

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.0243, 56.7401, 10.6344)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.0243, 56.7401, 10.6344)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128)</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(58.1350, 56.9244,  
10.6128)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FABD2F
RGB	250, 189, 47
RGB Percent	98%, 74%, 18%
CMY	0.0196, 0.2588, 0.8157
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.81, 0.02
HSL	42°, 95%, 58%
HSV	42°, 81%, 98%
XYZ	58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128
YIQ	191.0510, 81.9380, -31.2300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

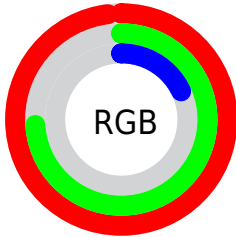
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">134, 250, 47</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16432431</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">80.14, 10.04, 73.71</a>
<a href="#">CIElCh</a>	<a href="#">80, 74.392, 82.241</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">56.9244, 0.4626, 0.4530</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4294622511 (0xFFFFABD2F)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">191.0510, -71.0171, 51.6983</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">75.4483, 5.5048, 44.4739</a>

# Details

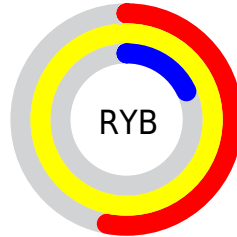
The XYZ color **58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC33**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **23.7901, 18.2313, 92.7069**, and the grayscale version is **49.9183, 52.5179, 57.1920**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.4939, 87.6054, 26.5135**, and **29.5432, 28.2997, 3.9053** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.1936, 53.6313, 8.1495**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.4510, 60.5059, 14.6246**.

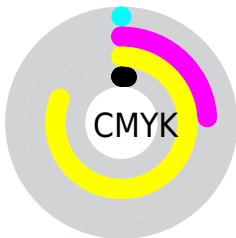
# Distribution



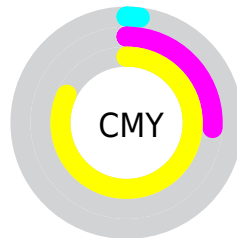
- Red (98%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128 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 58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



58.1350, 56.9244,  
10.6128

58.1350, 56.9244,  
10.6128

407.6345,  
413.1660, 205.6327

42.1609, 40.9445,  
5.6962

101.2413,  
100.3549, 27.5675

29.4189, 28.2758,  
2.5955

129.1041,  
128.5743, 40.4428

19.5438, 18.5336,  
0.8901

161.6606,  
161.6423, 56.8080

12.1702, 11.3338,  
0.0000

199.2760,  
199.9434, 77.0817

6.9327, 6.2918,  
0.0000

242.3158,  
243.8619, 101.6825

3.4660, 3.0233,  
0.0000

291.1452,

1.4047, 1.1439,

293.7822, 131.0289

0.0000

346.1297,  
350.0888, 165.5395

■ 0.2596, 0.0152,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.1350, 56.9244,  
10.6128

■ 58.1350, 56.9244,  
10.6128

■ 56.1936, 53.6313,  
8.1495


■ 60.4510, 60.5059,  
14.6246


■ 54.7313, 50.9383,  
6.9474


■ 63.1819, 64.3870,  
20.4086


■ 66.3663, 68.5872,  
28.1550


■ 70.0363, 73.1214,  
38.0286

 74.2211, 78.0030,  
50.1767

 78.9472, 83.2444,  
64.7334

 84.2392, 88.8573,  
81.8223

 90.1198, 94.8525,  
101.5585

 93.2340, 99.0638,  
108.8150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.9817, 56.9244, 16.6449



58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128



43.8079, 56.9244, 12.3819

# Triad

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



58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128



31.3669, 56.9244, 99.2387



80.5671, 56.9244, 128.4137

# Complementary

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



58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128



23.7901, 18.2313, 92.7069

# 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.



65.9009, 56.9244, 175.7583



58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128



38.1512, 56.9244, 154.1392

# Square

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



58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128



30.0635, 56.9244, 51.3833



50.2656, 56.9244, 186.8943



88.4183, 56.9244, 73.9440



# Rectangle

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



58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128



36.7848, 56.9244, 18.4530



50.2656, 56.9244, 186.8943



76.1534, 56.9244, 146.5655

# Sweetspot

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



58.1363, 56.9272, 10.6139



81.1270, 85.4897, 63.1466



43.3259, 23.5114, 17.3766



16.9854, 17.8786, 12.3461



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.



58.1363, 56.9272, 10.6139



57.7408, 54.1945, 7.6370



62.0764, 82.6897, 15.3789



18.2614, 19.2586, 18.2172



29.1635, 27.2836, 3.7292



2.7938, 2.7125, 0.3763



# Inverse Universe

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



23.7901, 18.2313, 92.7069



21.1608, 13.2994, 96.0595



21.9479, 10.8306, 91.3755



16.7082, 17.4932, 21.8812



10.6010, 6.5576, 48.6806



1.0704, 0.7844, 4.5382



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128 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 58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128 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 58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.1350, 56.9244,



# 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

58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128

### Protanopia

51.7396, 56.9244, 11.2782

### Deuteranopia

58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128



## Tritanopia

66.4547, 56.8185, 56.1797

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128

## Protanomaly

53.6738, 56.5756, 10.9970

## Deuteranomaly

58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128

## Tritanomaly

61.8234, 56.1735, 31.6289

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128

## Achromatopsia

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Achromatomaly

50.2250, 52.6880, 31.9488

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128 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(250, 189, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 189, 47)  
}
```

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(250, 189, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 189, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128 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(250, 189, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 189, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 189, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 189, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 189, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 189,  
47) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.1350, 56.9244, 10.6128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 189, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
189, 47) }
```

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