

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.8054, 59.1892, 76.0033)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.8054, 59.1892, 76.0033)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.8037, 59.1441,  
76.1322)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4CADC
RGB	196, 202, 220
RGB Percent	77%, 79%, 86%
CMY	0.2314, 0.2078, 0.1372
CMYK	0.11, 0.08, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	225°, 26%, 82%
HSV	225°, 11%, 86%
XYZ	56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322
YIQ	202.2580, -9.3540, 4.3260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

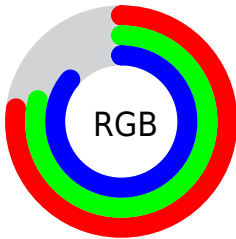
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 201, 220
Decimal	12896988
CIE Lab	81.37, 1.46, -9.63
CIE LCh	81, 9.744, 278.622
Yxy	59.1441, 0.2957, 0.3079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291087068 (0xFFC4CADC)
YUV	202.2580, 8.7468, -5.4883
Hunter-Lab	76.9052, -2.7405, -4.8604

# Details

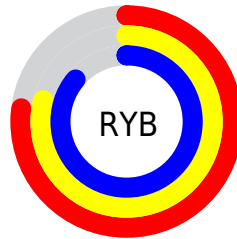
The XYZ color **56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **63.5258, 67.2938, 61.8664**, and the grayscale version is **56.2528, 59.1823, 64.4495**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.3180, 99.6226, 108.8657**, and **28.5368, 29.6472, 39.8157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.8296, 49.0767, 74.6629**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.0342, 70.4767, 77.7813**.

# Distribution



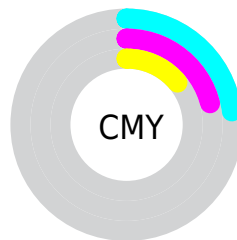
- Red (77%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322 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 56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.8037, 59.1441,  
76.1322

■ 56.8037, 59.1441,  
76.1322

402.7394,  
421.4357, 501.1590

■ 41.0872, 42.7291,  
56.0336

99.3117, 103.5871,  
129.6756

■ 28.5752, 29.6726,  
39.8257

126.8339,  
132.3839, 163.9574

■ 18.9024, 19.5902,  
27.0899

159.0221,  
166.0767, 203.8041

■ 11.7033, 12.0975,  
17.4077

196.2415,  
205.0500, 249.6342

■ 6.6128, 6.8101,  
10.3606

238.8576,  
249.6882, 301.8662

■ 3.2653, 3.3437,  
5.5300

287.2357,

■ 1.2956, 1.3137,

300.3756, 360.9186

2.4973

341.7412,  
357.4966, 427.2100

■ 0.1799, 0.1517,  
0.8387

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.8037, 59.1441,  
76.1322

■ 56.8037, 59.1441,  
76.1322

■ 47.8296, 49.0767,  
74.6629

■ 67.0342, 70.4767,  
77.7813

■ 40.0574, 40.2225,  
73.3635

■ 78.5625, 83.1093,  
79.6121

■ 33.4361, 32.5365,  
72.2289

■ 88.8110, 95.7325,  
81.5084

■ 27.9092, 25.9681,  
71.2524

■ 89.9184, 97.9474,  
81.8776

■ 23.4149, 20.4630,  
70.4267

■ 19.8851, 15.9619,  
69.7439

■ 17.2430, 12.3990,  
69.1955

■ 15.3987, 9.6996,  
68.7717

■ 14.2859, 7.9023,  
68.4834

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.7996, 59.1441, 75.4136



56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322



58.6941, 59.1441, 73.5614

# Triad

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



56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322



59.3293, 59.1441, 57.6495



52.6471, 59.1441, 60.3965

# Complementary

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



56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322



63.5258, 67.2938, 61.8664

# 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.



53.8062, 59.1441, 56.0288



56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322



57.6539, 59.1441, 54.5107

# Square

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



56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322



60.1751, 59.1441, 62.7314



55.6298, 59.1441, 53.9358



52.4319, 59.1441, 66.0936



# Rectangle

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



56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322



59.6240, 59.1441, 70.4143



55.6298, 59.1441, 53.9358



52.9379, 59.1441, 58.7343

# Sweetspot

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



56.8054, 59.1466, 76.1335



90.4885, 94.9722, 108.1700



60.4457, 67.7578, 73.2445



19.1133, 20.0463, 23.1119



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.



56.8054, 59.1466, 76.1335



76.4645, 79.3984, 105.9030



56.9082, 57.1491, 75.7425



12.6020, 13.1437, 16.5249



8.4590, 4.7875, 40.2166



0.6164, 0.4470, 2.6282



# Inverse Universe

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



59.9171, 58.9610, 64.1026



81.6243, 79.1440, 85.9414



63.4064, 69.5293, 62.3042



13.1890, 13.1047, 14.2564



17.7651, 9.1071, 3.1429

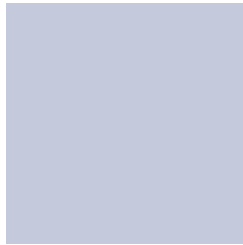


1.1854, 0.6038, 0.3855



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

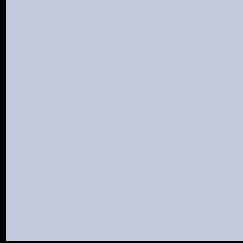
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

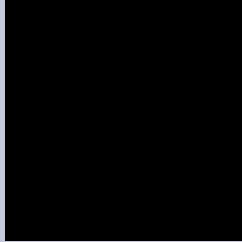
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322.



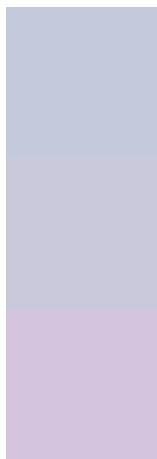
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.8037, 59.1441,



# 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

56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322

### Protanopia

57.7602, 59.3053, 75.4206

### Deuteranopia

60.2316, 58.8464, 76.5906



## Tritanopia

56.5404, 59.0388, 74.7453

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322

## Protanomaly

57.2260, 59.0299, 75.3956

## Deuteranomaly

58.9774, 58.8740, 76.6620

## Tritanomaly

56.6717, 59.0913, 75.4367

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322

## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184

## Achromatomaly

56.4486, 59.1239, 68.7585

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322 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(196, 202, 220) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 202, 220)  
}
```

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(196, 202, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 202, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322 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(196, 202, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 202, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 202, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 202, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 202, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 202,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.8037, 59.1441, 76.1322 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 202, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
202, 220) }
```

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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