

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.8698, 71.5781, 40.3886)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.8698, 71.5781, 40.3886)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(56.7722, 71.4496,  
40.5047)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C2E898
RGB	194, 232, 152
RGB Percent	76%, 91%, 60%
CMY	0.2392, 0.0902, 0.4039
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.34, 0.09
HSL	89°, 63%, 75%
HSV	89°, 34%, 91%
XYZ	56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047
YIQ	211.5180, 3.0320, -32.9360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

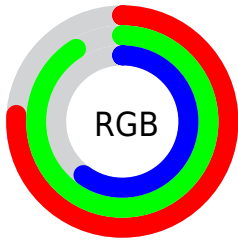
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	152, 232, 190
Decimal	12773528
CIELab	87.70, -25.91, 34.96
CIELCh	88, 43.514, 126.546
Yxy	71.4496, 0.3365, 0.4235
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290963608 (0xFFC2E898)
YUV	211.5180, -29.3424, -15.3633
Hunter-Lab	84.5279, -28.0362, 30.7585

# Details

The XYZ color **56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **47.0320, 39.2319, 81.4417**, and the grayscale version is **62.4480, 65.7002, 71.5475**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.8061, 96.5342, 73.0893**, and **28.4730, 37.4597, 17.7864** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.3308, 69.3607, 31.3297**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.7987, 73.8016, 51.6500**.

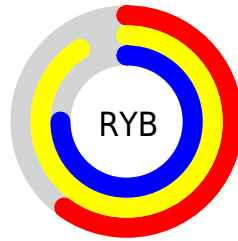
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (91%)

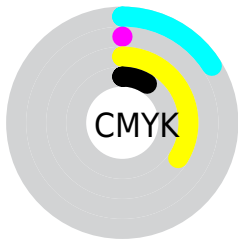
Blue (60%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (75%)

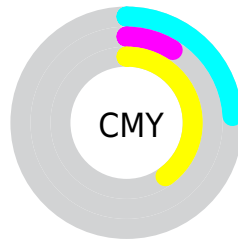


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047 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 56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.7722, 71.4496,  
40.5047


 56.7722, 71.4496,  
40.5047

402.6232,  
465.6236, 363.8614

 41.0618, 52.7092,  
27.6155


 99.2660, 121.2737,  
77.1769

 28.5553, 37.5707,  
17.7995


 126.7801,  
153.1261, 101.7970

 18.8872, 25.6496,  
10.6382


158.9595,  
190.1181, 131.1645

 11.6923, 16.5617,  
5.7130

196.1695,  
232.6339, 165.6979

 6.6053, 9.9225,  
2.6054

238.7756,  
281.0579, 205.8157

 3.2606, 5.3476,  
0.8952

287.1429,

 1.2930, 2.4526,

335.7746, 251.9366

0.0000

341.6370,  
397.1684, 304.4789

0.1780, 0.8528,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

56.7722, 71.4496,  
40.5047

56.7722, 71.4496,  
40.5047

52.3308, 69.3607,  
31.3297

61.7987, 73.8016,  
51.6500

48.4429, 67.5145,  
24.0056

67.4294, 76.4176,  
64.8666

45.0815, 65.9020,  
18.4072

73.6888, 79.3104,  
80.2539

42.2147, 64.5101,  
14.3917

80.5984, 82.4889,  
97.9038

■ 39.8062, 63.3234,  
11.7937

■ 86.0132, 85.0957,  
106.4995

■ 37.8123, 62.3241,  
10.4109

■ 88.1481, 86.1963,  
106.5994

■ 36.8547, 61.8387,  
9.9936

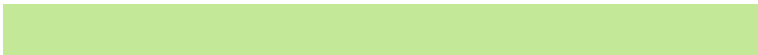
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.6748, 71.4496, 33.9107



56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047



51.2928, 71.4496, 57.3082

# Triad

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



56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047



60.3187, 71.4496, 142.4033



89.5815, 71.4496, 71.4994

# Complementary

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



56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047



47.0320, 39.2319, 81.4417

# Split Complementary

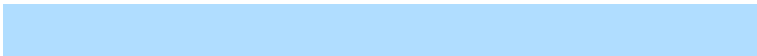
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



87.7783, 71.4496, 102.6645



56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047



70.1968, 71.4496, 148.9701

# Square

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



56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047



53.1909, 71.4496, 116.7573



80.4184, 71.4496, 132.9323



85.1228, 71.4496, 48.6387



# Rectangle

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



56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047



49.9751, 71.4496, 74.4241



80.4184, 71.4496, 132.9323



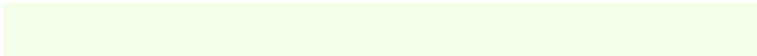
89.6937, 71.4496, 81.2692

# Sweetspot

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



56.7740, 71.4527, 40.5062



86.8957, 96.2396, 88.4915



57.2184, 55.9642, 37.4932



18.3678, 20.4922, 18.3750



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

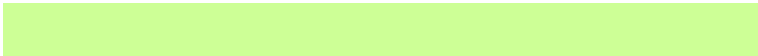


# Same Dimension

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



56.7740, 71.4527, 40.5062



66.5703, 86.7632, 42.2829



47.9800, 66.9192, 40.0947



14.9078, 16.4595, 15.2957



20.6058, 34.4042, 5.5546



1.6298, 2.5976, 0.4155



# Inverse Universe

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



47.0320, 39.2319, 81.4417



52.8788, 41.4720, 99.8256



58.2162, 44.9975, 81.9651



14.2308, 14.2212, 18.1393



11.8140, 5.1562, 42.7558



0.9797, 0.4360, 3.1645



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

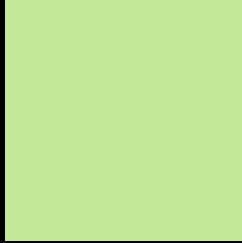
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047 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 56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.7722, 71.4496,



# 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

56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047

### Protanopia

65.8579, 70.9468, 37.8268

### Deuteranopia

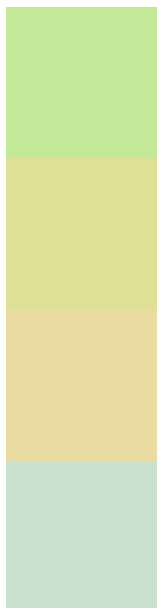
71.6021, 70.6757, 46.9137



## Tritanopia

67.1686, 71.2103, 91.8662

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047

## Protanomaly

62.2047, 71.0108, 38.8617

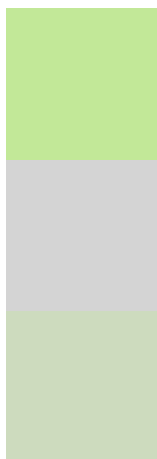
## Deuteranomaly

65.4574, 70.5953, 44.3587

## Tritanomaly

62.5448, 70.9120, 69.4224

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047

## Achromatopsia

62.5785, 65.8375, 71.6970

## Achromatomaly

59.8026, 67.3599, 58.5650

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047 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(194, 232, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 232, 152)  
}
```

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(194, 232, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 232, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047 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(194, 232, 152) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 232, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 232, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 232, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 232, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 232,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.7722, 71.4496, 40.5047 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 232, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
232, 152) }
```

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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