

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.6616, 81.2411,  
107.1971)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.6616, 81.2411, 107.1971)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(58.6339, 81.2268,  
107.1958)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60FFFF
RGB	96, 255, 255
RGB Percent	38%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.6235, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 69%
HSV	180°, 62%, 100%
XYZ	58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958
YIQ	207.4590, -94.7640, -33.7080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

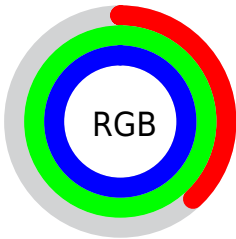
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	96, 176, 255
Decimal	6356991
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	92.23, -40.88, -12.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 42.708, 196.814
Yxy	81.2268, 0.2373, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284547071 (0xFF60FFFF)
YUV	207.4590, 23.4377, -97.7495
Hunter-Lab	90.1259, -41.5922, -7.4314

# Details

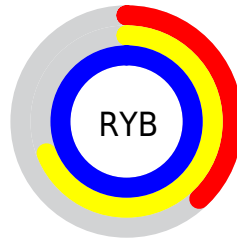
The XYZ color **58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **47.5354, 30.4721, 14.4448**, and the grayscale version is **59.5026, 62.6013, 68.1728**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.9143, 86.5265, 107.6769**, and **30.3871, 44.4654, 60.4072** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3727, 80.0611, 107.0899**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.7667, 82.8418, 107.3424**.

# Distribution



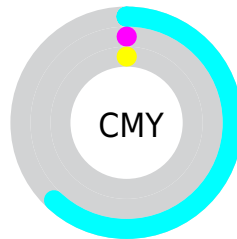
- Red (38%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958 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 58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



58.6339, 81.2268,  
107.1958

58.6339, 81.2268,  
107.1958

409.4597,  
499.0577, 604.4675

42.5637, 60.7284,  
81.6732

101.9631,  
135.0892, 173.1491

29.7360, 44.0060,  
60.5620

129.9527,  
169.2220, 214.4168

19.7854, 30.6752,  
43.4435

162.6463,  
208.6683, 261.7701

12.3465, 20.3517,  
29.8993

200.4091,  
253.8127, 315.6274

7.0540, 12.6509,  
19.5107

243.6065,  
305.0394, 376.4072

3.5425, 7.1886,  
11.8594

292.6038,

1.4467, 3.5803,

362.7328, 444.5281

6.5266

347.7665,  
427.2775, 520.4087

0.2891, 1.4417,  
3.0939

0.0000, 0.2472,  
1.1428

58.6339, 81.2268,  
107.1958

58.6339, 81.2268,  
107.1958

56.3727, 80.0611,  
107.0899

61.7667, 82.8418,  
107.3424

54.8926, 79.2981,  
107.0207

65.8442, 84.9439,  
107.5332

54.0886, 78.8836,  
106.9830

70.9352, 87.5684,  
107.7714

53.8100, 78.7400,  
106.9700

77.1011, 90.7470,  
108.0600

■ 84.3985, 94.5089,  
108.4015

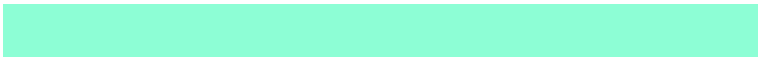
■ 92.8801, 98.8814,  
108.7985

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.3452, 81.2268, 75.3009



58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958



63.5832, 81.2268, 140.5170

# Triad

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



58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958



93.7182, 81.2268, 136.8481



82.1420, 81.2268, 41.5155

# Complementary

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



58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958



47.5354, 30.4721, 14.4448

# 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.



92.6423, 81.2268, 51.1440



58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958



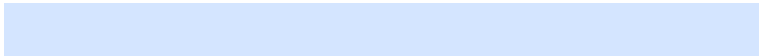
99.7421, 81.2268, 103.0297

# Square

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



58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958



83.5007, 81.2268, 160.2339



99.3306, 81.2268, 72.0142



71.2314, 81.2268, 42.1193



# Rectangle

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



58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958



69.1530, 81.2268, 156.8274



99.3306, 81.2268, 72.0142



85.8561, 81.2268, 43.5429

# Sweetspot

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



58.6348, 81.2273, 107.1958



79.4166, 91.9407, 108.1684



42.6965, 74.8520, 23.2660



16.5735, 19.4600, 23.1326



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.



58.6348, 81.2273, 107.1958



55.9081, 79.8216, 107.0682



38.3032, 40.5640, 100.4186



18.5550, 20.4815, 23.2253



28.1169, 41.1433, 55.8941



2.7376, 4.0060, 5.4422



# Inverse Universe

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



63.4737, 36.8474, 98.3746



61.1093, 32.1187, 97.5864



58.7801, 52.9614, 18.1930



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

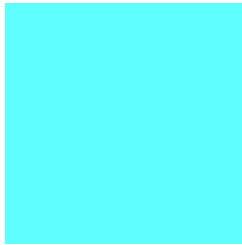


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

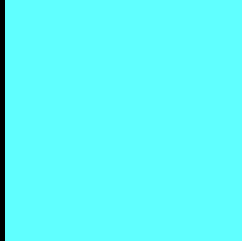
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

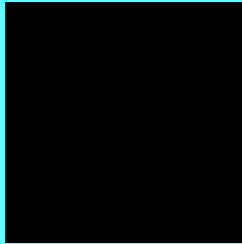
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958.



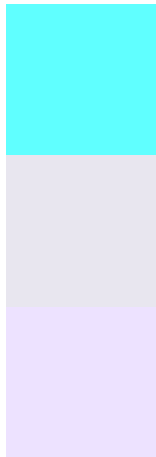
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.6339, 81.2268,



# 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

58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958

### Protanopia

77.1555, 79.9814, 93.0328

### Deuteranopia

80.1714, 79.6172, 105.7499



## Tritanopia

67.7798, 80.4351, 106.5609

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958



## Protanomaly

66.8764, 78.3929, 97.9928



## Deuteranomaly

68.5839, 78.2275, 106.0924



## Tritanomaly

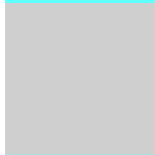
63.1648, 79.8525, 106.6917

# Monochromacy



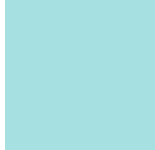
## Original Color

58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958



## Achromatopsia

59.3074, 62.3960, 67.9493



## Achromatomaly

56.0466, 66.9086, 80.4817

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958 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(96, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 255, 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(96, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958 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(96, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.6339, 81.2268, 107.1958 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 255,  
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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