

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.6215, 55.9250, 19.2958)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.6215, 55.9250, 19.2958)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(57.6311, 55.8350,  
19.2950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5BB62
RGB	245, 187, 98
RGB Percent	96%, 73%, 38%
CMY	0.0392, 0.2666, 0.6157
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.60, 0.04
HSL	36°, 88%, 67%
HSV	36°, 60%, 96%
XYZ	57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950
YIQ	194.1960, 63.1370, -15.3830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

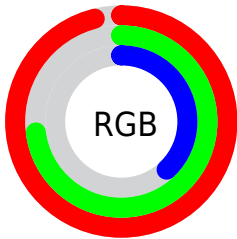
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	194, 245, 98
Decimal	16104290
CIELab	79.52, 11.47, 52.35
CIELCh	80, 53.594, 77.638
Yxy	55.8350, 0.4341, 0.4206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294294370 (0xFFFF5BB62)
YUV	194.1960, -47.4246, 44.5551
Hunter-Lab	74.7228, 6.9059, 36.9961

# Details

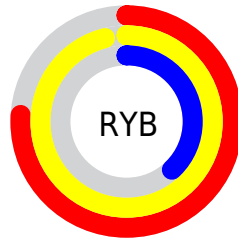
The XYZ color **57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **33.4062, 32.9646, 90.9878**, and the grayscale version is **51.6415, 54.3309, 59.1664**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.8765, 87.5955, 42.0286**, and **29.0258, 27.5617, 6.3749** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.6649, 51.4793, 13.4464**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.0919, 60.6138, 27.0557**.

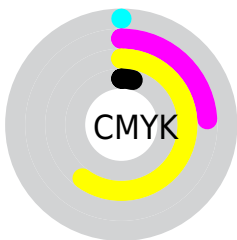
# Distribution



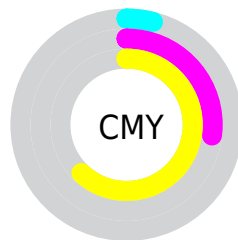
- Red (96%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950 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 57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



57.6311, 55.8350,  
19.2950

57.6311, 55.8350,  
19.2950

405.7860,  
409.0694, 260.5493

41.7543, 40.0706,  
11.7047

100.5115, 98.7633,  
43.0753

29.0992, 27.5936,  
6.4228

128.2458,  
126.6960, 60.1024

19.3005, 18.0196,  
3.0309

160.6633,  
159.4537, 81.1121

11.9929, 10.9640,  
1.1105

198.1293,  
197.4206, 106.5230

6.8110, 6.0427,  
0.0000

241.0092,  
240.9813, 136.7536

3.3895, 2.8710,  
0.0000

289.6684,

1.3629, 1.0648,

290.5200, 172.2225

0.0000

344.4722,  
346.4213, 213.3482

■ 0.2296, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 57.6311, 55.8350,  
19.2950

■ 57.6311, 55.8350,  
19.2950

■ 54.6649, 51.4793,  
13.4464

■ 61.0919, 60.6138,  
27.0557

■ 52.1532, 47.5197,  
9.3295


■ 65.0753, 65.8245,  
36.8803

■ 50.0546, 43.9375,  
6.7344


■ 69.6114, 71.4854,  
48.9087


■ 48.2999, 40.7003,  
5.3103

■ 74.7265, 77.6109,  
63.2678

 48.2998, 40.7000,  
5.3102

 80.4451, 84.2149,  
80.0745

 86.7902, 91.3101,  
99.4381

 91.3595, 97.9395,  
108.6968

 91.4660, 98.1524,  
108.7323

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.2944, 55.8350, 26.6391



57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950



47.0344, 55.8350, 19.9604

# Triad

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



57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950



35.6681, 55.8350, 80.6105



69.9029, 55.8350, 110.1980

# Complementary

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



57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950



33.4062, 32.9646, 90.9878

# 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.



59.5999, 55.8350, 136.7127



57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950



40.2942, 55.8350, 116.0417

# Square

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



57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950



35.2906, 55.8350, 48.9528



48.7552, 55.8350, 139.1542



75.9965, 55.8350, 74.4074



# Rectangle

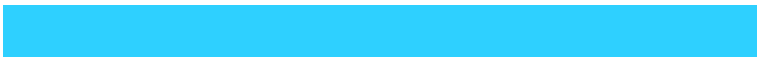
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950



41.3931, 55.8350, 24.8659



48.7552, 55.8350, 139.1542



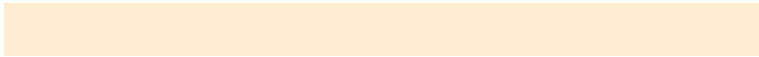
66.7579, 55.8350, 120.9480

# Sweetspot

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



57.6324, 55.8377, 19.2961



83.0139, 86.3741, 72.6831



48.0927, 30.5757, 35.1763



17.3963, 18.0510, 14.4848



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.



57.6324, 55.8377, 19.2961



59.2345, 55.4086, 13.6017



67.5863, 83.0589, 24.0257



17.3340, 18.1522, 17.3877



26.1591, 22.2037, 2.9070



2.3992, 2.1515, 0.2888



# Inverse Universe

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



33.4062, 32.9646, 90.9878



30.6260, 28.4708, 98.4890



27.6210, 18.8193, 88.5624



16.1175, 16.9993, 20.9743



11.2904, 8.3746, 47.5594



1.0895, 0.9305, 4.2124



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

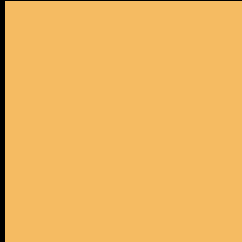
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950 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 57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.6311, 55.8350,



# 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

57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950

### Protanopia

51.4565, 56.2332, 20.4540

### Deuteranopia

57.1500, 55.9030, 19.3335



## Tritanopia

65.1613, 55.8574, 56.0624

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950

## Protanomaly

53.5869, 55.9977, 20.0409

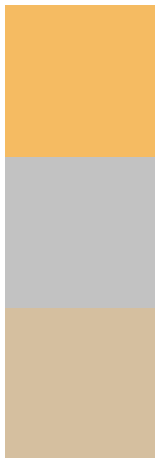
## Deuteranomaly

57.4961, 56.0814, 19.3497

## Tritanomaly

61.6766, 55.6218, 39.3837

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950

## Achromatopsia

51.2775, 53.9479, 58.7493

## Achromatomaly

52.3294, 53.9109, 40.4487

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950 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(245, 187, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 187, 98)  
}
```

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(245, 187, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 187, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950 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(245, 187, 98) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 187, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 187, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 187, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 187, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 187,  
98) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 57.6311, 55.8350, 19.2950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 187, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
187, 98) }
```

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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