

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.7449, 49.6769, 95.3060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.7449, 49.6769, 95.3060)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(58.7586, 49.6729,  
95.2979)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D5AAF8
RGB	213, 170, 248
RGB Percent	84%, 67%, 97%
CMY	0.1647, 0.3333, 0.0274
CMYK	0.14, 0.31, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	273°, 85%, 82%
HSV	273°, 31%, 97%
XYZ	58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979
YIQ	191.7490, 0.5900, 33.3740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

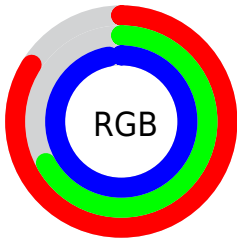
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	213, 170, 248
Decimal	14002936
CIE Lab	75.87, 29.96, -32.92
CIE LCh	76, 44.507, 312.304
Yxy	49.6729, 0.2884, 0.2438
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292193016 (0xFFD5AAF8)
YUV	191.7490, 27.7317, 18.6371
Hunter-Lab	70.4790, 25.4778, -30.8334

# Details

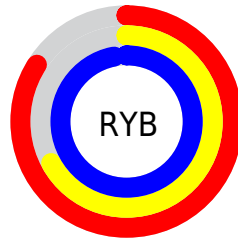
The XYZ color **58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **66.0015, 83.0175, 50.5777**, and the grayscale version is **49.8013, 52.3949, 57.0580**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455**, and **29.6699, 23.6523, 52.2918** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.4231, 39.6297, 93.7468**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.1958, 61.5882, 97.1539**.

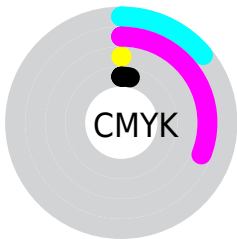
# Distribution



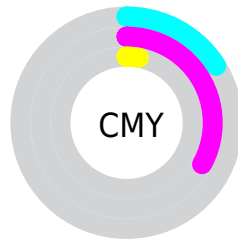
- Red (84%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979 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 58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.7586, 49.6729,  
95.2979

■ 58.7586, 49.6729,  
95.2979

409.9152,  
385.3854, 566.1269

■ 42.6644, 35.1536,  
71.7847

■ 102.1434, 89.6900,  
156.6752

■ 29.8153, 23.7812,  
52.4970

■ 130.1647,  
115.9566, 195.3764

■ 19.8458, 15.1714,  
37.0164

162.8924,  
146.9078, 239.9773

■ 12.3906, 8.9398,  
24.9243

200.6920,  
182.9278, 290.8965

■ 7.0844, 4.7019,  
15.8022

243.9287,  
224.4013, 348.5525

■ 3.5617, 2.0734,  
9.2314

292.9679,

■ 1.4573, 0.6496,

271.7124, 413.3639

4.7936

348.1749,  
325.2456, 485.7492

■ 0.2965, 0.0000,  
2.0701

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.5979

■ 58.7586, 49.6729,  
95.2979

■ 58.7586, 49.6729,  
95.2979

■ 51.4231, 39.6297,  
93.7468

■ 67.1958, 61.5882,  
97.1539

■ 45.1306, 31.3512,  
92.4805

■ 76.7795, 75.4627,  
99.3268

■ 39.8237, 24.7285,  
91.4819

■ 87.5581, 91.3855,  
101.8321

■ 35.4370, 19.6376,  
90.7305

■ 93.9434, 99.5574,  
103.0729

■ 31.8957, 15.9361,  
90.2027

■ 29.1108, 13.4536,  
89.8703

■ 27.2138, 12.0719,  
89.7036

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.6870, 49.6729, 111.9794



58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979



64.0610, 49.6729, 69.1613

# Triad

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



58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979



52.2188, 49.6729, 21.2399



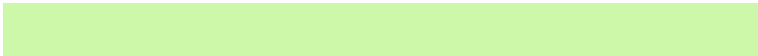
33.3042, 49.6729, 64.3945

# Complementary

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



58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979



66.0015, 83.0175, 50.5777

# 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.



33.6122, 49.6729, 41.3767



58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979



43.9007, 49.6729, 20.6502

# Square

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



58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979



59.9924, 49.6729, 28.8363



37.2878, 49.6729, 26.8878



36.3903, 49.6729, 90.9418



# Rectangle

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



58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979



64.9727, 49.6729, 52.2730



37.2878, 49.6729, 26.8878



33.0254, 49.6729, 55.9391

# Sweetspot

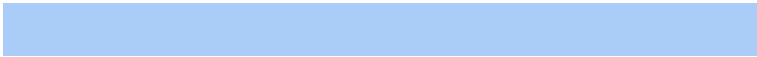
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



58.7602, 49.6750, 95.2990



84.4729, 84.3203, 106.4310



55.3779, 59.0358, 97.2841



17.7359, 17.5418, 22.7011



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.



58.7602, 49.6750, 95.2990



57.3068, 45.6335, 100.3955



69.4318, 55.2455, 92.6725



17.1979, 17.1147, 21.7823



14.8648, 6.6058, 48.4651



1.4988, 0.6747, 4.4944



# Inverse Universe

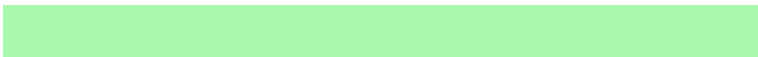
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



64.1071, 53.1157, 64.6331



64.0950, 49.9923, 61.8886



57.7769, 78.7342, 52.1475



17.5683, 17.3547, 19.5826



22.5387, 11.4312, 9.5450

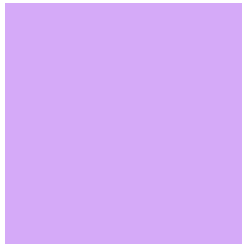


2.1400, 1.0797, 1.1608



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

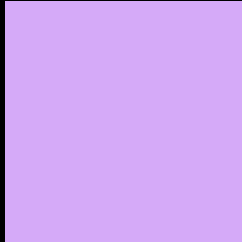
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979 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 58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.7586, 49.6729,



# 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

58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979

### Protanopia

51.1248, 50.0249, 101.5689

### Deuteranopia

51.0775, 49.8722, 93.3204



## Tritanopia

51.0734, 49.4200, 58.4769

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979



## Protanomaly

53.4204, 49.7381, 98.8803



## Deuteranomaly

53.4937, 49.5854, 93.9403



## Tritanomaly

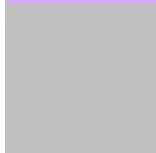
53.3951, 49.1711, 70.2951

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979



## Achromatopsia

50.1023, 52.7115, 57.4028



## Achromatomaly

52.8436, 51.3138, 69.4068

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979 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(213, 170, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 170, 248)  
}
```

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(213, 170, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 170, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979 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(213, 170, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 170, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 170, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 170, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 170, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 170,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.7586, 49.6729, 95.2979 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 170, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
170, 248) }
```

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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