

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.4620, 44.7360,  
100.1614)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.4620, 44.7360, 100.1614)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(58.4917, 44.7365,  
100.1599)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DB98FF
RGB	219, 152, 255
RGB Percent	86%, 60%, 100%
CMY	0.1412, 0.4039, 0.0000
CMYK	0.14, 0.40, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	279°, 100%, 80%
HSV	279°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599
YIQ	183.7750, 6.8690, 46.2370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

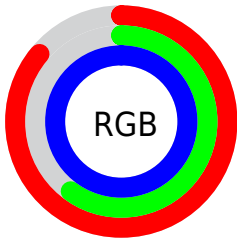
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 152, 255
Decimal	14391551
CIE Lab	72.72, 42.89, -41.55
CIE LCh	73, 59.712, 315.910
Yxy	44.7365, 0.2876, 0.2200
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292581631 (0xFFDB98FF)
YUV	183.7750, 35.1139, 30.8923
Hunter-Lab	66.8853, 39.0501, -41.9662

# Details

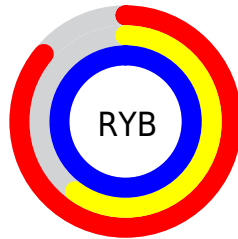
The XYZ color **58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **62.1672, 84.4787, 42.7370**, and the grayscale version is **45.2471, 47.6034, 51.8401**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.6028, 73.1056, 104.4176**, and **29.5552, 20.6823, 55.8604** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.1796, 35.9859, 98.8035**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.8399, 55.3439, 101.8200**.

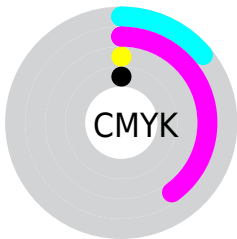
# Distribution



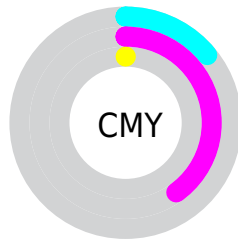
- Red (86%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599 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 58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 58.4917, 44.7365,  
100.1599


 58.4917, 44.7365,  
100.1599


408.9400,  
365.7053, 581.9563

 42.4489, 31.2499,  
75.8165

 101.7574, 82.3249,  
163.4307

 29.6456, 20.7892,  
55.7763


 129.7110,  
107.1954, 203.1951

 19.7165, 12.9700,  
39.6208


162.3655,  
136.6295, 248.9370

 12.2962, 7.4079,  
26.9315

200.0864,  
171.0114, 301.0748

 7.0193, 3.7185,  
17.2898

243.2389,  
210.7255, 360.0271

 3.5206, 1.5174,  
10.2772

292.1884,

 1.4347, 0.3009,

256.1563, 426.2124

5.4751

347.3004,  
307.6881, 500.0493

■ 0.2807, 0.0000,  
2.4651

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8216

■ 58.4917, 44.7365,  
100.1599

■ 58.4917, 44.7365,  
100.1599

■ 52.1796, 35.9859,  
98.8035

■ 65.8399, 55.3439,  
101.8200

■ 46.8394, 28.9704,  
97.7309

■ 74.2743, 67.9086,  
103.8007

■ 42.4060, 23.5620,  
96.9206

■ 83.8471, 82.5304,  
106.1185

■ 38.8034, 19.6122,  
96.3481

■ 94.6052, 99.3003,  
108.7884

■ 35.9411, 16.9437, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
95.9839 108.9000

■ 33.7501, 15.3137,  
95.7848

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.2179, 44.7365, 126.7445



58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599



64.9138, 44.7365, 63.9602

# Triad

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



58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599



47.5567, 44.7365, 11.6863



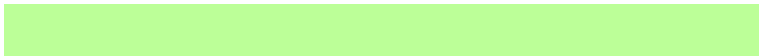
26.0975, 44.7365, 66.0808

# Complementary

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



58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599



62.1672, 84.4787, 42.7370

# 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.



25.9795, 44.7365, 36.1005



58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599



37.2910, 44.7365, 11.8682

# Square

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



58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599



57.9404, 44.7365, 18.1521



29.7587, 44.7365, 18.8233



30.1126, 44.7365, 102.2449



# Rectangle

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



58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599



65.5703, 44.7365, 43.0700



29.7587, 44.7365, 18.8233



25.6258, 44.7365, 54.8230

# Sweetspot

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



58.4931, 44.7383, 100.1602



82.2275, 80.0343, 105.7221



48.9942, 49.8848, 101.6542



17.3235, 16.7057, 22.5614



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.



58.4931, 44.7383, 100.1602



53.5980, 37.9156, 99.1013



68.1304, 49.9824, 88.1452



18.1404, 17.9641, 22.7613



17.8027, 8.0881, 50.0574



1.8516, 0.8484, 4.8794



# Inverse Universe

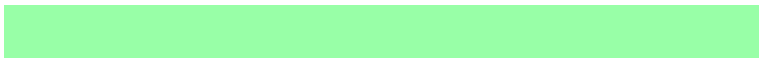
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



61.5462, 47.3487, 53.4732



57.3480, 41.0358, 45.6511



55.7267, 81.0026, 49.4774



18.2715, 18.0919, 20.0468



22.5572, 11.5122, 6.3186

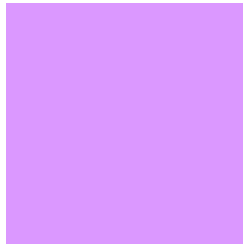


2.2457, 1.1406, 0.8751



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

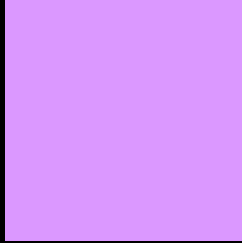
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

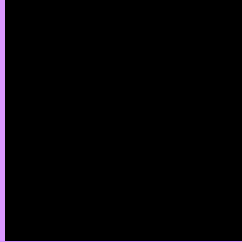
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.4917, 44.7365,



# 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

58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599

### Protanopia

46.7122, 45.0430, 100.8399

### Deuteranopia

46.3039, 45.2164, 96.7296



## Tritanopia

48.3555, 44.7514, 49.8053

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599



## Protanomaly

50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048



## Deuteranomaly

49.9334, 44.4985, 98.0528



## Tritanomaly

51.4569, 44.3918, 65.5309

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599



## Achromatopsia

45.5594, 47.9320, 52.1980



## Achromatomaly

49.4113, 46.0285, 67.2529

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599 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(219, 152, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 152, 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(219, 152, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 152, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599 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(219, 152, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 152, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 152, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 152, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 152, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 152,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.4917, 44.7365, 100.1599 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 152, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
152, 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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