

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.6222, 48.1668, 28.3916)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.6222, 48.1668, 28.3916)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(57.8718, 47.7497,  
28.3567)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9F85
RGB	255, 159, 133
RGB Percent	100%, 62%, 52%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3764, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.48, 0.00
HSL	13°, 100%, 76%
HSV	13°, 48%, 100%
XYZ	57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567
YIQ	184.7400, 65.5620, 12.2660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

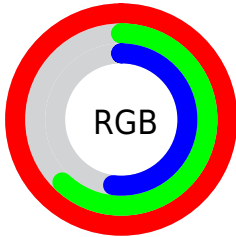
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 166, 133
Decimal	16752517
CIE Lab	74.67, 32.98, 28.60
CIE LCh	75, 43.655, 40.932
Yxy	47.7497, 0.4319, 0.3564
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294942597 (0xFFFF9F85)
YUV	184.7400, -25.5078, 61.6180
Hunter-Lab	69.1012, 28.5656, 24.0403

# Details

The XYZ color **57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **55.7408, 68.2421, 104.8418**, and the grayscale version is **46.0824, 48.4823, 52.7972**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.1495, 72.8983, 56.6171**, and **29.2210, 22.5347, 10.9931** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.1445, 40.7807, 19.1190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.5891, 56.0146, 40.0348**.

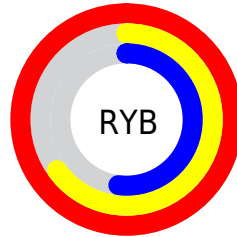
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (62%)

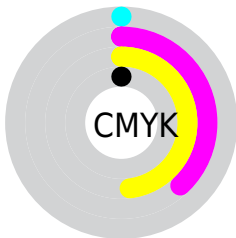
Blue (52%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (52%)

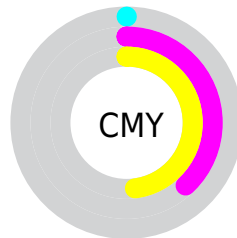


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (48%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567 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 57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 57.8718, 47.7497,  
28.3567


 57.8718, 47.7497,  
28.3567


406.6696,  
377.7991, 308.1328


 41.9485, 33.6287,  
18.3533

 100.8602, 86.8316,  
58.0834

 29.2519, 22.6085,  
11.0319


 128.6559,  
112.5613, 78.6438

 19.4167, 14.3047,  
5.9739


 161.1399,  
142.9294, 103.5602

 12.0775, 8.3329,  
2.7607

198.6773,  
178.3203, 133.2513

 6.8691, 4.3087,  
0.9738

241.6337,  
219.1183, 168.1356

 3.4260, 1.8477,  
0.0000

290.3743,

 1.3828, 0.5166,

265.7078, 208.6316

0.0000

345.2645,  
318.4733, 255.1578

■ 0.2439, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 57.8718, 47.7497,  
28.3567

■ 57.8718, 47.7497,  
28.3567

■ 53.1445, 40.7807,  
19.1190

■ 63.5891, 56.0146,  
40.0348

■ 49.3453, 35.0339,  
12.1443

■ 70.3464, 65.6300,  
54.3083

■ 46.4103, 30.4389,  
7.2352

■ 78.1944, 76.6557,  
71.3222

■ 44.2652, 26.9148,  
4.1585

■ 87.1794, 89.1460,  
91.2102

■ 42.8179, 24.3677, 95.0499, 100.0000,  
2.6047 108.9000

■ 42.5758, 23.9316,  
2.3753

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.0154, 47.7497, 44.1604



57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567



50.5367, 47.7497, 20.7334

# Triad

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



57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567



32.4743, 47.7497, 39.0204



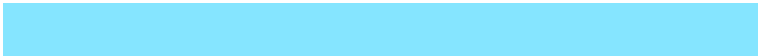
48.3306, 47.7497, 107.5566

# Complementary

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



57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567



55.7408, 68.2421, 104.8418

# 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.



40.5952, 47.7497, 104.9808



57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567



32.0296, 47.7497, 60.6972

# Square

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



57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567



36.1317, 47.7497, 25.5387



34.8369, 47.7497, 86.0685



56.0962, 47.7497, 92.3293



# Rectangle

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



57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567



45.1376, 47.7497, 19.4684



34.8369, 47.7497, 86.0685



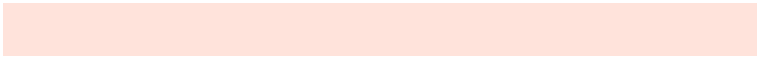
45.6326, 47.7497, 108.8357

# Sweetspot

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



57.8730, 47.7521, 28.3576



81.5102, 81.2792, 78.6175



63.9950, 43.7823, 80.3835



17.0436, 16.8357, 15.9393



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.



57.8730, 47.7521, 28.3576



53.5063, 41.3199, 19.8076



70.6490, 73.3041, 32.6163



18.3231, 18.6144, 18.7715



22.3337, 12.6786, 1.2701



2.2497, 1.3848, 0.1487

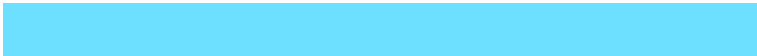


# Inverse Universe

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



55.7408, 68.2421, 104.8418



51.0971, 63.8329, 104.2356



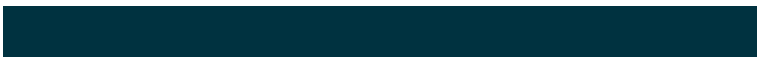
42.0231, 40.8067, 100.2692



18.2069, 19.7854, 23.1093



20.4150, 25.7396, 53.3268



2.0658, 2.6623, 5.2183



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567 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 57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

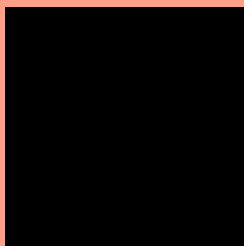
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567.



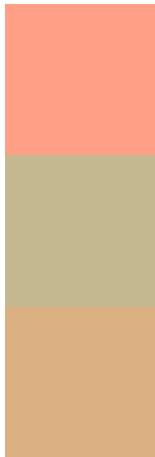
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.8718, 47.7497,

28.3567.

# 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

57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567

### Protanopia

44.9395, 48.0304, 33.2878

### Deuteranopia

48.7680, 47.7224, 27.7601



## Tritanopia

60.1035, 47.8270, 42.6229

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567

## Protanomaly

48.6789, 47.3051, 31.3761

## Deuteranomaly

51.7502, 47.5439, 27.9221

## Tritanomaly

59.2134, 47.7405, 37.1043

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567

## Achromatopsia

46.1135, 48.5150, 52.8328

## Achromatomaly

48.9866, 47.5055, 42.6640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567 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(255, 159, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 159, 133)  
}
```

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(255, 159, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 159, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567 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(255, 159, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 159, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 159, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 159, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 159, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 159,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 57.8718, 47.7497, 28.3567 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 159, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
159, 133) }
```

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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