

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.1410, 63.4783, 86.9705)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.1410, 63.4783, 86.9705)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(59.1318, 63.3479,  
86.9527)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDD3EA
RGB	189, 211, 234
RGB Percent	74%, 83%, 92%
CMY	0.2588, 0.1725, 0.0823
CMYK	0.19, 0.10, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	211°, 52%, 83%
HSV	211°, 19%, 92%
XYZ	59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527
YIQ	207.0440, -20.4950, 2.4890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

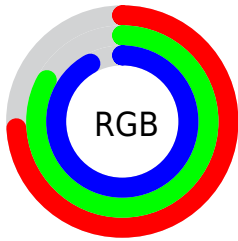
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	189, 204, 234
Decimal	12440554
CIE Lab	83.63, -2.58, -13.79
CIE LCh	84, 14.026, 259.403
Yxy	63.3479, 0.2823, 0.3025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290630634 (0xFFBDD3EA)
YUV	207.0440, 13.2893, -15.8246
Hunter-Lab	79.5914, -6.6698, -9.0597

# Details

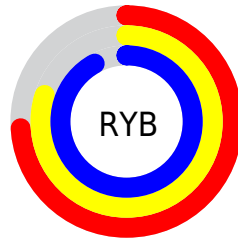
The XYZ color **59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **66.6610, 68.2534, 57.8062**, and the grayscale version is **59.2646, 62.3510, 67.9002**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.8160, 98.3328, 108.7487**, and **30.0845, 32.4792, 46.8030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.9281, 54.8726, 85.7502**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.4969, 72.7532, 88.2755**.

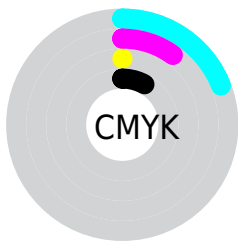
# Distribution



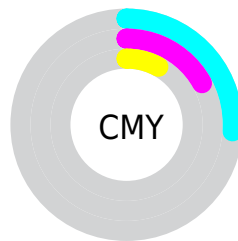
- Red (74%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527 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 59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.1318, 63.3479,  
86.9527

■ 59.1318, 63.3479,  
86.9527

411.2764,  
436.8310, 538.3796

■ 42.9660, 46.1227,  
64.8967

■ 102.6827,  
109.6713, 144.9965

■ 30.0528, 32.3427,  
46.9265

130.7986,  
139.5382, 181.8213

■ 20.0270, 21.6234,  
32.6236

163.6285,  
174.3879, 224.4062

■ 12.5230, 13.5804,  
21.5695

201.5378,  
214.6047, 273.1696

■ 7.1757, 7.8294,  
13.3456

244.8919,  
260.5731, 328.5301

■ 3.6195, 3.9860,  
7.5335

294.0561,

■ 1.4892, 1.6657,

312.6773, 390.9062

3.7144

349.3958,  
371.3018, 460.7166

■ 0.3185, 0.4013,  
1.4700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.1955

■ 59.1318, 63.3479,  
86.9527

■ 59.1318, 63.3479,  
86.9527

■ 50.9281, 54.8726,  
85.7502

■ 68.4969, 72.7532,  
88.2755

■ 43.8303, 47.2869,  
84.6601

■ 79.0640, 83.1116,  
89.7180

■ 37.7871, 40.5585,  
83.6799

■ 89.3157, 93.6491,  
91.2116

■ 32.7400, 34.6498,  
82.8054

■ 91.8515, 98.7206,  
92.0568

■ 28.6247, 29.5197,  
82.0321

■ 25.3682, 25.1222,  
81.3550

■ 22.8848, 21.4046,  
80.7683

■ 21.0431, 18.2903,  
80.2642

■ 20.9157, 18.0690,  
80.2282

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.4520, 63.3479, 82.6171



59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527



62.1917, 63.3479, 86.1714

# Triad

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



59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527



65.9483, 63.3479, 63.5126



55.8406, 63.3479, 58.5536

# Complementary

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



59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527



66.6610, 68.2534, 57.8062

# 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.



58.2714, 63.3479, 54.2337



59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527



64.1317, 63.3479, 56.9241

# Square

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



59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527



66.1978, 63.3479, 72.1293



61.3018, 63.3479, 53.6637



54.5952, 63.3479, 65.9142



# Rectangle

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



59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527



64.0336, 63.3479, 82.8725



61.3018, 63.3479, 53.6637



56.5423, 63.3479, 56.7253

# Sweetspot

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



59.1337, 63.3505, 86.9541



87.1995, 92.3250, 107.8323



62.2309, 74.3939, 73.0379



18.4884, 19.5881, 23.0564



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

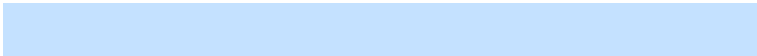


# Same Dimension

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



59.1337, 63.3505, 86.9541



67.8386, 72.8677, 105.0971



54.0364, 53.1559, 85.2550



14.8393, 15.7650, 19.1831



11.8785, 10.4041, 45.1251



1.0288, 1.0091, 3.5754



# Inverse Universe

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



63.8887, 58.5922, 69.5731



74.6532, 66.3356, 80.1228



72.5409, 80.0133, 59.7662



15.3724, 15.1768, 17.2464



20.8510, 10.5431, 10.2828

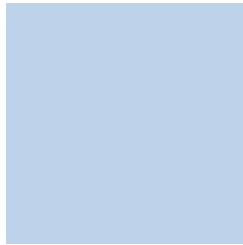


1.6858, 0.8473, 1.0627



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

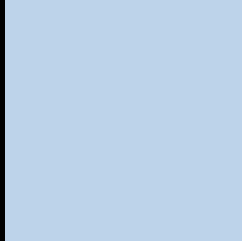
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

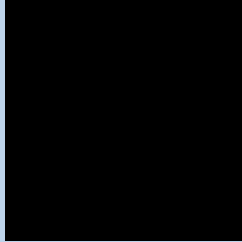
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

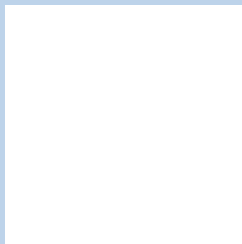
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.1318, 63.3479,



# 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

59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527

### Protanopia

61.9135, 63.3743, 84.5706

### Deuteranopia

64.5206, 63.2151, 88.1580



## Tritanopia

58.4254, 63.4355, 83.2937

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527

## Protanomaly

60.6746, 63.0801, 85.3217

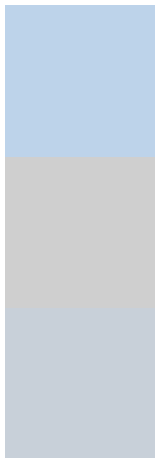
## Deuteranomaly

62.5203, 63.2626, 87.5130

## Tritanomaly

58.7063, 63.5479, 84.7731

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527

## Achromatopsia

59.3074, 62.3960, 67.9493

## Achromatomaly

58.8997, 62.4009, 74.5859

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527 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(189, 211, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 211, 234)  
}
```

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(189, 211, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 211, 234) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527 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(189, 211, 234) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 211, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 211, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 211, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 211, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 211,  
234) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 59.1318, 63.3479, 86.9527 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 211, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
211, 234) }
```

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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