

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811)</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(57.1523, 68.7994,  
57.2811)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDE2BB
RGB	189, 226, 187
RGB Percent	74%, 89%, 73%
CMY	0.2588, 0.1137, 0.2667
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.17, 0.11
HSL	117°, 40%, 81%
HSV	117°, 17%, 89%
XYZ	57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811
YIQ	210.4910, -9.5330, -19.9730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

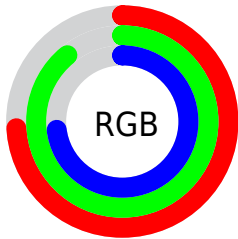
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	187, 226, 224
Decimal	12444347
CIELab	86.40, -19.38, 15.11
CIELCh	86, 24.570, 142.060
Yxy	68.7994, 0.3119, 0.3755
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290634427 (0xFFBDE2BB)
YUV	210.4910, -11.5811, -18.8476
Hunter-Lab	82.9454, -22.1617, 17.1168

# Details

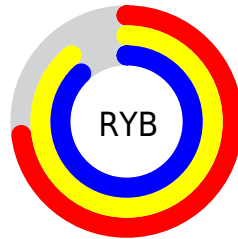
The XYZ color **57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **62.2410, 56.8809, 79.6537**, and the grayscale version is **61.6612, 64.8724, 70.6460**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.9437, 97.5839, 98.8891**, and **28.8577, 35.9979, 27.9816** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.9897, 65.3668, 45.2946**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.4858, 72.7955, 71.3128**.

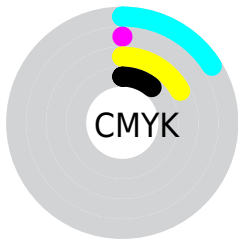
# Distribution



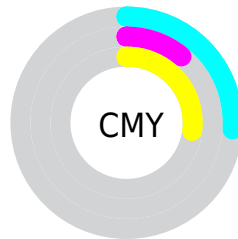
- Red (74%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811 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 57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.1523, 68.7994,  
57.2811

■ 57.1523, 68.7994,  
57.2811

404.0247,  
456.3232, 432.0250

■ 41.3681, 50.5484,  
40.8201

■ 99.8175, 117.4950,  
102.3796

■ 28.7958, 35.8493,  
27.8599

127.4292,  
148.7084, 131.8543

■ 19.0699, 24.3178,  
17.9820

159.7141,  
185.0113, 166.5038

■ 11.8251, 15.5696,  
10.7677

197.0376,  
226.7882, 206.7469

■ 6.6960, 9.2201,  
5.7987

239.7651,  
274.4234, 253.0020

■ 3.3174, 4.8850,  
2.6562


288.2619,

■ 1.3237, 2.1800,


328.3014, 305.6877


0.9213


342.8933,  
388.8065, 365.2225


 0.2009, 0.7090,  
0.0000


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 57.1523, 68.7994,  
57.2811


 57.1523, 68.7994,  
57.2811

 49.9897, 65.3668,  
45.2946


 65.4858, 72.7955,  
71.3128

 43.9402, 62.4642,  
35.2538

 75.0335, 77.3697,  
87.4743

 38.9497, 60.0677,  
27.0573

 85.8433, 82.5468,  
105.8506

 34.9571, 58.1484,  
20.5930

 86.4877, 82.8754,  
106.0459

■ 31.8953, 56.6743,  
15.7366

■ 29.6888, 55.6096,  
12.3472

■ 28.2502, 54.9127,  
10.2596

■ 27.4712, 54.5325,  
9.2559

■ 27.3436, 54.4706,  
9.0727

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.3756, 68.7994, 49.5043



57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811



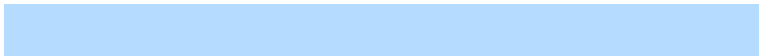
55.1619, 68.7994, 70.6735

# Triad

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



57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811



63.8950, 68.7994, 110.3497



76.0432, 68.7994, 63.7683

# Complementary

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



57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811



62.2410, 56.8809, 79.6537

# 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.



76.8141, 68.7994, 79.3143



57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811



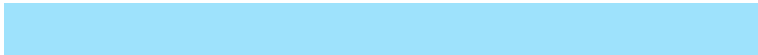
69.5794, 68.7994, 107.7936

# Square

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



57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811



58.9051, 68.7994, 102.3808



74.3874, 68.7994, 95.8309



72.3380, 68.7994, 52.8546



# Rectangle

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



57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811



55.2837, 68.7994, 81.6370



74.3874, 68.7994, 95.8309



76.6624, 68.7994, 68.5647

# Sweetspot

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



57.1542, 68.8023, 57.2826



88.7535, 96.9834, 98.2433



66.8314, 72.7494, 57.5344



18.8145, 20.6711, 20.7199



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

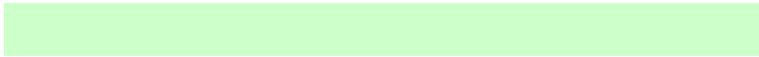


# Same Dimension

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



57.1542, 68.8023, 57.2826



71.3110, 88.6232, 68.8838



58.5792, 69.3154, 67.3577



13.5935, 15.3706, 14.5571



15.6284, 31.0893, 5.1771



1.1065, 2.1669, 0.3599



# Inverse Universe

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



62.2410, 56.8809, 79.6537



79.2789, 69.9465, 103.9303



60.6578, 56.3196, 68.0626



14.2220, 13.8980, 17.3207



23.7531, 11.3405, 41.9854

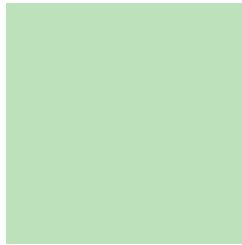


1.6680, 0.7972, 2.9112



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811 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 57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

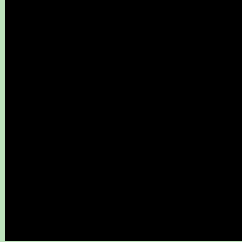
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811.



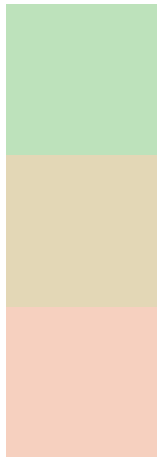
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.1523, 68.7994,

57.2811.

# 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

57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811

### Protanopia

64.4225, 68.3092, 54.0455

### Deuteranopia

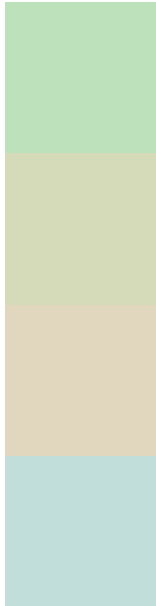
69.9659, 68.4662, 58.8179



## Tritanopia

63.6435, 68.6478, 90.0167

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811

**Protanomaly**

61.4238, 68.2699, 55.2874

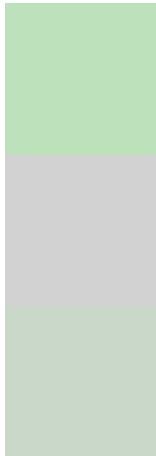
**Deuteranomaly**

64.6460, 68.3261, 58.4962

**Tritanomaly**

61.1556, 68.8264, 77.0794

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811

**Achromatopsia**

61.2578, 64.4480, 70.1838

**Achromatomaly**

59.5737, 65.9326, 65.4635

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811 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(189, 226, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 226, 187)  
}
```

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(189, 226, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 226, 187) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811 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(189, 226, 187) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 226, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 226, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 226, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 226, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 226,  
187) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 57.1523, 68.7994, 57.2811 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 226, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
226, 187) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor