

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(57.7712, 73.2487,  
59.2377)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3ECBD
RGB	179, 236, 189
RGB Percent	70%, 93%, 74%
CMY	0.2980, 0.0745, 0.2588
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.20, 0.07
HSL	131°, 60%, 81%
HSV	131°, 24%, 93%
XYZ	57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377
YIQ	213.5990, -18.8850, -26.7010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

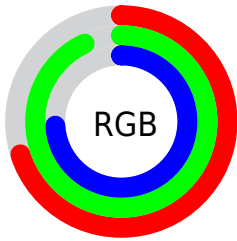
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">179, 227, 236</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11791549</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">88.57, -27.18, 17.02</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">89, 32.064, 147.949</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">73.2487, 0.3036, 0.3850</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289981629 (0xFFB3ECBD)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">213.5990, -12.1273, -30.3433</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">85.5855, -29.2849, 18.8724</a>

# Details

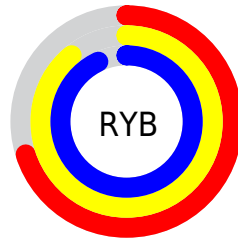
The XYZ color **57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **64.4422, 55.5658, 79.2835**, and the grayscale version is **63.7366, 67.0559, 73.0239**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.8335, 95.9454, 100.3289**, and **29.2226, 38.7801, 29.2377** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.8040, 69.8870, 48.6153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.9594, 77.2112, 71.3999**.

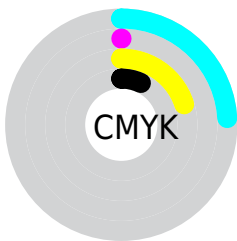
# Distribution



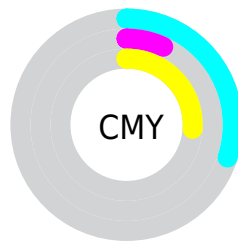
- Red (70%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377 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 57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.7712, 73.2487,  
59.2377

■ 57.7712, 73.2487,  
59.2377

406.3005,  
471.8763, 439.5086

■ 41.8673, 54.1793,  
42.3832

■ 100.7145,  
123.8302, 105.2556

■ 29.1880, 38.7451,  
29.0737

128.4846,  
156.1112, 135.2561

■ 19.3681, 26.5615,  
18.8905

160.9407,  
193.5647, 170.4756

■ 12.0421, 17.2441,  
11.4152

198.4483,  
236.5754, 211.3328

■ 6.8448, 10.4087,  
6.2291

241.3728,  
285.5275, 258.2462

■ 3.4107, 5.6708,  
2.9139


290.0794,

■ 1.3745, 2.6459,


340.8054, 311.6342


1.0508


344.9335,  
402.7935, 371.9155

 0.2379, 0.9498,  
0.0000


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 57.7712, 73.2487,  
59.2377

 57.7712, 73.2487,  
59.2377


 50.8040, 69.8870,  
48.6153


 65.9594, 77.2112,  
71.3999


 44.9930, 67.0878,  
39.4666

 75.4173, 81.7923,  
85.1548

 40.2767, 64.8228,  
31.7278

 86.1983, 87.0203,  
100.5589

 36.5851, 63.0575,  
25.3287

 89.2868, 88.4737,  
106.9789

■ 33.8400, 61.7532,  
20.1929

■ 31.9518, 60.8654,  
16.2364

■ 30.8124, 60.3405,  
13.3647

■ 30.4042, 60.1566,  
12.1439

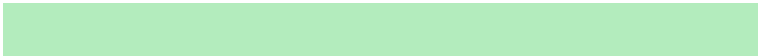
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.8864, 73.2487, 47.7617



57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377



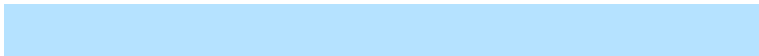
55.8025, 73.2487, 78.2421

# Triad

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



57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377



69.0903, 73.2487, 130.2875



83.5882, 73.2487, 61.4276

# Complementary

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



57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377



64.4422, 55.5658, 79.2835

# 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.



85.5502, 73.2487, 81.2881



57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377



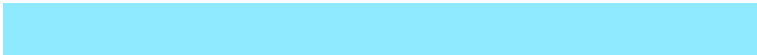
76.8193, 73.2487, 123.5603

# Square

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



57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377



62.0297, 73.2487, 121.5324



82.9889, 73.2487, 104.5356

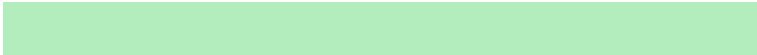


77.8071, 73.2487, 48.8519



# Rectangle

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



57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377



56.4205, 73.2487, 93.6008



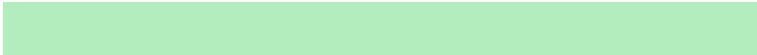
82.9889, 73.2487, 104.5356



84.7341, 73.2487, 67.3474

# Sweetspot

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



57.7732, 73.2518, 59.2393



86.5052, 95.8584, 96.6007



69.6561, 79.4988, 54.3223



18.3658, 20.4450, 20.4592



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

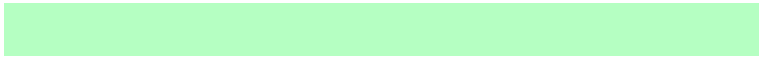


# Same Dimension

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



57.7732, 73.2518, 59.2393



64.5680, 85.2459, 64.1038



61.1125, 74.5875, 76.8241



14.9762, 16.9053, 16.5575



16.7915, 33.1711, 6.8673



1.3498, 2.6172, 0.7038



# Inverse Universe

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



64.4422, 55.5658, 79.2835



73.8050, 60.7405, 91.8595



60.9075, 54.1519, 60.6699



15.5948, 15.2658, 18.4175



24.5156, 12.0089, 29.5801

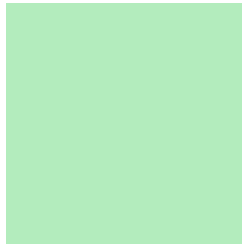


1.9548, 0.9549, 2.4795



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

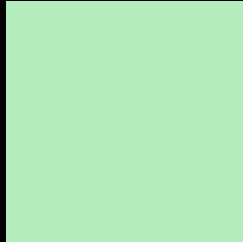
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

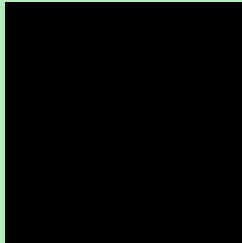
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

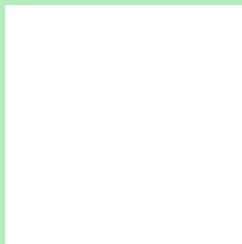
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377.



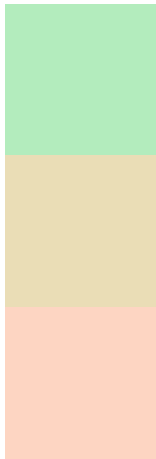
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.7712, 73.2487,



# 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**

57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377

**Protanopia**

68.2316, 72.5827, 54.6696

**Deuteranopia**

74.0399, 72.3662, 61.1047



## Tritanopia

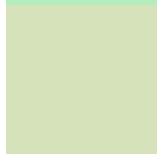
65.3642, 72.9594, 97.8263

# Trichromacy



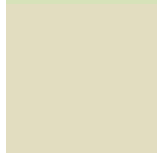
## Original Color

57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377



## Protanomaly

63.6849, 72.1916, 56.4768



## Deuteranomaly

66.7349, 71.6874, 60.1889



## Tritanomaly

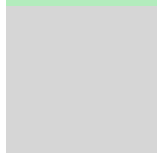
62.1741, 72.9024, 82.0288

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377



## Achromatopsia

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291



## Achromatomaly

61.2281, 69.0678, 67.8620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377 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(179, 236, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 236, 189)  
}
```

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(179, 236, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 236, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377 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(179, 236, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 236, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 236, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 236, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 236, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 236,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 57.7712, 73.2487, 59.2377 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 236, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
236, 189) }
```

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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