 131.2609



86.4950, 74.2635, 125.3375

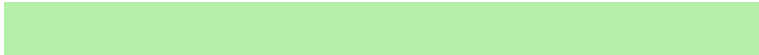


84.7655, 74.2635, 45.3617



# Rectangle

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



56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887



52.6208, 74.2635, 89.1690



86.4950, 74.2635, 125.3375



92.2333, 74.2635, 73.0845

# Sweetspot

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



56.7587, 74.2667, 48.3903



84.9008, 95.1696, 90.2760



69.8595, 75.5650, 47.9504



17.8434, 20.2136, 18.7245



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

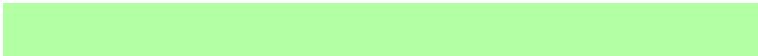


# Same Dimension

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



56.7587, 74.2667, 48.3903



60.9129, 83.7211, 47.6937



56.3645, 73.8001, 60.2686



15.8148, 17.7847, 16.7490



17.6234, 34.4067, 5.7123



1.5377, 2.8992, 0.4786



# Inverse Universe

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



61.2644, 50.5704, 88.1974



66.9440, 51.9211, 101.1012



62.0636, 51.3426, 71.9584



16.1768, 15.8884, 19.9358



21.6664, 10.1749, 45.9499

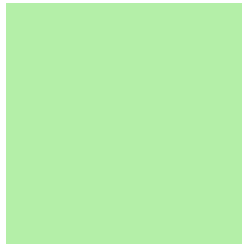


1.8711, 0.8818, 3.8258



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887 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 56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

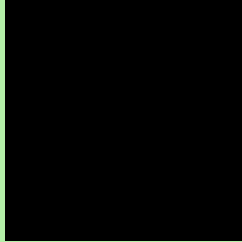
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

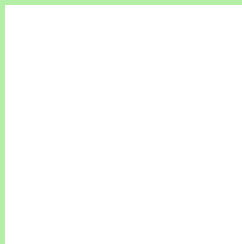
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887.



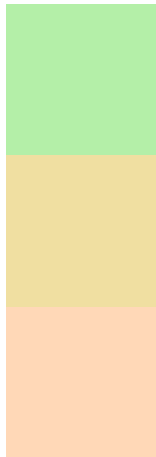
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.7568, 74.2635,



# 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

56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887

### Protanopia

68.7559, 73.8738, 44.3535

### Deuteranopia

74.3431, 73.7906, 55.1245



## Tritanopia

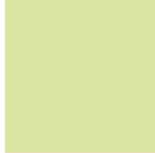
66.8001, 74.0915, 98.7760

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887



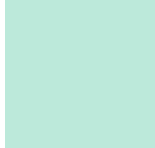
## Protanomaly

63.6336, 73.6244, 45.9790



## Deuteranomaly

66.6864, 73.0196, 52.6989



## Tritanomaly

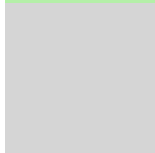
62.5328, 74.0311, 77.3233

# Monochromacy



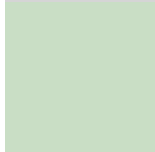
## Original Color

56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887



## Achromatopsia

63.2451, 66.5387, 72.4607



## Achromatomaly

60.2867, 68.6913, 62.9046

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887 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(180, 239, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 239, 168)  
}
```

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(180, 239, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 239, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887 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(180, 239, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 239, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 239, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 239, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 239, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 239,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.7568, 74.2635, 48.3887 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 239, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
239, 168) }
```

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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