

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.3148, 50.3791, 66.7229)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.3148, 50.3791, 66.7229)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(58.3846, 50.3873,  
66.9701)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E5ABD1
RGB	229, 171, 209
RGB Percent	90%, 67%, 82%
CMY	0.1020, 0.3294, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.09, 0.10
HSL	321°, 53%, 78%
HSV	321°, 25%, 90%
XYZ	58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701
YIQ	192.6740, 22.3700, 24.1140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

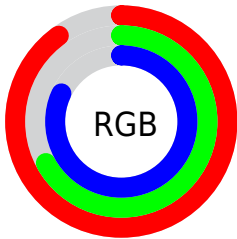
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 171, 209
Decimal	15051729
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.31, 27.16, -10.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 29.281, 338.066
Yxy	50.3873, 0.3322, 0.2867
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293241809 (0xFFE5ABD1)
YUV	192.6740, 8.0487, 31.8579
Hunter-Lab	70.9840, 22.5949, -6.2485

# Details

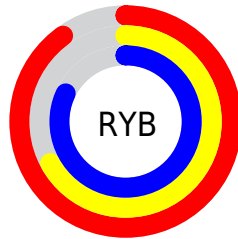
The XYZ color **58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **54.2199, 68.4595, 59.6496**, and the grayscale version is **50.4436, 53.0706, 57.7939**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.7591, 83.4182, 106.1364**, and **29.6284, 24.2077, 34.1213** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.4747, 42.0930, 60.6288**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.0953, 60.2042, 73.8186**.

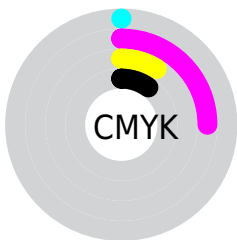
# Distribution



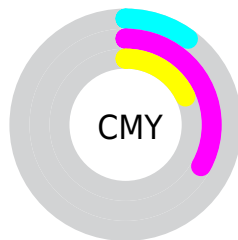
- Red (90%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (18%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701 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 58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 58.3846, 50.3873,  
66.9701

 58.3846, 50.3873,  
66.9701


408.5483,  
388.1786, 468.3369

 42.3624, 35.7212,  
48.5989


 101.6025, 90.7485,  
116.5178

 29.5775, 24.2190,  
33.9380


129.5288,  
117.2123, 148.5314

 19.6646, 15.4961,  
22.5690


162.1539,  
148.3776, 185.9295

 12.2583, 9.1683,  
14.0733

199.8432,  
184.6286, 229.1307

 6.9933, 4.8511,  
8.0323

242.9619,  
226.3499, 278.5535

 3.5042, 2.1602,  
4.0276

291.8754,

 1.4257, 0.6982,

273.9257, 334.6164

1.6405

346.9491,  
327.7405, 397.7381

■ 0.2744, 0.0000,  
0.3195

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.3846, 50.3873,  
66.9701

■ 58.3846, 50.3873,  
66.9701

■ 53.4747, 42.0930,  
60.6288

■ 64.0953, 60.2042,  
73.8186

■ 49.3217, 35.2369,  
54.7749

■ 70.6389, 71.6088,  
81.1867

■ 45.8845, 29.7369,  
49.3919

■ 78.0510, 84.6709,  
89.0901

■ 43.1157, 25.4996,  
44.4603

■ 83.8893, 94.5045,  
96.7178

■ 40.9621, 22.4197,  
39.9587

■ 85.0923, 94.9857,  
103.0527

■ 39.3619, 20.3748,  
35.8629

■ 86.1234, 95.3982,  
108.4822

■ 38.2392, 19.2146,  
32.1435

■ 37.8208, 18.8611,  
30.5138

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.7112, 50.3873, 82.3245



58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701



59.1420, 50.3873, 50.7232

# Triad

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



58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701



46.4233, 50.3873, 30.0109



40.0400, 50.3873, 75.7320

# Complementary

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



58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701



54.2199, 68.4595, 59.6496

# 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.



38.1669, 50.3873, 59.2226



58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701



41.6637, 50.3873, 34.3088

# Square

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



58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701



51.9509, 50.3873, 31.2946



38.7378, 50.3873, 44.3111



44.0495, 50.3873, 88.0198



# Rectangle

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



58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701



57.8409, 50.3873, 41.8138



38.7378, 50.3873, 44.3111



39.1542, 50.3873, 70.3791

# Sweetspot

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



58.3861, 50.3896, 66.9712



87.7718, 87.2230, 100.9881



50.0265, 45.7757, 80.3283



18.5109, 18.1877, 21.3077



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.



58.3861, 50.3896, 66.9712



71.3497, 58.9360, 81.4652



55.1841, 49.1088, 50.1099



14.7729, 14.5263, 17.0044



21.6826, 10.8073, 17.7555



1.6456, 0.8159, 1.5401



# Inverse Universe

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



58.3861, 50.3896, 66.9712



71.3497, 58.9360, 81.4652



57.6457, 69.8298, 77.6896



14.7729, 14.5263, 17.0044



21.6826, 10.8073, 17.7555



1.6456, 0.8159, 1.5401



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

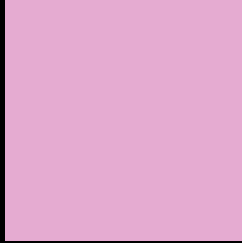
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

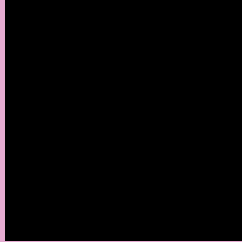
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.3846, 50.3873,



# 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

58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701

### Protanopia

50.0849, 50.7224, 74.1685

### Deuteranopia

51.4847, 50.3777, 66.0418



## Tritanopia

55.7711, 50.4595, 54.3772

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701

## Protanomaly

52.6090, 50.2334, 71.2132

## Deuteranomaly

53.7998, 50.3496, 66.5574

## Tritanomaly

56.7784, 50.5885, 58.9966

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701

## Achromatopsia

50.6879, 53.3276, 58.0738

## Achromatomaly

53.1114, 51.9433, 61.2596

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701 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(229, 171, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 171, 209)  
}
```

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(229, 171, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 171, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701 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(229, 171, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 171, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 171, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 171, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 171, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 171,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.3846, 50.3873, 66.9701 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 171, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
171, 209) }
```

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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