

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.8580, 61.9954, 68.2541)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.8580, 61.9954, 68.2541)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(59.1516, 62.3015,  
68.5823)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CECFD0
RGB	206, 207, 208
RGB Percent	81%, 81%, 82%
CMY	0.1922, 0.1882, 0.1843
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	210°, 2%, 81%
HSV	210°, 1%, 82%
XYZ	59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823
YIQ	206.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

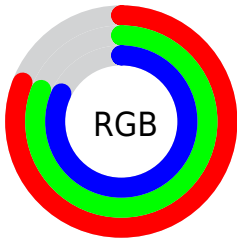
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 207, 208
Decimal	13553616
CIE Lab	83.07, -0.15, -0.62
CIE LCh	83, 0.643, 256.130
Yxy	62.3015, 0.3113, 0.3278
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291743696 (0xFFCECFD0)
YUV	206.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148
Hunter-Lab	78.9313, -4.3608, 3.7357

# Details

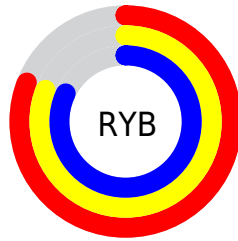
The XYZ color **59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **59.4660, 62.4912, 67.3213**, and the grayscale version is **59.1874, 62.2697, 67.8118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **30.1729, 31.7910, 35.1178** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.3261, 54.6626, 67.5212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.9097, 70.6695, 69.7368**.

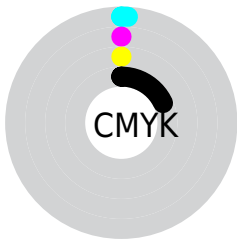
# Distribution



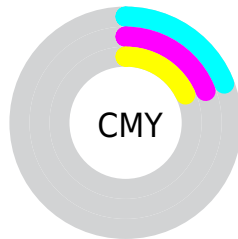
- Red (81%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823 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 59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.1516, 62.3015,  
68.5823

■ 59.1516, 62.3015,  
68.5823

411.3485,  
433.0300, 474.2104

■ 42.9820, 45.2764,  
49.9020

102.7113,  
108.1612, 118.8469

■ 30.0655, 31.6752,  
34.9649

130.8322,  
137.7645, 151.2682

■ 20.0366, 21.1135,  
23.3525

163.6675,  
172.3293, 189.1069

■ 12.5301, 13.2070,  
14.6463

201.5826,  
212.2401, 232.7815

■ 7.1805, 7.5712,  
8.4276

244.9430,  
257.8811, 282.7106

■ 3.6226, 3.8218,  
4.2781

294.1138,

■ 1.4909, 1.5744,

309.6368, 339.3128

1.7791

349.4605,  
367.8917, 403.0065

■ 0.3196, 0.3403,  
0.4141

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 59.1516, 62.3015,  
68.5823

■ 59.1516, 62.3015,  
68.5823

■ 51.3261, 54.6626,  
67.5212

■ 67.9097, 70.6695,  
69.7368

■ 44.3950, 47.7231,  
66.5471

■ 77.6263, 79.7790,  
70.9830

■ 38.3250, 41.4628,  
65.6586

■ 83.2291, 87.0216,  
72.0857

■ 33.0788, 35.8575,  
64.8532

■ 86.3360, 93.2354,  
73.1213

■ 28.6161, 30.8814,  
64.1279

■ 88.3853, 97.3341,  
73.8044

■ 24.8929, 26.5064,  
63.4797

■ 21.8604, 22.7019,  
62.9052

■ 19.4631, 19.4337,  
62.4007

■ 17.6357, 16.6619,  
61.9620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.0305, 62.3015, 68.3896



59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823



59.2901, 62.3015, 68.5744

# Triad

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



59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823



59.4731, 62.3015, 67.6231



59.0231, 62.3015, 67.3062

# Complementary

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



59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823



59.4660, 62.4912, 67.3213

# 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.



59.1414, 62.3015, 67.1024



59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823



59.4013, 62.3015, 67.2849

# Square

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



59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823



59.4758, 62.3015, 68.0196



59.2799, 62.3015, 67.0946



58.9564, 62.3015, 67.6522



# Rectangle

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



59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823



59.3736, 62.3015, 68.4564



59.2799, 62.3015, 67.0946



59.0581, 62.3015, 67.2188

# Sweetspot

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



59.1534, 62.3042, 68.5837

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



59.2688, 62.7379, 67.9969



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



59.1534, 62.3042, 68.5837



93.7140, 98.7115, 108.7217



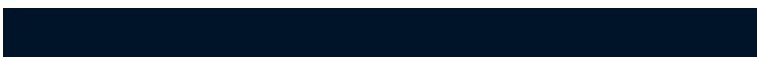
58.9191, 61.8356, 68.5056



13.1315, 13.8307, 15.2211



10.2999, 9.2464, 38.4344



0.6553, 0.6757, 2.1755



# Inverse Universe

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



59.3476, 62.0587, 67.8852



94.0380, 98.3022, 107.5567



59.7017, 62.9626, 67.3999



13.1737, 13.7773, 15.0694



17.8296, 9.0047, 9.2750

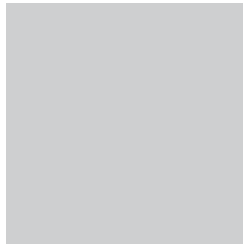


1.0370, 0.5195, 0.7295



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823 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 59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823 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

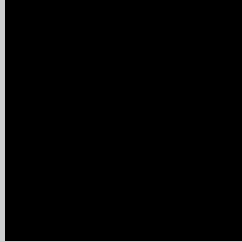
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

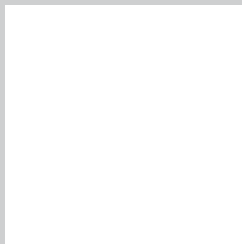


# XYZ 59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823.



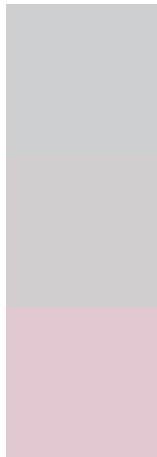
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.1516, 62.3015,



# 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

59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823

### Protanopia

59.9121, 62.3492, 67.9084

### Deuteranopia

63.2142, 61.9196, 68.9415



## Tritanopia

60.8949, 62.2930, 77.2209

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823

## Protanomaly

59.6283, 62.2029, 67.8951

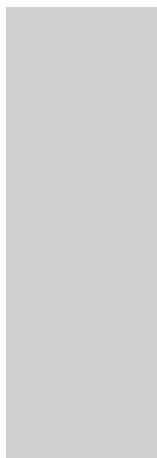
## Deuteranomaly

61.7780, 62.2207, 69.0754

## Tritanomaly

60.1981, 62.3659, 73.8308

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823

## Achromatopsia

59.3074, 62.3960, 67.9493

## Achromatomaly

59.3074, 62.3960, 67.9493

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823 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(206, 207, 208) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 207, 208)  
}
```

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(206, 207, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 207, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823 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(206, 207, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 207, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 207, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 207, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 207, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 207,  
208) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 59.1516, 62.3015, 68.5823 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 207, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
207, 208) }
```

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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