

# Converting Colors

XYZ(58.9078, 60.2982, 76.6310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(58.9078, 60.2982, 76.6310)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(58.8003, 60.1580,  
76.9192)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CBCADD
RGB	203, 202, 221
RGB Percent	80%, 79%, 87%
CMY	0.2039, 0.2078, 0.1333
CMYK	0.08, 0.09, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	243°, 22%, 83%
HSV	243°, 9%, 87%
XYZ	58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192
YIQ	204.4650, -5.5030, 6.1210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

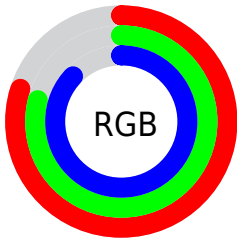
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	203, 202, 221
Decimal	13355741
CIE Lab	81.92, 3.95, -9.29
CIE LCh	82, 10.096, 293.056
Yxy	60.1580, 0.3002, 0.3071
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291545821 (0xFFCBCADD)
YUV	204.4650, 8.1518, -1.2848
Hunter-Lab	77.5616, -0.4100, -4.5058

# Details

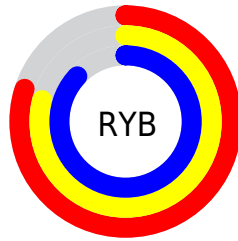
The XYZ color **58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **66.0345, 71.1944, 66.1415**, and the grayscale version is **57.6427, 60.6446, 66.0420**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **29.8673, 30.3225, 40.3551** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.6594, 47.7771, 75.0649**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.4576, 74.4262, 79.0598**.

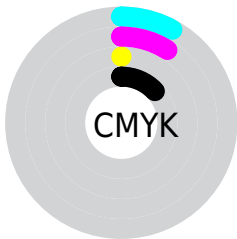
# Distribution



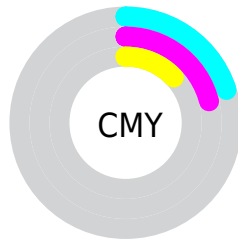
- Red (80%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192 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 58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.8003, 60.1580,  
76.9192

■ 58.8003, 60.1580,  
76.9192

410.0674,  
425.1799, 503.9188

■ 42.6981, 43.5460,  
56.6754

102.2037,  
105.0588, 130.7974

■ 29.8418, 30.3137,  
40.3371

130.2355,  
134.1165, 165.2689

■ 19.8660, 20.0769,  
27.4857

162.9747,  
168.0914, 205.3199

■ 12.4054, 12.4509,  
17.7026

200.7866,  
207.3681, 251.3692

■ 7.0946, 7.0516,  
10.5695

244.0364,  
252.3309, 303.8352

■ 3.5682, 3.4944,  
5.6676

293.0896,

■ 1.4609, 1.3950,

303.3642, 363.1364

2.5786

348.3115,  
360.8524, 429.6915

■ 0.2990, 0.2130,  
0.8814

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.8003, 60.1580,  
76.9192

■ 58.8003, 60.1580,  
76.9192

■ 48.6594, 47.7771,  
75.0649

■ 70.4576, 74.4262,  
79.0598

■ 39.9674, 37.1973,  
73.4809

■ 83.6844, 90.6480,  
81.4938

■ 32.6598, 28.3369,  
72.1558

■ 90.0513, 98.0005,  
82.5774

■ 26.6651, 21.1051,  
71.0759

■ 21.9054, 15.4027,  
70.2261

■ 18.2943, 11.1195,  
69.5897

■ 15.7346, 8.1309,  
69.1477

■ 14.1130, 6.2904,  
68.8779

■ 13.2747, 5.3857,  
68.7475

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.6838, 60.1580, 77.8719



58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192



60.5206, 60.1580, 72.8209

# Triad

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



58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192



59.6799, 60.1580, 56.5524



53.2016, 60.1580, 64.0916

# Complementary

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



58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192



66.0345, 71.1944, 66.1415

# 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.



53.9616, 60.1580, 58.6904



58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192



57.6758, 60.1580, 54.5164

# Square

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



58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192



61.0372, 60.1580, 61.0069



55.5866, 60.1580, 55.2742



53.4857, 60.1580, 70.2123



# Rectangle

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



58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192



61.1936, 60.1580, 68.9862



55.5866, 60.1580, 55.2742



53.3427, 60.1580, 62.1368

# Sweetspot

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



58.8021, 60.1605, 76.9205



90.0413, 93.8669, 107.9802



63.0164, 68.9912, 78.4029



18.9931, 19.7494, 23.0609



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.



58.8021, 60.1605, 76.9205



79.1108, 80.4978, 105.9758



61.4551, 61.5282, 77.0447



12.4016, 12.6496, 16.4401



7.6956, 3.0914, 39.9295



0.5213, 0.2120, 2.5879



# Inverse Universe

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



63.8596, 62.7831, 76.4656



87.2330, 84.7098, 105.2347



63.2542, 69.7611, 66.0114



13.5833, 13.2624, 16.3330



24.0498, 11.6210, 36.2380

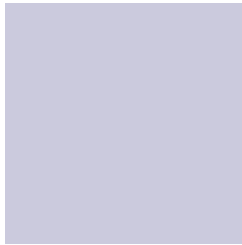


1.5673, 0.7566, 2.3964



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

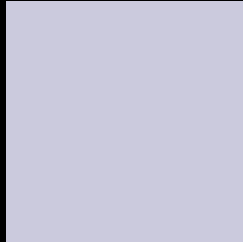
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

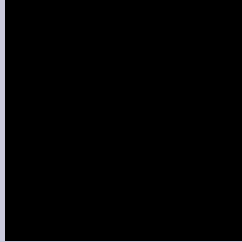
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192.



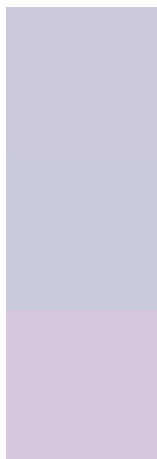
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.8003, 60.1580,



# 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

58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192

### Protanopia

58.5288, 60.0181, 76.9065

### Deuteranopia

61.4032, 60.1092, 77.4732



## **Tritanopia**

58.4040, 59.9995, 74.8325

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192

## Protanomaly

58.5288, 60.0181, 76.9065

## Deuteranomaly

60.4722, 59.9697, 77.4953

## Tritanomaly

58.5353, 60.0520, 75.5239

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192

## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568

## Achromatomaly

57.8906, 60.2024, 69.5418

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192 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(203, 202, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 202, 221)  
}
```

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(203, 202, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 202, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192 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(203, 202, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 202, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 202, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 202, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 202, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 202,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.8003, 60.1580, 76.9192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 202, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
202, 221) }
```

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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