

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.5886, 40.8495, 60.7873)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.5886, 40.8495, 60.7873)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(59.6198, 40.9626,  
60.6414)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF80CA
RGB	255, 128, 202
RGB Percent	100%, 50%, 79%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4980, 0.2078
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.21, 0.00
HSL	325°, 100%, 75%
HSV	325°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414
YIQ	174.4090, 51.9380, 49.9380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

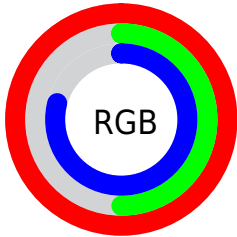
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 128, 202
Decimal	16744650
CIE Lab	70.15, 56.68, -16.02
CIE LCh	70, 58.895, 344.219
Yxy	40.9626, 0.3698, 0.2541
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294934730 (0xFFFF80CA)
YUV	174.4090, 13.6024, 70.6783
Hunter-Lab	64.0020, 54.2745, -11.3754

# Details

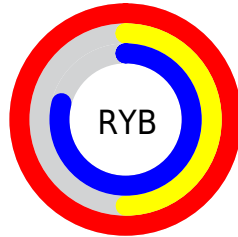
The XYZ color **59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **53.0043, 79.4462, 56.2605**, and the grayscale version is **40.3571, 42.4589, 46.2377**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.4305, 62.7610, 102.6935**, and **30.4928, 18.6390, 30.0075** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.4849, 34.6401, 53.2592**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.6794, 48.9948, 68.7614**.

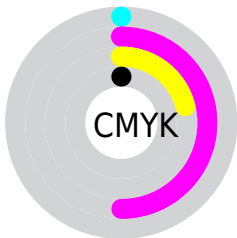
# Distribution



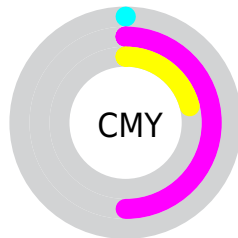
- Red (100%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (21%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414 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 59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 59.6198, 40.9626,  
60.6414


 59.6198, 40.9626,  
60.6414


413.0522,  
350.1643, 444.8280

 43.3605, 28.2899,  
43.5072

 103.3874, 76.6271,  
107.3120

 30.3639, 18.5443,  
29.9489


 131.6265,  
100.3877, 137.6854

 20.2644, 11.3415,  
19.5481


 164.5896,  
128.6130, 173.3090

 12.6967, 6.2970,  
11.8862

202.6420,  
161.6874, 214.6013

 7.2956, 3.0265,  
6.5446

246.1491,  
199.9954, 261.9808

 3.6956, 1.1456,  
3.1049

295.4763,

 1.5314, 0.0166,

243.9212, 315.8661

1.1484

350.9888,  
293.8494, 376.6756

■ 0.3471, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 59.6198, 40.9626,  
60.6414

■ 59.6198, 40.9626,  
60.6414

■ 55.4849, 34.6401,  
53.2592

■ 64.6794, 48.9948,  
68.7614

■ 52.2058, 29.8933,  
46.5821

■ 70.7193, 58.8462,  
77.6449

■ 49.7088, 26.5773,  
40.5771

■ 77.7944, 70.6235,  
87.3186

■ 47.9051, 24.5173,  
35.2053

■ 85.9546, 84.4239,  
97.8071

■ 46.6536, 23.4342,  
30.4103

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 46.6312, 23.4165,  
30.3197

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.3350, 40.9626, 94.4522



59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414



59.7935, 40.9626, 32.7973

# Triad

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



59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414



34.5583, 40.9626, 10.4071



27.1092, 40.9626, 92.7766

# Complementary

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



59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414



53.0043, 79.4462, 56.2605

# 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.



23.5956, 40.9626, 58.9438



59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414



27.3906, 40.9626, 16.3600

# Square

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



59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414



44.1921, 40.9626, 10.5495



23.6893, 40.9626, 31.6729



34.1099, 40.9626, 117.6143



# Rectangle

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



59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414



56.3486, 40.9626, 20.9238



23.6893, 40.9626, 31.6729



25.5367, 40.9626, 81.5844

# Sweetspot

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



59.6209, 40.9645, 60.6422



81.5739, 76.9911, 92.2512



44.8076, 32.4744, 98.5143



17.0983, 15.8684, 19.2770



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.



59.6209, 40.9645, 60.6422



55.4115, 34.5308, 53.1197



53.5904, 38.5523, 28.8861



18.4533, 18.1646, 21.0041



24.4420, 12.2661, 16.2438



2.4343, 1.2161, 1.8686



# Inverse Universe

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



59.6209, 40.9645, 60.6422



55.4115, 34.5308, 53.1197



61.0557, 82.6668, 98.6588



18.4533, 18.1646, 21.0041



24.4420, 12.2661, 16.2438

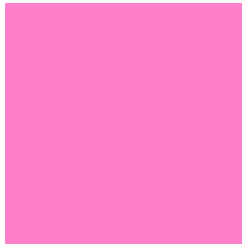


2.4343, 1.2161, 1.8686



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

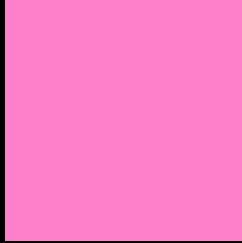
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

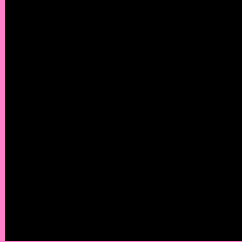
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.6198, 40.9626,

60.6414.

# 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

59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414

### Protanopia

42.1250, 41.3890, 81.3700

### Deuteranopia

41.8005, 40.9247, 57.3259



## Tritanopia

54.0818, 40.9592, 33.4893

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414



## Protanomaly

46.1255, 39.6864, 72.9393



## Deuteranomaly

46.7611, 39.8388, 58.6512



## Tritanomaly

55.8767, 40.8505, 41.9857

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414



## Achromatopsia

40.2316, 42.3268, 46.0938



## Achromatomaly

45.3373, 40.2711, 50.7310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414 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(255, 128, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 128, 202)  
}
```

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(255, 128, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 128, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414 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(255, 128, 202) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 128, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 128, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 128, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 128, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 128,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 59.6198, 40.9626, 60.6414 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 128, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
128, 202) }
```

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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