

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.2363, 82.0282, 61.7104)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.2363, 82.0282, 61.7104)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(58.1911, 82.0100,  
61.4777)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99FFBE
RGB	153, 255, 190
RGB Percent	60%, 100%, 75%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0000, 0.2549
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.25, 0.00
HSL	142°, 100%, 80%
HSV	142°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777
YIQ	217.0920, -39.9270, -41.8390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

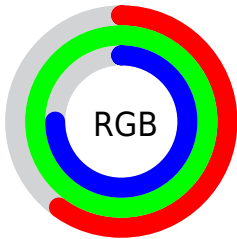
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">153, 228, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10092478</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">92.58, -43.45, 21.90</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">93, 48.658, 153.249</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">82.0100, 0.2885, 0.4066</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288282558 (0xFF99FFBE)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">217.0920, -13.3564, -56.2087</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">90.5594, -43.7794, 23.1416</a>

# Details

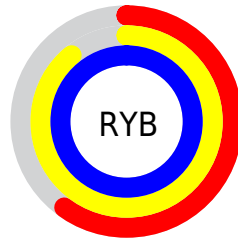
The XYZ color **58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **65.2864, 49.1050, 72.3666**, and the grayscale version is **66.1245, 69.5681, 75.7597**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.2585, 92.0227, 100.7736**, and **29.4619, 44.6525, 30.3586** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.2032, 79.1170, 52.4377**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.4067, 85.5129, 71.6115**.

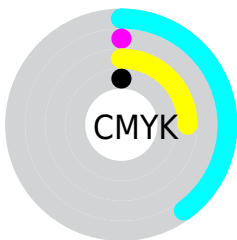
# Distribution



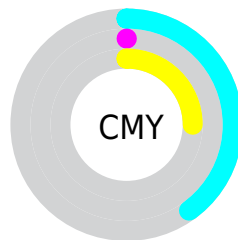
- Red (60%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777 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 58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 58.1911, 82.0100,  
61.4777


 58.1911, 82.0100,  
61.4777


407.8400,  
501.6811, 447.9783

 42.2062, 61.3738,  
44.1777


 101.3225,  
136.1880, 108.5346

 29.4546, 44.5269,  
30.4720


 129.1996,  
170.4986, 139.1286

 19.5710, 31.0849,  
19.9421


161.7715,  
210.1361, 174.9910

 12.1900, 20.6635,  
12.1693

199.4035,  
255.4849, 216.5403

 6.9463, 12.8783,  
6.7351

242.4610,  
306.9294, 264.1952

 3.4746, 7.3448,  
3.2211

291.3094,

 1.4094, 3.6786,

364.8541, 318.3742

1.2086

346.3139,  
429.6432, 379.4957

■ 0.2629, 1.4955,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.2855,  
0.0000

■ 58.1911, 82.0100,  
61.4777

■ 58.1911, 82.0100,  
61.4777

■ 52.2032, 79.1170,  
52.4377

■ 65.4067, 85.5129,  
71.6115

■ 47.3685, 76.7964,  
44.4504

■ 73.9145, 89.6585,  
82.8704

■ 43.6071, 75.0078,  
37.4778

■ 83.7768, 94.4780,  
95.2895

■ 40.8272, 73.7046,  
31.4778

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 38.9205, 72.8319,  
26.4052

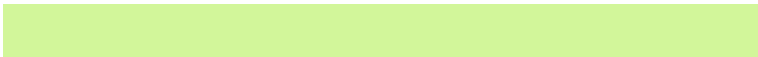
■ 37.7139, 72.3016,  
22.2090

■ 37.7138, 72.3015,  
22.2087

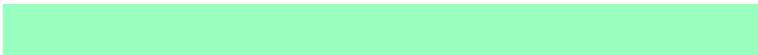
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.3636, 82.0100, 42.8051



58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777



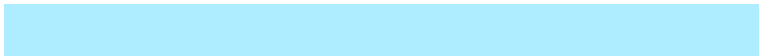
56.1072, 82.0100, 93.2994

# Triad

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



58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777



79.3340, 82.0100, 178.4118



100.0994, 82.0100, 56.3011

# Complementary

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



58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777



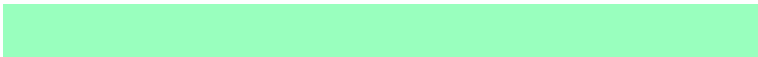
65.2864, 49.1050, 72.3666

# 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.



104.8280, 82.0100, 85.4067



58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777



92.0522, 82.0100, 161.0998

# Square

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



58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777



67.5088, 82.0100, 167.0188



101.7361, 82.0100, 124.4456

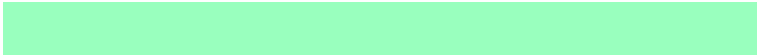


89.4115, 82.0100, 40.4334



# Rectangle

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



58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777



57.6758, 82.0100, 119.6953



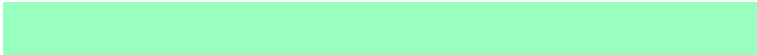
101.7361, 82.0100, 124.4456



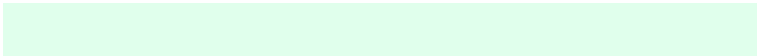
102.4880, 82.0100, 64.5341

# Sweetspot

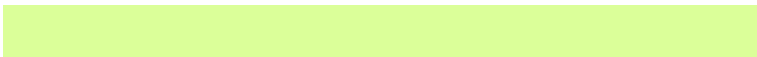
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



58.1917, 82.0103, 61.4790



81.6924, 93.4584, 92.7104



70.8139, 88.9267, 43.5701



17.2007, 19.8647, 19.4889



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

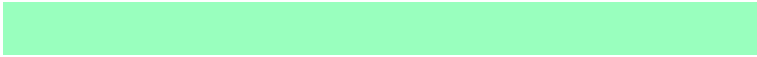


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

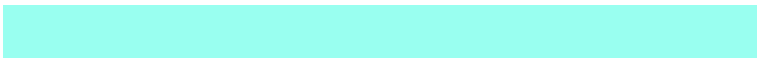
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



58.1917, 82.0103, 61.4790



53.3058, 79.6484, 54.1598



64.5809, 84.5660, 95.1239



18.0439, 20.2771, 20.5340



19.7713, 37.8051, 11.9468



1.9752, 3.7010, 1.4275



# Inverse Universe

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



65.2864, 49.1050, 72.3666



61.2805, 42.6088, 66.3591



59.7276, 46.8815, 43.0943



18.4966, 18.1820, 21.2324



25.0538, 12.5108, 19.4655

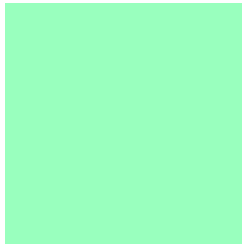


2.4918, 1.2391, 2.1714



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

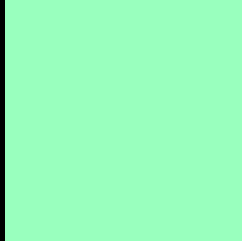
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

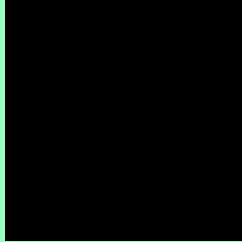
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777.



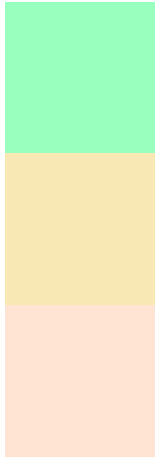
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.1911, 82.0100,

61.4777.

# 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

58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777

### Protanopia

75.7047, 80.9244, 54.2777

### Deuteranopia

80.4670, 80.9013, 73.0025



## Tritanopia

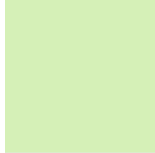
71.4976, 81.4681, 106.5643

# Trichromacy



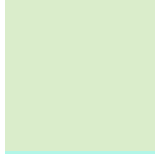
## Original Color

58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777



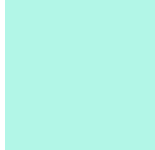
## Protanomaly

67.1479, 79.8852, 56.6801



## Deuteranomaly

69.9771, 79.7856, 68.2119



## Tritanomaly

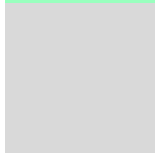
65.7397, 81.1460, 87.7992

# Monochromacy



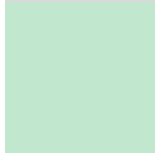
## Original Color

58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777



## Achromatopsia

65.9525, 69.3872, 75.5626



## Achromatomaly

62.0865, 73.1262, 69.8739

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777 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(153, 255, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 255, 190)  
}
```

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(153, 255, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 255, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777 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(153, 255, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 255, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 255, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 255, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.1911, 82.0100, 61.4777 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 255, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
255, 190) }
```

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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