

# Converting Colors

XYZ(84.4275, 49.6000, 58.5943)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(84.4275, 49.6000, 58.5943)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.2833, 35.0377,  
57.2226)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF67C6
RGB	255, 103, 198
RGB Percent	100%, 40%, 78%
CMY	0.0000, 0.5960, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.22, 0.00
HSL	323°, 100%, 70%
HSV	323°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226
YIQ	159.2780, 60.0970, 61.7690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

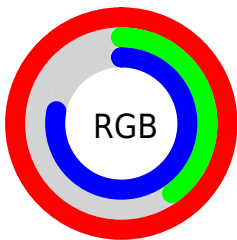
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 103, 198
Decimal	16738246
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	65.78, 67.38, -20.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 70.402, 343.155
Yxy	35.0377, 0.3789, 0.2359
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294928326 (0xFFFF67C6)
YUV	159.2780, 19.0899, 83.9482
Hunter-Lab	59.1927, 66.1395, -15.8819

# Details

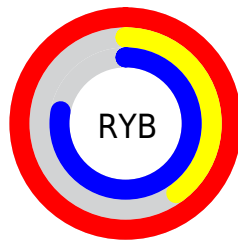
The XYZ color **56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **47.7002, 76.9424, 45.5984**, and the grayscale version is **32.9793, 34.6968, 37.7848**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.0349, 53.9697, 101.2283**, and **28.2985, 15.1333, 27.8151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.0539, 30.2889, 50.8748**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.3571, 41.3638, 64.1962**.

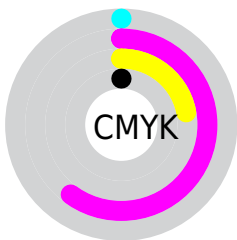
# Distribution



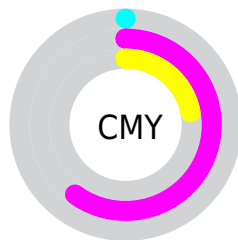
- Red (100%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226 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 56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.2833, 35.0377,  
57.2226

 56.2833, 35.0377,  
57.2226


400.8160,  
324.7347, 431.8000


 40.6680, 23.6919,  
40.7734

 98.5561, 67.5442,  
102.2935


 28.2463, 15.1052,  
27.8237


 125.9443, 89.4736,  
131.7523

 18.6528, 8.8933,  
17.9549


 157.9875,  
115.6998, 166.3847

 11.5222, 4.6716,  
10.7485

 195.0510,  
146.6070, 206.6093

 6.4891, 2.0559,  
5.7860

237.5003,  
182.5798, 252.8445

 3.1882, 0.6397,  
2.6487

285.7007,

 1.2540, 0.0000,

224.0023, 305.5090

0.9174

340.0174,  
271.2592, 365.0214

■ 0.1484, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.2833, 35.0377,  
57.2226

■ 56.2833, 35.0377,  
57.2226

■ 53.0539, 30.2889,  
50.8748

■ 60.3571, 41.3638,  
64.1962

■ 50.5924, 26.9663,  
45.1200

■ 65.3378, 49.3902,  
71.8215

■ 48.8115, 24.8978,  
39.9230

■ 71.2844, 59.2331,  
80.1245

■ 47.5742, 23.8112,  
35.2313

■ 78.2502, 70.9973,  
89.1288

■ 47.5303, 23.7761,  
35.0541

■ 86.2846, 84.7793,  
98.8564

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.8995, 35.0377, 96.8687



56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226



56.7566, 35.0377, 26.5666

# Triad

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



56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226



28.9645, 35.0377, 5.1742



20.7635, 35.0377, 92.1049

# Complementary

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



56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226



47.7002, 76.9424, 45.5984

# 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.



17.4058, 35.0377, 52.6893



56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226



21.4339, 35.0377, 9.8026

# Square

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



56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226



39.4259, 35.0377, 5.4298



17.6226, 35.0377, 23.8702



27.8480, 35.0377, 123.1463



# Rectangle

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



56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226



52.9568, 35.0377, 14.6543



17.6226, 35.0377, 23.8702



19.2345, 35.0377, 78.7150

# Sweetspot

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



56.2842, 35.0393, 57.2232



79.4663, 73.0705, 90.6405



37.1473, 24.2663, 97.3337



16.5414, 14.8436, 18.8170



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.



56.2842, 35.0393, 57.2232



52.3973, 29.3690, 49.4436



49.6834, 32.3990, 22.4639



18.4869, 18.1781, 21.1810



24.9104, 12.4534, 18.7104



2.4785, 1.2338, 2.1010



# Inverse Universe

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



56.2842, 35.0393, 57.2232



52.3973, 29.3690, 49.4436



56.3115, 80.3869, 90.9445



18.4869, 18.1781, 21.1810



24.9104, 12.4534, 18.7104

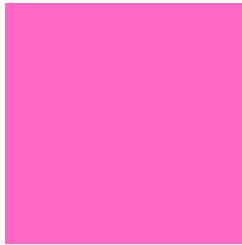


2.4785, 1.2338, 2.1010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

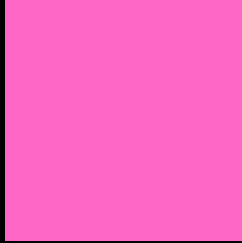
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226 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 56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.2833, 35.0377,



# 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

56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226

### Protanopia

37.3323, 35.6133, 85.7953

### Deuteranopia

35.8807, 35.0717, 53.5936



## Tritanopia

49.6797, 35.1312, 24.5847

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226



## Protanomaly

40.5392, 32.8518, 74.0164



## Deuteranomaly

41.0770, 33.3437, 54.7231



## Tritanomaly

51.5507, 34.8438, 34.1455

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226



## Achromatopsia

32.9542, 34.6704, 37.7561



## Achromatomaly

39.0236, 32.9517, 43.8387

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226 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(255, 103, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 103, 198)  
}
```

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(255, 103, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 103, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226 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(255, 103, 198) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 103, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 103, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 103, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 103, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 103,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.2833, 35.0377, 57.2226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 103, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
103, 198) }
```

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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