

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.1612, 80.1259,  
107.0082)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.1612, 80.1259, 107.0082)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(58.1050, 80.0119,  
106.9891)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61FDFF
RGB	97, 253, 255
RGB Percent	38%, 99%, 100%
CMY	0.6196, 0.0078, 0.0000
CMYK	0.62, 0.01, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	181°, 100%, 69%
HSV	181°, 62%, 100%
XYZ	58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891
YIQ	206.5840, -93.6180, -32.4500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

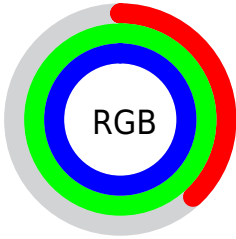
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	97, 175, 255
Decimal	6422015
CIELab	91.69, -39.83, -13.16
CIELCh	92, 41.946, 198.286
Yxy	80.0119, 0.2371, 0.3264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284612095 (0xFF61FDFF)
YUV	206.5840, 23.8691, -96.1052
Hunter-Lab	89.4494, -40.5854, -8.3014

# Details

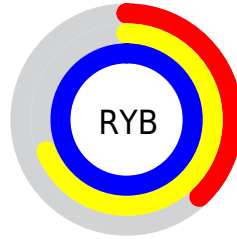
The XYZ color **58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **47.8603, 31.0478, 14.7816**, and the grayscale version is **58.9377, 62.0070, 67.5256**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.9143, 86.5265, 107.6769**, and **29.9330, 43.5571, 60.2558** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.7108, 78.6286, 106.8483**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.3765, 81.8514, 107.1718**.

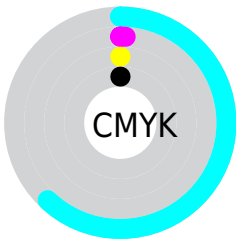
# Distribution



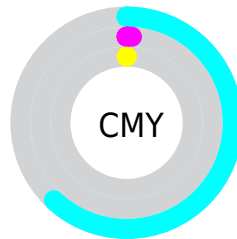
- Red (38%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891 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 58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



58.1050, 80.0119,  
106.9891

58.1050, 80.0119,  
106.9891

407.5246,  
494.9729, 603.8125

42.1367, 59.7281,  
81.5008

101.1978,  
133.3825, 172.8645

29.3999, 43.1995,  
60.4207

129.0530,  
167.2381, 214.0886

19.5293, 30.0417,  
43.3303

161.6012,  
206.3864, 261.3952

12.1597, 19.8703,  
29.8111

199.2078,  
251.2119, 315.2027

6.9255, 12.3008,  
19.4444

242.2380,  
302.0989, 375.9296

3.4615, 6.9489,  
11.8118

291.0574,

1.4022, 3.4301,

359.4318, 443.9945

6.4947

346.0311,  
423.5950, 519.8159

0.2578, 1.3602,  
3.0745

0.0000, 0.1871,  
1.1328

58.1050, 80.0119,  
106.9891

58.1050, 80.0119,  
106.9891

55.7108, 78.6286,  
106.8483

61.3765, 81.8514,  
107.1718

54.1005, 77.6478,  
106.7439

65.5945, 84.1772,  
107.3984

53.1711, 77.0183,  
106.6714

70.8286, 87.0271,  
107.6726

52.7908, 76.7016,  
106.6303

77.1401, 90.4327,  
107.9973

■ 84.5855, 94.4231,  
108.3751

■ 93.2172, 99.0253,  
108.8085

■ 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.



57.5953, 80.0119, 75.6730



58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891



63.1387, 80.0119, 139.0449

# Triad

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



58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891



92.5001, 80.0119, 132.6104



80.3120, 80.0119, 41.1508

# Complementary

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



58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891



47.8603, 31.0478, 14.7816

# 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.



90.6089, 80.0119, 50.0593



58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891



98.0750, 80.0119, 99.6654

# Square

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



58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891



82.7026, 80.0119, 156.0677



97.3521, 80.0119, 69.8759



69.7620, 80.0119, 42.2225



# Rectangle

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



58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891



68.6734, 80.0119, 154.2924



97.3521, 80.0119, 69.8759



83.9344, 80.0119, 42.9724

# Sweetspot

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



58.1071, 80.0148, 106.9896



79.2216, 91.5507, 108.1034



42.8487, 74.9251, 23.5149



16.5255, 19.3640, 23.1166



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.



58.1071, 80.0148, 106.9896



55.3212, 78.3969, 106.8241



38.5068, 40.8142, 100.4561



18.5341, 20.4397, 23.2184



27.5933, 40.0963, 55.7196



2.6928, 3.9162, 5.4273



# Inverse Universe

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



63.2457, 36.9030, 96.7213



60.8743, 32.2590, 95.6261



58.9242, 53.1755, 18.4696



18.7822, 18.2962, 22.7363



30.7160, 14.7757, 49.2826

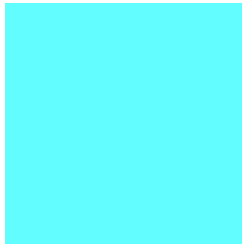


2.9938, 1.4399, 4.8146



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

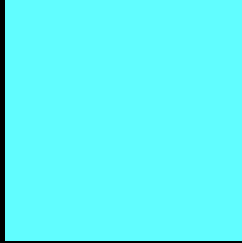
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

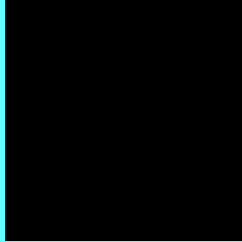
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891.



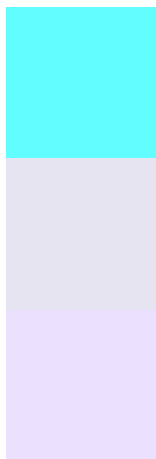
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.1050, 80.0119,



# 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

58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891

### Protanopia

76.1047, 78.6011, 93.5985

### Deuteranopia

79.2362, 78.7326, 105.6285



## Tritanopia

66.1643, 79.1593, 106.3998

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891



## Protanomaly

66.0570, 77.1060, 97.7876



## Deuteranomaly

67.7659, 76.9509, 105.8891



## Tritanomaly

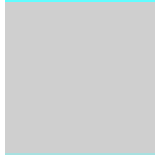
62.3335, 78.9712, 106.5654

# Monochromacy



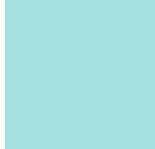
## Original Color

58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891



## Achromatopsia

59.3074, 62.3960, 67.9493



## Achromatomaly

56.0466, 66.9086, 80.4817

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891 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(97, 253, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 253, 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(97, 253, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 253, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891 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(97, 253, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 253, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 253, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 253, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 253, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 253,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.1050, 80.0119, 106.9891 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 253, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 253,  
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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