

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.8648, 45.1719,  
100.2243)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.8648, 45.1719, 100.2243)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(58.9564, 45.2181,  
100.2284)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC99FF
RGB	220, 153, 255
RGB Percent	86%, 60%, 100%
CMY	0.1372, 0.4000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.14, 0.40, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	279°, 100%, 80%
HSV	279°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284
YIQ	184.6610, 7.1900, 45.9260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

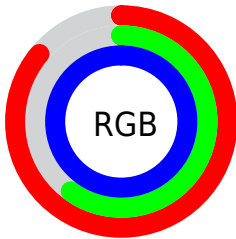
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 153, 255
Decimal	14457343
CIE Lab	73.04, 42.64, -41.04
CIE LCh	73, 59.188, 316.095
Yxy	45.2181, 0.2884, 0.2212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292647423 (0xFFDC99FF)
YUV	184.6610, 34.6771, 30.9923
Hunter-Lab	67.2444, 38.8218, -41.3012

# Details

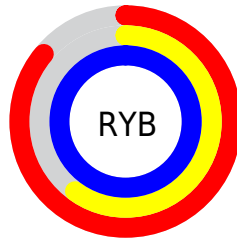
The XYZ color **58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **62.2497, 84.5117, 43.1704**, and the grayscale version is **45.7381, 48.1201, 52.4027**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.8459, 73.5918, 104.4986**, and **29.8545, 20.9781, 55.9018** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.6410, 36.4156, 98.8622**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.3050, 55.8792, 101.8988**.

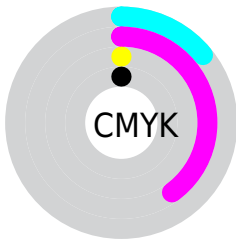
# Distribution



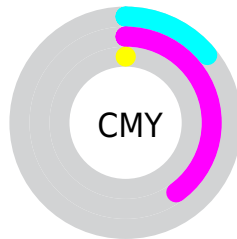
- Red (86%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284 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 58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



58.9564, 45.2181,  
100.2284

58.9564, 45.2181,  
100.2284

410.6370,  
367.6562, 582.1776

42.8243, 31.6293,  
75.8734

102.4293, 83.0476,  
163.5256

29.9412, 21.0785,  
55.8226

130.5007,  
108.0570, 203.3049

19.9418, 13.1814,  
39.6577

163.2827,  
137.6421, 249.0627

12.4608, 7.5536,  
26.9600

201.1404,  
172.1873, 301.2174

7.1327, 3.8106,  
17.3110

244.4394,  
212.0768, 360.1878

3.5923, 1.5682,  
10.2922

293.5449,

1.4742, 0.3360,

257.6952, 426.3922

5.4850

348.8223,  
309.4269, 500.2493

■ 0.3082, 0.0000,  
2.4709

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8247

■ 58.9564, 45.2181,  
100.2284

■ 58.9564, 45.2181,  
100.2284

■ 52.6410, 36.4156,  
98.8622

■ 66.3050, 55.8792,  
101.8988

■ 47.2951, 29.3504,  
97.7802

■ 74.7368, 68.4989,  
103.8903

■ 42.8540, 23.8953,  
96.9613

■ 84.3035, 83.1766,  
106.2192

■ 39.2423, 19.9027,  
96.3810

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 36.3703, 17.1967,  
96.0101

■ 34.0929, 15.4905,  
95.8008

■ 34.0925, 15.4902,  
95.8008

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.7302, 45.2181, 126.7258



58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284



65.3148, 45.2181, 64.2283

# Triad

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



58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284



47.9366, 45.2181, 12.0626



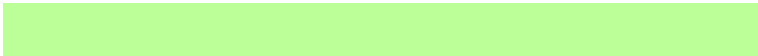
26.5639, 45.2181, 66.7703

# Complementary

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



58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284



62.2497, 84.5117, 43.1704

# 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.



26.4215, 45.2181, 36.7777



58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284



37.6981, 45.2181, 12.2845

# Square

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



58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284



58.2956, 45.2181, 18.5462



30.1845, 45.2181, 19.3603



30.6109, 45.2181, 102.7201



# Rectangle

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



58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284



65.9385, 45.2181, 43.4326



30.1845, 45.2181, 19.3603



26.0829, 45.2181, 55.5321

# Sweetspot

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



58.9578, 45.2199, 100.2286



82.2953, 80.0693, 105.7252



49.3215, 50.2603, 101.7094



17.3395, 16.7140, 22.5622



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.



58.9578, 45.2199, 100.2286



53.8237, 38.0320, 99.1118



68.3157, 50.3174, 88.3167



18.1520, 17.9701, 22.7618



17.9807, 8.1799, 50.0658



1.8681, 0.8569, 4.8802



# Inverse Universe

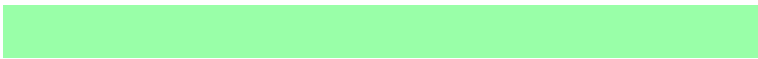
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



61.7093, 47.6749, 53.5280



57.2714, 41.0052, 45.2476



55.9939, 81.1312, 49.9031



18.2666, 18.0900, 20.0211



22.5211, 11.4977, 6.1286

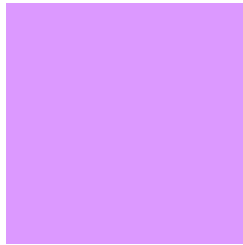


2.2417, 1.1391, 0.8544



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

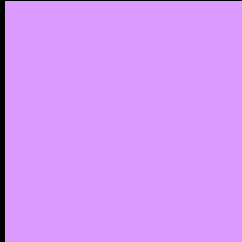
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

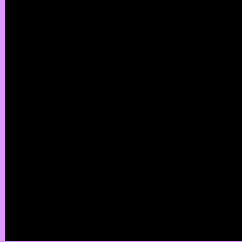
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.9564, 45.2181,

100.2284.

# 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

58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284

### Protanopia

47.0986, 45.5343, 100.9144

### Deuteranopia

46.6878, 45.4143, 96.7476



## Tritanopia

48.9260, 45.3086, 50.4227

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284



## Protanomaly

50.4127, 44.6902, 100.5768



## Deuteranomaly

50.1637, 44.6172, 98.0635



## Tritanomaly

52.0464, 44.9440, 66.2535

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284



## Achromatopsia

46.1135, 48.5150, 52.8328



## Achromatomaly

49.8651, 46.5461, 67.3289

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284 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(220, 153, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 153, 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(220, 153, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 153, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284 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(220, 153, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 153, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 153, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 153, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 153, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 153,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.9564, 45.2181, 100.2284 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 153, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
153, 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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