

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.2339, 52.2766, 54.2598)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.2339, 52.2766, 54.2598)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.1826, 52.1242,  
53.9759)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAC1BA
RGB	186, 193, 186
RGB Percent	73%, 76%, 73%
CMY	0.2706, 0.2431, 0.2706
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.04, 0.24
HSL	120°, 5%, 74%
HSV	120°, 4%, 76%
XYZ	48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759
YIQ	190.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

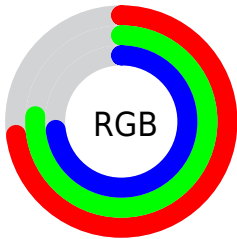
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">186, 193, 193</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12239290</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">77.36, -3.72, 2.67</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">77, 4.576, 144.295</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">52.1242, 0.3123, 0.3378</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290429370 (0xFFBAC1BA)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">190.1090, -2.0257, -3.6036</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">72.1971, -7.2183, 6.2116</a>

# Details

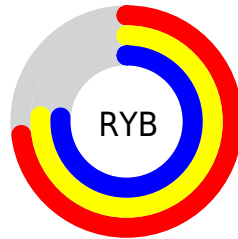
The XYZ color **48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **49.1788, 50.3068, 57.5728**, and the grayscale version is **49.0197, 51.5725, 56.1625**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.5206, 93.0394, 97.4027**, and **23.2846, 25.4362, 25.8727** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.8917, 49.1039, 43.6848**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.3870, 55.5864, 65.7585**.

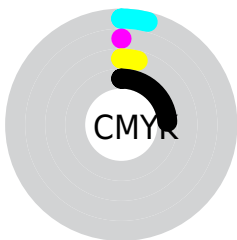
# Distribution



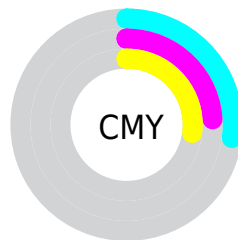
- Red (73%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759 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 48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.1826, 52.1242,  
53.9759

■ 48.1826, 52.1242,  
53.9759

370.0860,  
394.9159, 419.1901

■ 34.1834, 37.1041,  
38.1893

■ 86.6843, 93.3144,  
97.4949

■ 23.1981, 25.2881,  
25.8267

111.9174,  
120.2532, 126.0644

■ 14.8613, 16.2918,  
16.4694

141.6259,  
151.9338, 159.7320

■ 8.8078, 9.7309,  
9.6990

176.1751,  
188.7404, 198.9163

■ 4.6721, 5.2209,  
5.0969

215.9303,  
231.0576, 244.0357

■ 2.0890, 2.3774,  
2.2445

261.2570,

■ 0.6832, 0.8142,

279.2696, 295.5087

0.6999

312.5204,  
333.7609, 353.7540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.1826, 52.1242,  
53.9759

■ 48.1826, 52.1242,  
53.9759

■ 41.8917, 49.1039,  
43.6848

■ 55.3870, 55.5864,  
65.7585

■ 36.4736, 46.5013,  
34.8226

■ 63.5347, 59.5001,  
79.0853

■ 31.8911, 44.3001,  
27.3272

■ 72.6595, 63.8833,  
94.0103

■ 28.1027, 42.4803,  
21.1306

■ 78.3610, 66.6219,  
103.3370

■ 25.0632, 41.0203,  
16.1589

■ 22.7230, 39.8962,  
12.3310

■ 21.0265, 39.0813,  
9.5559

■ 19.9096, 38.5447,  
7.7289

■ 19.2950, 38.2496,  
6.7236

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.8503, 52.1242, 52.4557



48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759



47.8796, 52.1242, 56.2745

# Triad

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



48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759



49.3747, 52.1242, 61.7087



51.0991, 52.1242, 54.7860

# Complementary

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



48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759



49.1788, 50.3068, 57.5728

# 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.



51.2435, 52.1242, 57.2370



48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759



50.2412, 52.1242, 61.2817

# Square

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



48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759



48.5626, 52.1242, 60.7766



50.9277, 52.1242, 59.6266



50.5355, 52.1242, 52.9136



# Rectangle

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



48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759



47.9226, 52.1242, 57.9580



50.9277, 52.1242, 59.6266



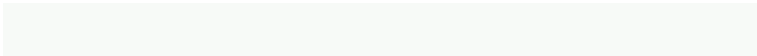
51.1985, 52.1242, 55.5675

# Sweetspot

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



48.1841, 52.1264, 53.9770



89.5044, 94.8964, 101.9200



49.9275, 53.0252, 54.0585



19.2154, 20.3650, 21.8877



92.9021, 97.7402, 106.4391



19.4759, 20.4902, 22.3138



# Same Dimension

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



48.1841, 52.1264, 53.9770



85.7711, 93.1031, 95.8137



48.5610, 52.2772, 55.9619



10.6188, 11.5827, 11.8139



12.6838, 25.3676, 4.2281



0.5480, 1.0961, 0.1827

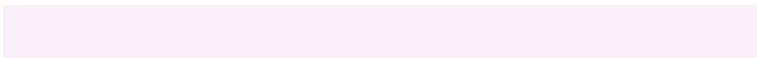


# Inverse Universe

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



49.1788, 50.3068, 57.5728



87.7599, 89.4650, 103.0031



48.7927, 50.1524, 55.5396



10.9040, 11.0609, 12.8451



21.0292, 10.1015, 34.3957

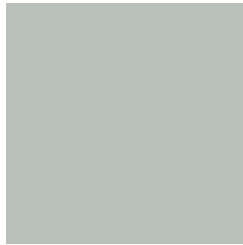


0.9086, 0.4365, 1.4862



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

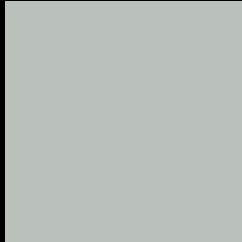
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

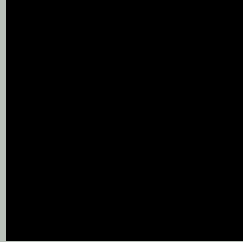
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

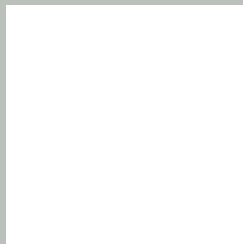
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.1826, 52.1242,



# 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

48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759

### Protanopia

49.8301, 52.0234, 52.7626

### Deuteranopia

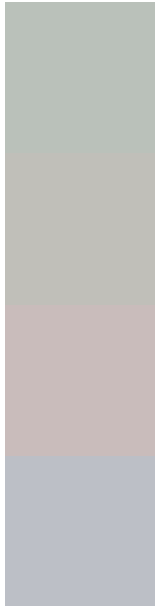
53.0044, 52.0304, 54.8262



## Tritanopia

50.4192, 52.0535, 65.1476

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759

## Protanomaly

49.1260, 51.9709, 53.3411

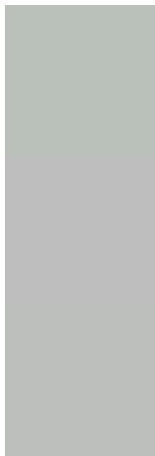
## Deuteranomaly

51.0403, 51.9718, 54.3552

## Tritanomaly

49.5629, 52.0302, 60.8567

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759

## Achromatopsia

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

## Achromatomaly

48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759 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(186, 193, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 193, 186)  
}
```

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(186, 193, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 193, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759 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(186, 193, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 193, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 193, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 193, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 193, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 193,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.1826, 52.1242, 53.9759 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 193, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
193, 186) }
```

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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