

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.5777, 82.3369, 55.7305)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.5777, 82.3369, 55.7305)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(58.6962, 82.3924,  
55.9897)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1FFB4
RGB	161, 255, 180
RGB Percent	63%, 100%, 71%
CMY	0.3686, 0.0000, 0.2941
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.29, 0.00
HSL	132°, 100%, 82%
HSV	132°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897
YIQ	218.3440, -31.9490, -43.2530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

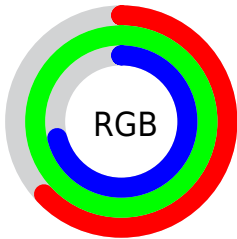
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	161, 239, 255
Decimal	10616756
CIELab	92.75, -42.95, 27.27
CIELCh	93, 50.875, 147.593
Yxy	82.3924, 0.2978, 0.4181
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288806836 (0xFFA1FFB4)
YUV	218.3440, -18.9036, -50.2907
Hunter-Lab	90.7703, -43.4217, 26.9674

# Details

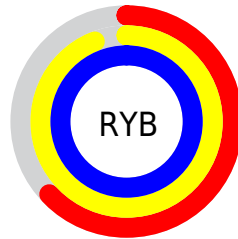
The XYZ color **58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.1254, 52.8064, 85.9057**, and the grayscale version is **67.0200, 70.5103, 76.7857**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.8138, 92.4816, 93.0010**, and **29.8505, 44.9237, 27.1765** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.1478, 79.2387, 45.6467**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.5978, 86.2085, 67.9868**.

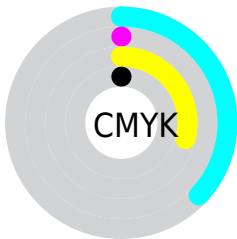
# Distribution



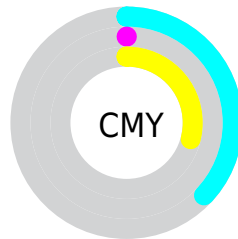
- Red (63%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897 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 58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 58.6962, 82.3924,  
55.9897

 58.6962, 82.3924,  
55.9897


409.6873,  
502.9593, 427.0399

 42.6140, 61.6890,  
39.7907


 102.0531,  
136.7241, 100.4752

 29.7756, 44.7815,  
27.0629


 130.0586,  
171.1213, 129.5987

 19.8156, 31.2853,  
17.3876


162.7693,  
210.8519, 163.8676

 12.3685, 20.8162,  
10.3463

200.5505,  
256.3002, 203.7002

 7.0692, 12.9897,  
5.5206

243.7675,  
307.8507, 249.5153

 3.5521, 7.4215,  
2.4918

292.7857,

 1.4520, 3.7271,

365.8878, 301.7312

0.8358

347.9706,  
430.7959, 360.7666

0.2928, 1.5221,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.3042,  
0.0000

58.6962, 82.3924,  
55.9897

58.6962, 82.3924,  
55.9897

52.1478, 79.2387,  
45.6467

66.5978, 86.2085,  
67.9868

46.8736, 76.7083,  
36.8813

75.9222, 90.7214,  
81.7020

42.7890, 74.7591,  
29.6168

86.7358, 95.9642,  
97.2009

39.7978, 73.3435,  
23.7686

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 37.7884, 72.4057,  
19.2436

■ 36.6221, 71.8764,  
15.9370

■ 36.3696, 71.7639,  
15.1303

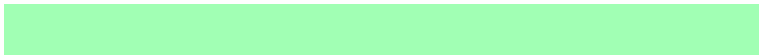
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.0845, 82.3924, 39.3070



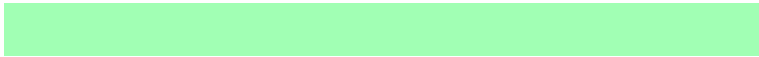
58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897



55.4980, 82.3924, 86.6794

# Triad

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



58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897



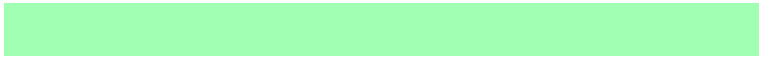
77.2456, 82.3924, 184.2410



103.1535, 82.3924, 59.9592

# Complementary

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



58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897



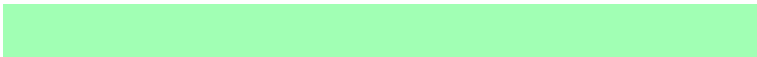
69.1254, 52.8064, 85.9057

# 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.



106.6503, 82.3924, 92.8132



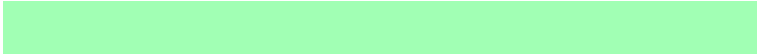
58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897



90.7260, 82.3924, 171.2431

# Square

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



58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897



65.4255, 82.3924, 166.5673



101.8721, 82.3924, 134.8154

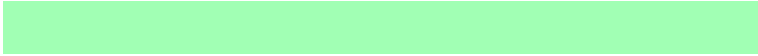


92.7873, 82.3924, 41.1029



# Rectangle

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



58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897



56.4334, 82.3924, 113.6438



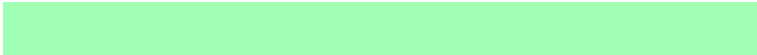
101.8721, 82.3924, 134.8154



105.2190, 82.3924, 69.3994

# Sweetspot

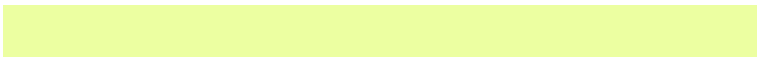
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



58.6967, 82.3926, 55.9910



82.0765, 93.7043, 90.5673



76.8518, 91.9604, 47.4186



17.2532, 19.9041, 18.9344



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

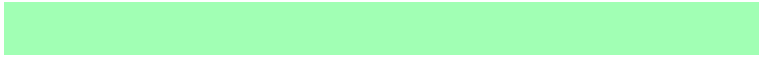


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



58.6967, 82.3926, 55.9910



53.8884, 80.0759, 48.4428



64.2959, 84.6323, 85.4757



17.9217, 20.2282, 19.8905



19.0460, 37.5150, 8.1273



1.8912, 3.6674, 0.9851



# Inverse Universe

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



69.1254, 52.8064, 85.9057



65.6435, 46.6893, 82.1347



63.1923, 50.4332, 54.6627



18.6261, 18.2337, 21.9139



27.2648, 13.3952, 31.1087

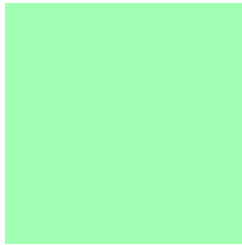


2.6927, 1.3194, 3.2290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

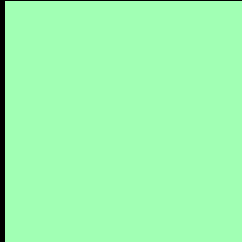
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897 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 58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897.



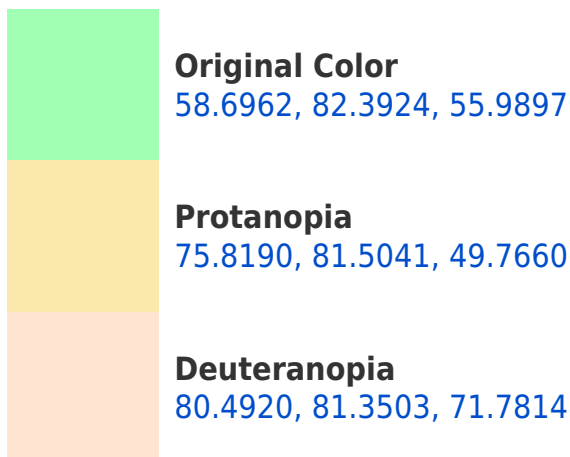
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.6962, 82.3924,



# 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





## Tritanopia

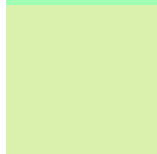
72.5313, 82.0009, 106.6127

# Trichromacy



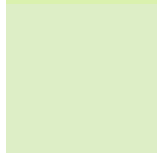
## Original Color

58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897



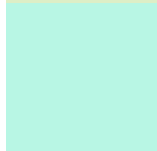
## Protanomaly

68.0087, 80.8720, 52.0698



## Deuteranomaly

70.5864, 80.5984, 65.2628



## Tritanomaly

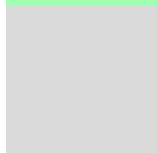
66.7265, 81.7033, 85.6522

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897



## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500



## Achromatomaly

62.5010, 73.3818, 67.9967

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897 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(161, 255, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 255, 180)  
}
```

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(161, 255, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 255, 180) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897 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(161, 255, 180) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 255, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 255, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 255, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 255, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 255,  
180) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.6962, 82.3924, 55.9897 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 255, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
255, 180) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor