

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451)  
contains.

|  |    |
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# Color

**XYZ(58.4654, 49.4686,  
35.7451)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| <b>Format</b> | <b>Color</b>               |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex           | FAA597                     |
| RGB           | 250, 165, 151              |
| RGB Percent   | 98%, 65%, 59%              |
| CMY           | 0.0196, 0.3529, 0.4078     |
| CMYK          | 0.00, 0.34, 0.40, 0.02     |
| HSL           | 8°, 91%, 79%               |
| HSV           | 8°, 40%, 98%               |
| XYZ           | 58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451  |
| YIQ           | 188.8190, 55.1540, 13.6660 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

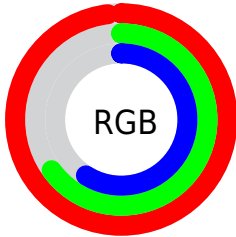
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>               | 250, 167, 151                  |
| Decimal                             | 16426391                       |
| CIE <sub>Lab</sub>                  | 75.74, 29.79, 20.21            |
| CIE <sub>LCh</sub>                  | 76, 35.997, 34.149             |
| Yxy                                 | 49.4686, 0.4069,<br>0.3443     |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4294616471<br>(0xFFFAA597)     |
| YUV                                 | 188.8190, -18.6448,<br>53.6557 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 70.3339, 25.2946,<br>19.1014   |

# Details

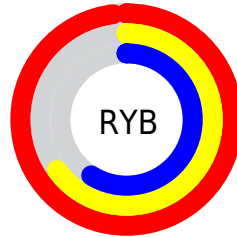
The XYZ color **58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **60.0120, 73.4695, 101.4605**, and the grayscale version is **48.3486, 50.8665, 55.3936**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.1159, 77.3807, 68.5764**, and **29.5803, 23.5848, 15.0499** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.0945, 41.6388, 24.9778**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.9190, 58.7747, 48.9981**.

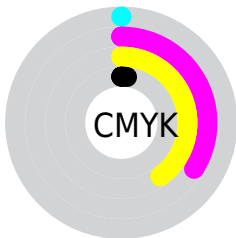
# Distribution



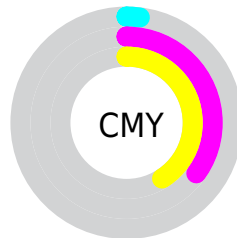
- Red (98%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (41%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451 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 58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 58.4654, 49.4686,  
35.7451


 58.4654, 49.4686,  
35.7451


408.8439,  
384.5842, 342.8487

 42.4276, 34.9913,  
23.9493


 101.7194, 89.3870,  
69.8031

 29.6289, 23.6562,  
15.0841

 129.6663,  
115.5970, 92.9023

 19.7037, 15.0788,  
8.7312


162.3136,  
146.4867, 120.6063

 12.2869, 8.8747,  
4.4718

200.0267,  
182.4404, 153.3338

 7.0129, 4.6595,  
1.8876

243.1709,  
223.8426, 191.5033

 3.5166, 2.0489,  
0.4848

292.1116,

 1.4325, 0.6357,

271.0778, 235.5332

0.0000

347.2141,  
324.5301, 285.8422

■ 0.2792, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.4654, 49.4686,  
35.7451

■ 58.4654, 49.4686,  
35.7451

■ 53.0945, 41.6388,  
24.9778

■ 64.9190, 58.7747,  
48.9981

■ 48.7427, 35.2023,  
16.5380

■ 72.5067, 69.6202,  
64.8757

■ 45.3454, 30.0789,  
10.2536

■ 81.2811, 82.0733,  
83.5102

■ 42.8290, 26.1771,  
5.9275

■ 91.2905, 96.1958,  
105.0240

■ 41.1083, 23.3935,  
3.3261

■ 93.2343, 99.0640,  
108.8150

■ 40.0676, 21.6017,  
2.0865

■ 40.0362, 21.5478,  
2.0490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.0229, 49.4686, 51.2460



58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451



52.8424, 49.4686, 27.0843

# Triad

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



58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451



36.3839, 49.4686, 39.3668



47.9535, 49.4686, 99.4947

# Complementary

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



58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451



60.0120, 73.4695, 101.4605

# 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.



41.6389, 49.4686, 94.1966



58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451



35.3394, 49.4686, 56.5674

# Square

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



58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451



40.1727, 49.4686, 28.8017



37.1725, 49.4686, 77.2548



54.6008, 49.4686, 90.3874



# Rectangle

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



58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451



48.3396, 49.4686, 24.9378



37.1725, 49.4686, 77.2548



45.7215, 49.4686, 99.3514

# Sweetspot

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



58.4667, 49.4710, 35.7461



82.6932, 82.5523, 82.3815



65.7480, 48.5604, 85.8756



17.4360, 17.2957, 17.0716



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.



58.4667, 49.4710, 35.7461



56.3389, 44.7282, 27.7097



68.9812, 70.5001, 39.2509



17.4426, 17.6211, 17.9443



21.2969, 11.5504, 1.1070



2.0308, 1.1864, 0.1220

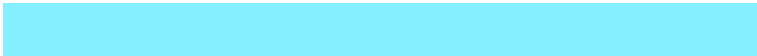


# Inverse Universe

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



60.0120, 73.4695, 101.4605



58.1425, 73.1394, 105.6606



47.8523, 49.1500, 97.4073



17.5442, 19.1653, 22.1599



22.0740, 29.5035, 52.5049



2.1000, 2.8437, 4.8814



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

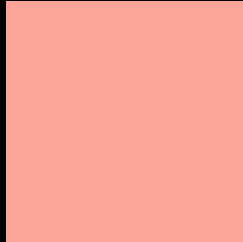
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451 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 58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.4654, 49.4686,

35.7451.

# 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

58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451

### Protanopia

47.0569, 49.8850, 41.3310

### Deuteranopia

50.5800, 49.6861, 34.9415



## Tritanopia

60.7052, 49.5921, 46.4171

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451

## Protanomaly

50.6106, 49.3078, 39.1976

## Deuteranomaly

53.3879, 49.6529, 35.2039

## Tritanomaly

59.7638, 49.4568, 42.4726

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451

## Achromatopsia

48.3692, 50.8881, 55.4172

## Achromatomaly

50.9231, 49.5865, 47.4447

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451 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, 165, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 165, 151)  
}
```

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, 165, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 165, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451 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, 165, 151) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 165, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 165, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 165, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 165, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 165,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.4654, 49.4686, 35.7451 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 165, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
165, 151) }
```

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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