

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.8672, 80.8315,  
107.1599)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.8672, 80.8315, 107.1599)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(57.8345, 80.8147,  
107.1583)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58FFFF
RGB	88, 255, 255
RGB Percent	35%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.6549, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 67%
HSV	180°, 65%, 100%
XYZ	57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583
YIQ	205.0670, -99.5320, -35.4040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	88, 172, 255
Decimal	5832703
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	92.05, -42.03, -12.65
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 43.896, 196.745
Y <sub>xy</sub>	80.8147, 0.2353, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284022783 (0xFF58FFFF)
YUV	205.0670, 24.6170, -102.6678
Hunter-Lab	89.8970, -42.4832, -7.7465

# Details

The XYZ color **57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **46.4924, 28.9458, 12.3713**, and the grayscale version is **57.9659, 60.9847, 66.4123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.7146, 85.9081, 107.6207**, and **30.3871, 44.4654, 60.4072** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.8287, 79.7807, 107.0645**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.6858, 82.2846, 107.2918**.

# Distribution



- Red (35%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583 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 57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



57.8345, 80.8147,  
107.1583

57.8345, 80.8147,  
107.1583

406.5328,  
497.6742, 604.3487

41.9184, 60.3890,  
81.6419

100.8062,  
134.5106, 173.0974

29.2282, 43.7323,  
60.5364

128.5924,  
168.5495, 214.3573

19.3987, 30.4601,  
43.4230

161.0660,  
207.8950, 261.7021

12.0644, 20.1881,  
29.8833

198.5924,  
252.9314, 315.5503

6.8601, 12.5318,  
19.4987

241.5370,  
304.0431, 376.3206

3.4203, 7.1070,  
11.8507

290.2649,

1.3797, 3.5291,

361.6146, 444.4313

6.5208

345.1418,  
426.0301, 520.3012

■ 0.2417, 1.4138,  
3.0904

■ 0.0000, 0.2269,  
1.1410

■ 57.8345, 80.8147,  
107.1583

■ 57.8345, 80.8147,  
107.1583

■ 55.8287, 79.7807,  
107.0645

■ 60.6858, 82.2846,  
107.2918

■ 54.5733, 79.1335,  
107.0057

■ 64.4591, 84.2298,  
107.4684

■ 53.9549, 78.8147,  
106.9768

■ 69.2253, 86.6869,  
107.6914

■ 53.8100, 78.7400,  
106.9700

■ 75.0477, 89.6884,  
107.9639

■ 81.9843, 93.2644,  
108.2885

■ 90.0890, 97.4425,  
108.6678

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.



57.5517, 80.8147, 74.4878



57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583



62.8695, 80.8147, 141.5144

# Triad

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



57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583



93.7407, 80.8147, 137.8700



81.9003, 80.8147, 40.2734

# Complementary

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



57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583



46.4924, 28.9458, 12.3713

# 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.



92.6769, 80.8147, 50.0211



57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583



99.9511, 80.8147, 103.0402

# Square

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



57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583



83.2408, 80.8147, 162.0086



99.5437, 80.8147, 71.2618



70.7229, 80.8147, 40.8584



# Rectangle

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



57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583



68.5518, 80.8147, 158.4061



99.5437, 80.8147, 71.2618



85.7104, 80.8147, 42.3244

# Sweetspot

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



57.8354, 80.8152, 107.1584



78.7118, 91.5774, 108.1354



41.5473, 74.2999, 21.3862



16.4367, 19.3895, 23.1262



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.



57.8354, 80.8152, 107.1584



55.3073, 79.5119, 107.0401



36.7339, 38.6121, 100.1245



18.5550, 20.4815, 23.2253



28.1169, 41.1433, 55.8941



2.7376, 4.0060, 5.4422



# Inverse Universe

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



62.7805, 35.4611, 98.1435



60.5883, 31.0766, 97.4128



57.6603, 51.2817, 16.0940



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

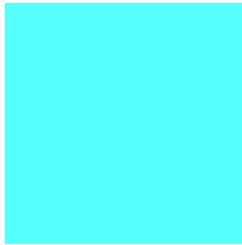


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

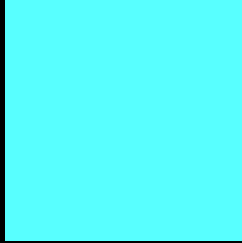
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583 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 57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583.



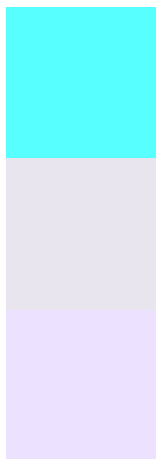
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.8345, 80.8147,



# 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

57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583

### Protanopia

76.8780, 79.4264, 92.9403

### Deuteranopia

79.8384, 79.4456, 105.7343



## Tritanopia

67.1138, 80.0918, 106.5297

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583



## Protanomaly

65.8784, 77.4449, 97.8624



## Deuteranomaly

67.6256, 77.7335, 106.0476



## Tritanomaly

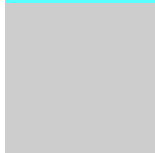
62.2953, 79.4042, 106.6510

# Monochromacy



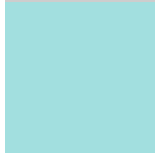
## Original Color

57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583



## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830



## Achromatomaly

54.6073, 65.7844, 79.6316

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583 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(88, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 255, 255)  
}
```

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(88, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583 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(88, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 57.8345, 80.8147, 107.1583 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 255,  
255) }
```

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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