

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.7347, 59.8638, 81.6784)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.7347, 59.8638, 81.6784)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(58.9435, 60.1219,  
81.8968)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C8CAE4
RGB	200, 202, 228
RGB Percent	78%, 79%, 89%
CMY	0.2157, 0.2078, 0.1059
CMYK	0.12, 0.11, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	236°, 34%, 84%
HSV	236°, 12%, 89%
XYZ	58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968
YIQ	204.3660, -9.5380, 7.6620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

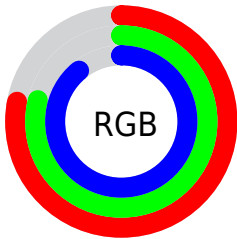
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 202, 228
Decimal	13159140
CIE Lab	81.90, 4.38, -13.09
CIE LCh	82, 13.800, 288.522
Yxy	60.1219, 0.2933, 0.2992
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291349220 (0xFFC8CAE4)
YUV	204.3660, 11.6516, -3.8290
Hunter-Lab	77.5383, 0.0011, -8.3459

# Details

The XYZ color **58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **69.6167, 75.0562, 65.4627**, and the grayscale version is **57.5604, 60.5580, 65.9477**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **29.9868, 30.3079, 43.8047** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.6717, 47.9533, 80.0904**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.8083, 74.1263, 83.9755**.

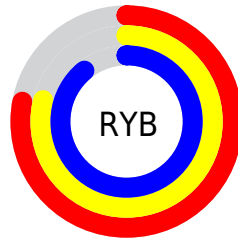
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (79%)

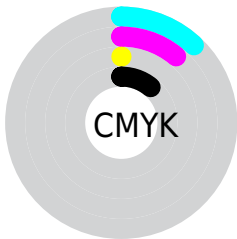
Blue (89%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (89%)

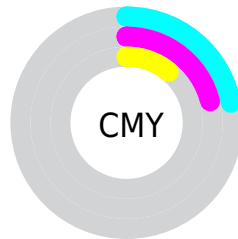


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968 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 58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.9435, 60.1219,  
81.8968

■ 58.9435, 60.1219,  
81.8968

410.5899,  
425.0469, 521.1768

■ 42.8138, 43.5169,  
60.7452

102.4106,  
105.0065, 137.8647

■ 29.9330, 30.2909,  
43.5903

130.4788,  
134.0548, 173.5179

■ 19.9355, 20.0595,  
30.0137

163.2572,  
168.0198, 214.8422

■ 12.4562, 12.4383,  
19.5969

201.1112,  
207.2857, 262.2560

■ 7.1296, 7.0429,  
11.9212

244.4061,  
252.2370, 316.1777

■ 3.5903, 3.4890,  
6.5681

293.5073,

■ 1.4731, 1.3920,

303.2580, 377.0261

3.1192

348.7801,  
360.7332, 445.2196

■ 0.3074, 0.2108,  
1.1558

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.9435, 60.1219,  
81.8968

■ 58.9435, 60.1219,  
81.8968

■ 48.6717, 47.9533,  
80.0904

■ 70.8083, 74.1263,  
83.9755

■ 39.9198, 37.5372,  
78.5411

■ 84.3243, 90.0304,  
86.3329

■ 32.6173, 28.7950,  
77.2386

■ 91.0038, 98.3815,  
87.5928

■ 26.6857, 21.6394,  
76.1701

■ 22.0391, 15.9749,  
75.3216

■ 18.5820, 11.6958,  
74.6778

■ 16.2054, 8.6824,  
74.2215

■ 14.7801, 6.7948,  
73.9322

■ 14.1937, 5.9814,  
73.8061

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.0358, 60.1219, 82.4910



58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968



61.4479, 60.1219, 76.6827

# Triad

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



58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968



60.9381, 60.1219, 54.1554



51.8243, 60.1219, 62.3194

# Complementary

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



58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968



69.6167, 75.0562, 65.4627

# 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.



53.0460, 60.1219, 55.3940



58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968



58.2669, 60.1219, 50.9552

# Square

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



58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968



62.6263, 60.1219, 60.4936



55.3816, 60.1219, 51.3885



51.9915, 60.1219, 70.6964



# Rectangle

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



58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968



62.5212, 60.1219, 71.5188



55.3816, 60.1219, 51.3885



52.0844, 60.1219, 59.7582

# Sweetspot

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



58.9453, 60.1244, 81.8981



88.4493, 92.2223, 107.7466



65.2456, 73.2399, 82.4108



18.6743, 19.4358, 23.0172



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.



58.9453, 60.1244, 81.8981



72.0496, 72.8506, 104.8719



61.7143, 60.8587, 81.8939



13.6652, 14.0519, 18.1364



8.2272, 3.5165, 42.6283



0.6371, 0.3182, 3.1598



# Inverse Universe

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



63.3112, 62.0680, 64.5236



78.8388, 75.8971, 77.8483



66.5872, 74.3077, 65.4780



14.4186, 14.3846, 15.1388



18.5462, 9.5527, 1.2394

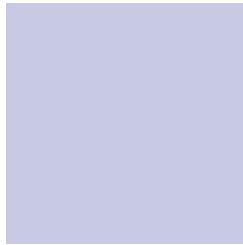


1.3852, 0.7118, 0.1692



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

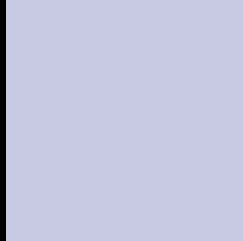
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

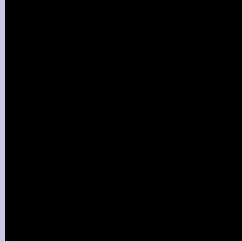
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968.



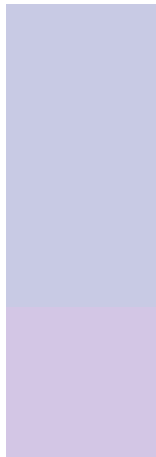
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.9435, 60.1219,



# 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

58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968

### Protanopia

58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968

### Deuteranopia

61.2009, 59.8942, 82.4638



## Tritanopia

57.8274, 60.0213, 76.2476

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968

## Protanomaly

58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968

## Deuteranomaly

60.2984, 59.7694, 82.4873

## Tritanomaly

58.2284, 60.1817, 78.3593

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968

## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568

## Achromatomaly

57.9948, 60.2125, 71.5163

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968 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(200, 202, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 202, 228)  
}
```

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(200, 202, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 202, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968 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(200, 202, 228) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 202, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 202, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 202, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 202, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 202,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.9435, 60.1219, 81.8968 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 202, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
202, 228) }
```

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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