

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.7516, 47.0832, 36.1294)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.7516, 47.0832, 36.1294)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(58.7111, 47.0026,  
36.1150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9B99
RGB	255, 155, 153
RGB Percent	100%, 61%, 60%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3921, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.40, 0.00
HSL	1°, 100%, 80%
HSV	1°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150
YIQ	184.6720, 60.2420, 20.5780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

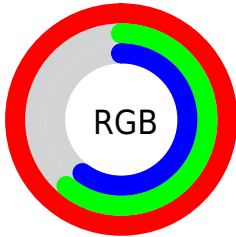
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 155, 153
Decimal	16751513
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	74.19, 37.07, 17.06
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	74, 40.805, 24.712
Yxy	47.0026, 0.4140, 0.3314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294941593 (0xFFFF9B99)
YUV	184.6720, -15.6143, 61.6777
Hunter-Lab	68.5584, 32.8840, 16.7583

# Details

The XYZ color **58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **66.3105, 84.2392, 107.3725**, and the grayscale version is **45.9936, 48.3888, 52.6955**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.7968, 72.3535, 69.0022**, and **29.6553, 22.0642, 15.2662** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.0872, 38.7729, 24.9363**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.6486, 57.1392, 49.9527**.

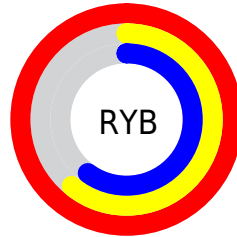
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (61%)

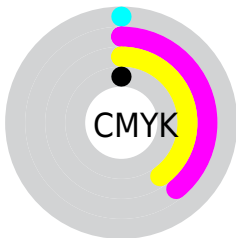
Blue (60%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (60%)

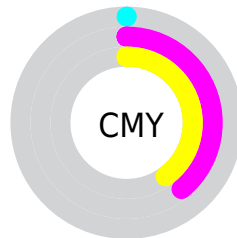


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)


Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150 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 58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 58.7111, 47.0026,  
36.1150

 58.7111, 47.0026,  
36.1150


409.7417,  
374.8249, 344.5155

 42.6261, 33.0377,  
24.2326

 102.0747, 85.7175,  
70.3806

 29.7851, 22.1553,  
15.2925


 130.0840,  
111.2363, 93.6009

 19.8228, 13.9711,  
8.8760

162.7987,  
141.3752, 121.4375

 12.3738, 8.1006,  
4.5647

200.5843,  
176.5186, 154.3091

 7.0728, 4.1594,  
1.9400

243.8060,  
217.0509, 192.6342

 3.5544, 1.7631,  
0.5180

292.8292,

 1.4533, 0.4640,

263.3564, 236.8312

0.0000

348.0194,  
315.8196, 287.3188

■ 0.2937, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.7111, 47.0026,  
36.1150

■ 58.7111, 47.0026,  
36.1150

■ 53.0872, 38.7729,  
24.9363

■ 65.6486, 57.1392,  
49.9527

■ 48.6909, 32.3245,  
16.2437

■ 73.9715, 69.2842,  
66.6020

■ 45.4314, 27.5278,  
9.8481

■ 83.7504, 83.5402,  
86.2069

■ 43.2043, 24.2326,  
5.5324

95.0499, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 41.8855, 22.2616,  
3.0376

■ 41.2944, 21.3689,  
1.9482

■ 41.2944, 21.3688,  
1.9481

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.1973, 47.0026, 54.9814



58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150



53.3039, 47.0026, 24.8330

# Triad

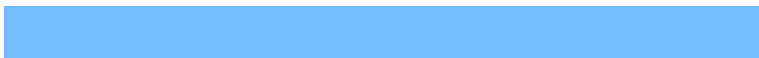
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150



34.1475, 47.0026, 31.2536



43.3906, 47.0026, 102.6902

# Complementary

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



58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150



66.3105, 84.2392, 107.3725

# 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.



37.0307, 47.0026, 91.6107



58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150



32.0799, 47.0026, 47.5539

# Square

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



58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150



39.0478, 47.0026, 22.6100



33.0751, 47.0026, 69.9361



50.8175, 47.0026, 97.1944



# Rectangle

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



58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150



48.4874, 47.0026, 21.3221



33.0751, 47.0026, 69.9361



41.0671, 47.0026, 100.7078

# Sweetspot

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



58.7123, 47.0049, 36.1159



81.6746, 80.5149, 82.0420



70.4088, 51.1538, 99.3419



17.1985, 16.8208, 16.9924



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.



58.7123, 47.0049, 36.1159



54.1110, 40.2723, 26.9671



68.9891, 67.5585, 39.5415



18.0380, 18.0442, 18.6765



21.5896, 11.1905, 1.0221



2.1117, 1.1088, 0.1027

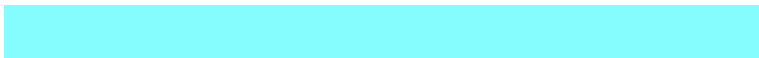


# Inverse Universe

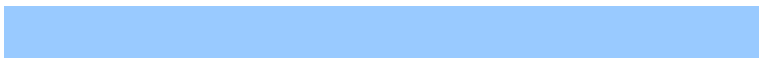
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



66.3105, 84.2392, 107.3725



62.6568, 82.1679, 107.1654



52.3782, 56.3747, 102.7284



18.5224, 20.4165, 23.2145



27.3058, 39.5211, 55.6238

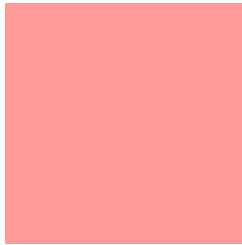


2.6681, 3.8668, 5.4190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

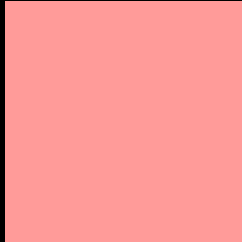
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150 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 58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.7111, 47.0026,



# 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

58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150

### Protanopia

44.9382, 47.1931, 43.2999

### Deuteranopia

48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125



## Tritanopia

59.5871, 47.0878, 41.5456

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150

## Protanomaly

49.0057, 46.4098, 40.5575

## Deuteranomaly

51.5026, 46.7013, 35.1539

## Tritanomaly

59.2286, 46.9444, 39.6577

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150

## Achromatopsia

46.1135, 48.5150, 52.8328

## Achromatomaly

49.2572, 46.9909, 46.0092

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150 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, 155, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 155, 153)  
}
```

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, 155, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 155, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150 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, 155, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 155, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 155, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 155, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 155, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 155,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.7111, 47.0026, 36.1150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 155, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
155, 153) }
```

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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