

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(59.1989, 81.1686,  
80.2572)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EFDDC
RGB	142, 253, 220
RGB Percent	56%, 99%, 86%
CMY	0.4431, 0.0078, 0.1372
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.13, 0.01
HSL	162°, 97%, 77%
HSV	162°, 44%, 99%
XYZ	59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572
YIQ	216.0490, -55.5630, -33.7950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

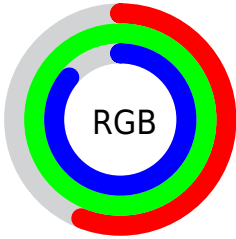
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">142, 207, 253</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9371100</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">92.21, -39.41, 5.90</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">92, 39.847, 171.486</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">81.1686, 0.2683, 0.3679</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287561180 (0xFF8EFDDC)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">216.0490, 1.9478, -64.9410</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">90.0936, -40.3747, 10.2488</a>

# Details

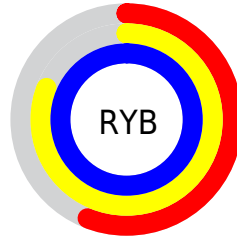
The XYZ color **59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **57.9216, 43.3260, 45.8705**, and the grayscale version is **65.3198, 68.7215, 74.8377**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.6294, 91.0194, 108.0847**, and **30.0987, 44.0355, 42.5106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.3673, 78.7924, 74.9482**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.0650, 84.0770, 85.8522**.

# Distribution



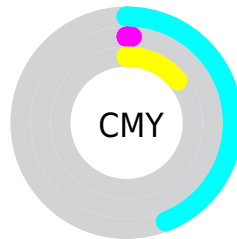
- Red (56%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (14%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572 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 59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 59.1989, 81.1686,  
80.2572


 59.1989, 81.1686,  
80.2572


411.5208,  
498.8624, 515.5288

 43.0202, 60.6805,  
59.4026


 102.7797,  
135.0075, 135.5419

 30.0956, 43.9673,  
42.5152


 130.9125,  
169.1270, 170.8092

 20.0596, 30.6448,  
29.1763


163.7607,  
208.5591, 211.7177

 12.5469, 20.3286,  
18.9675

201.6898,  
253.6882, 258.6861

 7.1921, 12.6341,  
11.4702

245.0649,  
304.8987, 312.1329

 3.6299, 7.1771,  
6.2659

294.2516,

 1.4950, 3.5731,

362.5750, 372.4765

2.9361

349.6151,  
427.1014, 440.1357

■ 0.3224, 1.4377,  
1.0621

■ 0.0000, 0.2443,  
0.0000

■ 59.1989, 81.1686,  
80.2572

■ 59.1989, 81.1686,  
80.2572

■ 54.3673, 78.7924,  
74.9482

■ 65.0650, 84.0770,  
85.8522

■ 50.4952, 76.9037,  
69.9133

■ 72.0204, 87.5397,  
91.7335

■ 47.5083, 75.4663,  
65.1477

■ 80.1243, 91.5892,  
97.9085

■ 45.3180, 74.4346,  
60.6442

■ 89.4294, 96.2524,  
104.3825

■ 43.8159, 73.7527,  
56.3944

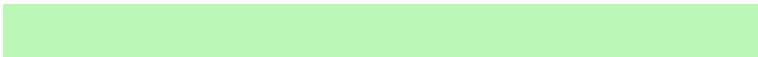
94.4167, 98.7333,  
108.6889

■ 43.1407, 73.4589,  
53.9100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.6880, 81.1686, 57.5979



59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572



60.1733, 81.1686, 110.7852

# Triad

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



59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572



84.6197, 81.1686, 152.2380



90.1278, 81.1686, 51.0619

# Complementary

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



59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572



57.9216, 43.3260, 45.8705

# 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.



97.0487, 81.1686, 69.2176



59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572



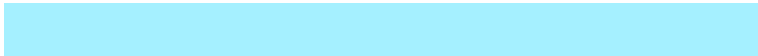
93.6771, 81.1686, 128.5396

# Square

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



59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572



74.2578, 81.1686, 157.0459



98.4022, 81.1686, 97.0306



80.1129, 81.1686, 43.3712



# Rectangle

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



59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572



63.2637, 81.1686, 131.4494



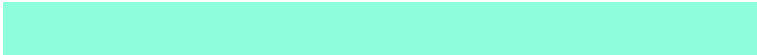
98.4022, 81.1686, 97.0306



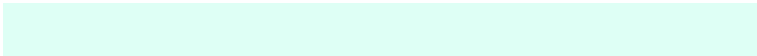
92.9289, 81.1686, 55.9232

# Sweetspot

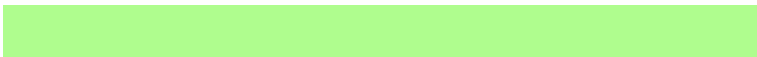
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



59.2012, 81.1719, 80.2591



82.3417, 93.6273, 100.2335



57.7569, 81.3556, 38.2518



17.2075, 19.8314, 21.1502



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

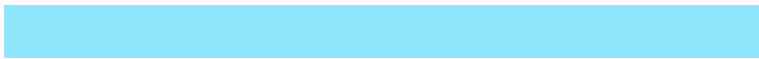
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



59.2012, 81.1719, 80.2591



55.7273, 80.3993, 76.7487



57.4074, 69.8856, 103.3957



18.3112, 20.3840, 21.9419



23.0156, 39.1028, 29.0310



2.2891, 3.8266, 3.0800



# Inverse Universe

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



57.9216, 43.3260, 45.8705



54.2864, 37.1961, 37.5909



58.7044, 49.4605, 32.0454



18.2316, 18.0759, 19.8366



22.2839, 11.4028, 4.8793

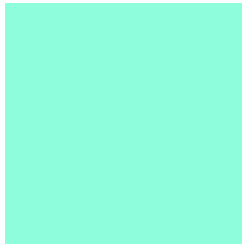


2.2153, 1.1285, 0.7151



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

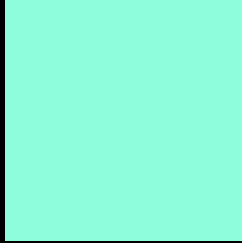
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572 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

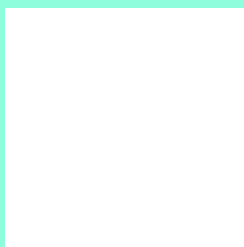
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572.



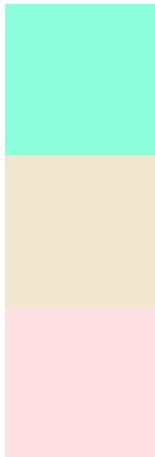
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.1989, 81.1686,



# 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

59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572

### Protanopia

76.2367, 80.4067, 71.1764

### Deuteranopia

81.6231, 80.0623, 83.1031



## Tritanopia

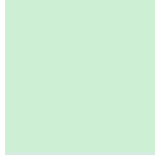
69.5129, 80.4449, 106.4714

# Trichromacy



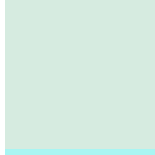
## Original Color

59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572



## Protanomaly

67.9270, 79.4656, 74.0456



## Deuteranomaly

70.8944, 79.0946, 82.0513



## Tritanomaly

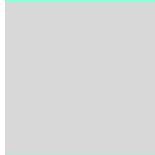
65.0416, 80.1506, 96.0470

# Monochromacy



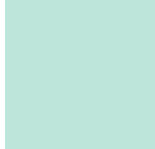
## Original Color

59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572



## Achromatopsia

65.2694, 68.6685, 74.7800



## Achromatomaly

61.5300, 71.8672, 76.2744

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572 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(142, 253, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 253, 220)  
}
```

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(142, 253, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 253, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572 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(142, 253, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 253, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 253, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 253, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 253, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 253, 220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 59.1989, 81.1686, 80.2572 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 253, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
253, 220) }
```

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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