

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.1197, 60.9909, 69.5172)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.1197, 60.9909, 69.5172)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.9929, 60.8015,  
69.7048)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6CED2
RGB	198, 206, 210
RGB Percent	78%, 81%, 82%
CMY	0.2235, 0.1921, 0.1765
CMYK	0.06, 0.02, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	200°, 12%, 80%
HSV	200°, 6%, 82%
XYZ	56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048
YIQ	204.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

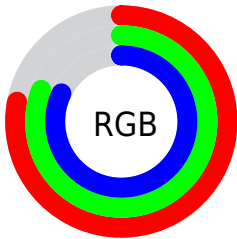
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	198, 203, 210
Decimal	13029074
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	82.27, -1.96, -2.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	82, 3.529, 236.327
Yxy	60.8015, 0.3040, 0.3243
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291219154 (0xFFC6CED2)
YUV	204.0640, 2.9264, -5.3181
Hunter-Lab	77.9753, -5.9895, 1.5814

# Details

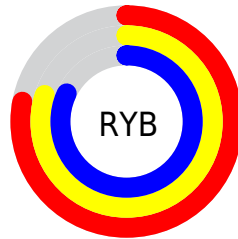
The XYZ color **56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **57.8922, 60.0196, 61.9609**, and the grayscale version is **57.4212, 60.4116, 65.7882**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **28.7306, 30.7861, 35.8805** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.1906, 54.8520, 68.9159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.6411, 67.3017, 70.5573**.

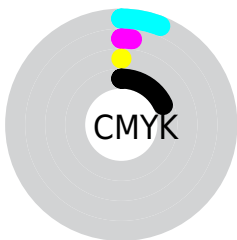
# Distribution



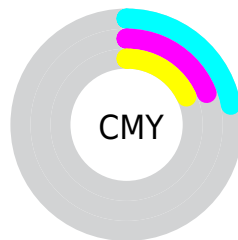
- Red (78%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048 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 56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.9929, 60.8015,  
69.7048

■ 56.9929, 60.8015,  
69.7048

403.4373,  
427.5458, 478.2739

■ 41.2397, 44.0650,  
50.8106

99.5862, 105.9915,  
120.4648

■ 28.6949, 30.7216,  
35.6822

127.1571,  
135.2137, 153.1678

■ 18.9933, 20.3870,  
23.9011

159.3978,  
169.3667, 191.3107

■ 11.7694, 12.6766,  
15.0488

196.6737,  
208.8347, 235.3121

■ 6.6579, 7.2063,  
8.7066

239.3503,  
254.0023, 285.5906

■ 3.2935, 3.5914,  
4.4561

287.7929,

■ 1.3108, 1.4477,

305.2537, 342.5647

1.8788

342.3668,  
362.9734, 406.6530

■ 0.1913, 0.2515,  
0.4792

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.9929, 60.8015,  
69.7048

■ 56.9929, 60.8015,  
69.7048

■ 50.1906, 54.8520,  
68.9159

■ 64.6411, 67.3017,  
70.5573

■ 44.1966, 49.4273,  
68.1847

■ 73.1606, 74.3621,  
71.4711

■ 38.9782, 44.5108,  
67.5108

■ 80.3390, 80.8452,  
72.3441

■ 34.4982, 40.0818,  
66.8920

■ 82.2911, 84.7494,  
72.9948

■ 30.7162, 36.1181,  
66.3263

■ 84.3218, 88.8108,  
73.6717

■ 27.5876, 32.5950,  
65.8112

■ 86.4321, 93.0312,  
74.3751

■ 25.0624, 29.4852,  
65.3440

■ 88.6226, 97.4124,  
75.1053

■ 23.0824, 26.7570,  
64.9218

■ 88.6330, 97.4332,  
75.1087

■ 21.5761, 24.3720,  
64.5408

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.5052, 60.8015, 68.0539



56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048



57.6975, 60.8015, 70.4167

# Triad

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



56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048



59.2433, 60.8015, 66.4679



57.1518, 60.8015, 62.5640

# Complementary

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



56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048



57.8922, 60.0196, 61.9609

# 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.



57.8826, 60.8015, 62.1599



56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048



59.0942, 60.8015, 64.3850

# Square

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



56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048



59.0003, 60.8015, 68.5225



58.5945, 60.8015, 62.8195



56.5964, 60.8015, 63.9355

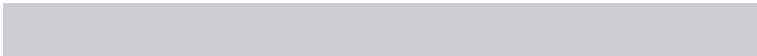


# Rectangle

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



56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048



58.1970, 60.8015, 70.2519



58.5945, 60.8015, 62.8195



57.3849, 60.8015, 62.3118

# Sweetspot

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



56.9946, 60.8041, 69.7061



92.6590, 97.9665, 108.6335



56.9733, 62.3548, 64.7870



19.8579, 20.9902, 23.2548



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

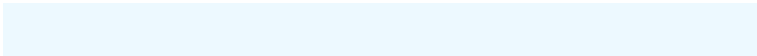


# Same Dimension

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



56.9946, 60.8041, 69.7061



86.9177, 93.0355, 107.9843



55.6233, 58.0613, 69.2490



12.0984, 12.9640, 15.1083



12.9169, 14.4804, 39.3067



0.7935, 0.9523, 2.2215



# Inverse Universe

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



57.9144, 58.5473, 66.6438



88.6750, 88.7582, 102.1255



59.2795, 62.7942, 62.4233



12.3594, 12.3304, 14.2377



19.1506, 9.5331, 16.2310

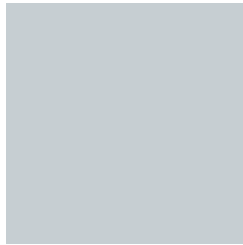


1.1068, 0.5474, 1.0971



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

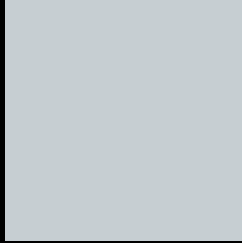
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

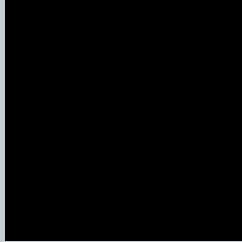
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

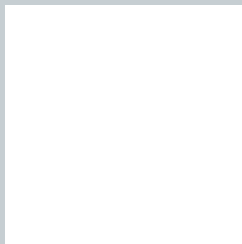
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048.



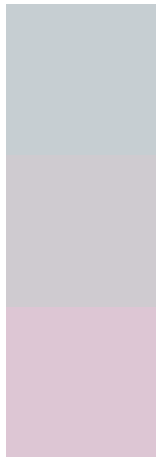
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.9929, 60.8015,



# 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

56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048

### Protanopia

58.4732, 60.5313, 68.2764

### Deuteranopia

61.8965, 60.5138, 70.7054



## Tritanopia

58.4634, 60.6855, 77.0387

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048

## Protanomaly

58.0033, 60.6265, 68.9666

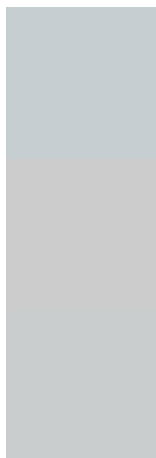
## Deuteranomaly

60.0851, 60.6226, 70.1625

## Tritanomaly

57.9089, 60.8145, 74.3319

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048

## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568

## Achromatomaly

57.3290, 60.6754, 67.0825

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048 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(198, 206, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 206, 210)  
}
```

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(198, 206, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 206, 210) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048 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(198, 206, 210) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 206, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 206, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 206, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 206, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 206,  
210) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.9929, 60.8015, 69.7048 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 206, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
206, 210) }
```

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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