

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.3093, 65.2734, 53.4094)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.3093, 65.2734, 53.4094)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(59.2510, 65.2782,  
53.1932)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D3D6B5
RGB	211, 214, 181
RGB Percent	83%, 84%, 71%
CMY	0.1725, 0.1608, 0.2902
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.15, 0.16
HSL	65°, 29%, 77%
HSV	65°, 15%, 84%
XYZ	59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932
YIQ	209.3410, 8.8050, -10.8990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

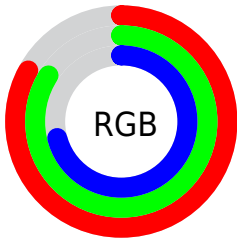
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	181, 214, 184
Decimal	13883061
CIE Lab	84.63, -6.61, 15.98
CIE LCh	85, 17.291, 112.478
Yxy	65.2782, 0.3334, 0.3673
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292073141 (0xFFD3D6B5)
YUV	209.3410, -13.9721, 1.4549
Hunter-Lab	80.7949, -10.4881, 17.5215

# Details

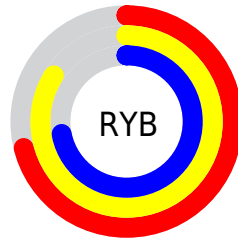
The XYZ color **59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **48.4312, 48.0950, 70.3525**, and the grayscale version is **60.9129, 64.0851, 69.7886**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2861, 98.8944, 94.3453**, and **30.0047, 33.4227, 25.2919** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.6675, 64.1829, 42.4770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.1821, 66.5177, 65.6891**.

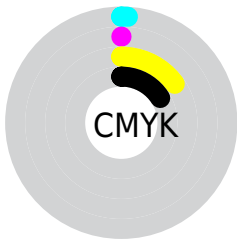
# Distribution



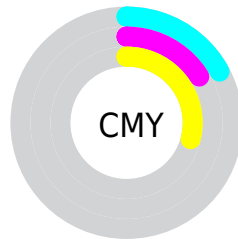
- Red (83%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932 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 59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.2510, 65.2782,  
53.1932

■ 59.2510, 65.2782,  
53.1932

411.7106,  
443.7910, 416.1132

■ 43.0624, 47.6867,  
37.5682

■ 102.8549,  
112.4497, 96.3330

■ 30.1288, 33.5788,  
25.3485

131.0009,  
142.7985, 124.6850

■ 20.0849, 22.5702,  
16.1155

163.8634,  
178.1686, 158.1163

■ 12.5654, 14.2765,  
9.4507

201.8077,  
218.9443, 197.0456

■ 7.2049, 8.3132,  
4.9355

245.1992,  
265.5099, 241.8914

■ 3.6380, 4.2960,  
2.1514

294.4033,

■ 1.4995, 1.8405,

318.2500, 293.0723

0.6461

349.7853,  
377.5489, 351.0067

■ 0.3255, 0.5122,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 59.2510, 65.2782,  
53.1932

■ 59.2510, 65.2782,  
53.1932

■ 56.6675, 64.1829,  
42.4770

■ 62.1821, 66.5177,  
65.6891

■ 54.4111, 63.2170,  
33.4554

■ 65.4699, 67.8985,  
80.0360

■ 52.4669, 62.3768,  
26.0427

■ 69.1298, 69.4289,  
96.3067

■ 50.8168, 61.6550,  
20.1442

■ 71.2494, 70.3439,  
104.4302

■ 49.4410, 61.0437,  
15.6552

■ 71.8383, 70.6475,  
104.4578

■ 48.3170, 60.5338,  
12.4576

■ 72.4341, 70.9547,  
104.4857

■ 47.4188, 60.1151,  
10.4142

■ 73.0368, 71.2654,  
104.5139

■ 46.7144, 59.7746,  
9.3569

■ 73.6464, 71.5797,  
104.5424

■ 46.4303, 59.6344,  
9.0634

■ 74.2630, 71.8975,  
104.5713

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.0214, 65.2782, 52.0218



59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932



56.3439, 65.2782, 58.9034

# Triad

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



59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932



57.6344, 65.2782, 89.2989



69.6959, 65.2782, 73.8952

# Complementary

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



59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932



48.4312, 48.0950, 70.3525

# 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.



68.1182, 65.2782, 84.8216



59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932



61.0787, 65.2782, 94.2952

# Square

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



59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932



55.4379, 65.2782, 79.5153



64.9254, 65.2782, 92.5772



69.1571, 65.2782, 63.2576



# Rectangle

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



59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932



55.2346, 65.2782, 64.8689



64.9254, 65.2782, 92.5772



69.3933, 65.2782, 77.6688

# Sweetspot

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



59.2527, 65.2811, 53.1946



92.6388, 98.9863, 98.4251



53.1628, 51.8113, 50.9156



19.7583, 21.1576, 20.7641



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.



59.2527, 65.2811, 53.1946



86.6033, 96.4360, 72.7930



54.8306, 63.0014, 52.9876



13.3562, 14.4598, 13.2478



28.1090, 36.0670, 5.4801



1.7287, 2.1926, 0.3321



# Inverse Universe

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



48.4312, 48.0950, 70.3525



67.1067, 65.4710, 103.7080



52.5498, 50.2181, 70.5453



11.8464, 12.0622, 15.6414



7.5425, 3.0408, 38.6426

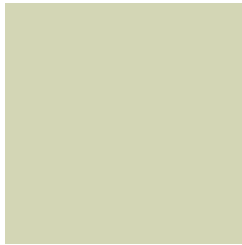


0.4919, 0.2025, 2.3325



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

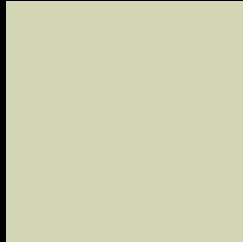
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

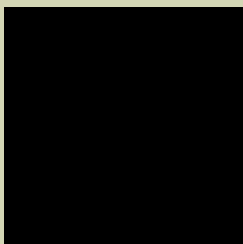
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

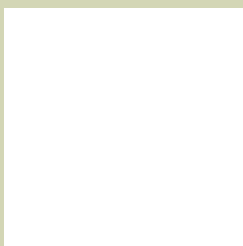
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.2510, 65.2782,



# 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

59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932

### Protanopia

61.5551, 65.3728, 52.0217

### Deuteranopia

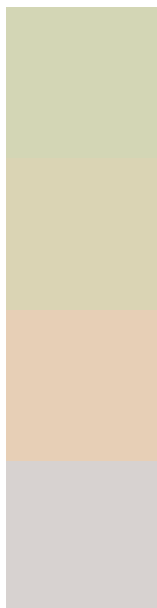
66.5211, 65.0080, 53.8415



## Tritanopia

64.6257, 65.2453, 79.7085

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932

## Protanomaly

60.6951, 65.2877, 52.5828

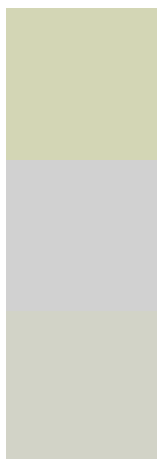
## Deuteranomaly

63.7113, 64.9920, 53.4427

## Tritanomaly

62.4561, 65.0943, 68.9472

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

60.1814, 64.4137, 63.2940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932 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(211, 214, 181) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 214, 181)  
}
```

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(211, 214, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 214, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932 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(211, 214, 181) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 214, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 214, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 214, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 214, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 214,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 59.2510, 65.2782, 53.1932 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 214, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
214, 181) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor