

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.6132, 51.5301, 55.3588)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.6132, 51.5301, 55.3588)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(48.8024, 51.7545,  
55.5616)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDBFBD
RGB	189, 191, 189
RGB Percent	74%, 75%, 74%
CMY	0.2588, 0.2510, 0.2588
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.01, 0.25
HSL	120°, 2%, 75%
HSV	120°, 1%, 75%
XYZ	48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616
YIQ	190.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

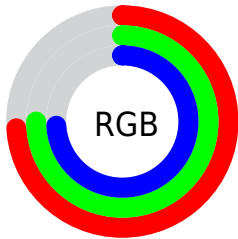
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	189, 191, 191
Decimal	12435389
CIE Lab	77.13, -1.06, 0.75
CIE LCh	77, 1.301, 144.574
Yxy	51.7545, 0.3126, 0.3315
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290625469 (0xFFBDBFBD)
YUV	190.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296
Hunter-Lab	71.9406, -4.8069, 4.5672

# Details

The XYZ color **48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **49.0893, 51.2345, 56.5947**, and the grayscale version is **49.0485, 51.6028, 56.1955**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.3984, 92.5266, 99.6392**, and **23.6858, 25.1888, 26.9061** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.4344, 48.6972, 45.1441**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.0704, 55.2472, 67.4488**.

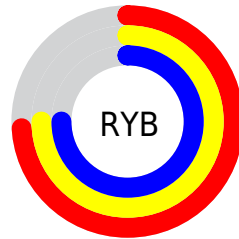
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (75%)

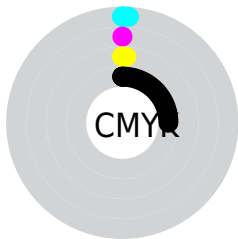
Blue (74%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (75%)

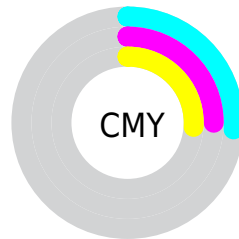


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616 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 48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.8024, 51.7545,  
55.5616

■ 48.8024, 51.7545,  
55.5616

372.4938,  
393.4881, 425.3790

■ 34.6766, 36.8094,  
39.4499

■ 87.6004, 92.7691,  
99.8427

■ 23.5792, 25.0600,  
26.7994

113.0033,  
119.6074, 128.8492

■ 15.1448, 16.1217,  
17.1915

142.8961,  
151.1789, 162.9910

■ 9.0081, 9.6103,  
10.2077

177.6439,  
187.8680, 202.6867

■ 4.8036, 5.1414,  
5.4295

217.6123,  
230.0590, 248.3548

■ 2.1661, 2.3305,  
2.4383

263.1664,

■ 0.7248, 0.7898,

278.1365, 300.4139

0.8072

314.6718,  
332.4847, 359.2824

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.8024, 51.7545,  
55.5616

■ 48.8024, 51.7545,  
55.5616

■ 42.4344, 48.6972,  
45.1441

■ 56.0704, 55.2472,  
67.4488

■ 36.9272, 46.0518,  
36.1359

■ 64.2669, 59.1844,  
80.8560

■ 32.2453, 43.8028,  
28.4776

■ 73.4245, 63.5833,  
95.8355

■ 28.3489, 41.9312,  
22.1043

■ 77.9218, 65.7435,  
103.1906

■ 25.1950, 40.4162,  
16.9454

■ 22.7364, 39.2352,  
12.9240

■ 20.9207, 38.3630,  
9.9542

■ 19.6879, 37.7708,  
7.9378

■ 18.9667, 37.4244,  
6.7583

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.9925, 51.7545, 55.1153



48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616



48.7165, 51.7545, 56.2224

# Triad

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



48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616



49.1459, 51.7545, 57.7265



49.6273, 51.7545, 55.7841

# Complementary

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



48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616



49.0893, 51.2345, 56.5947

# 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.



49.6688, 51.7545, 56.4815



48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616



49.3903, 51.7545, 57.6067

# Square

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



48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616



48.9144, 51.7545, 57.4754



49.5819, 51.7545, 57.1496



49.4689, 51.7545, 55.2431



# Rectangle

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



48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616



48.7297, 51.7545, 56.6972



49.5819, 51.7545, 57.1496



49.6554, 51.7545, 56.0079

# Sweetspot

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



48.8039, 51.7567, 55.5627



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



49.2969, 52.0001, 55.5837



19.4759, 20.4902, 22.3138



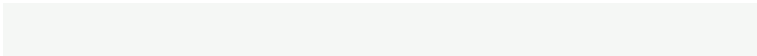
92.9021, 97.7402, 106.4391

# Same Dimension

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



48.8039, 51.7567, 55.5627



87.4436, 92.7111, 99.5736



48.9093, 51.7989, 56.1181



10.5832, 11.2138, 12.0573



12.2440, 24.4879, 4.0813



0.4796, 0.9592, 0.1599

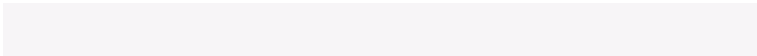


# Inverse Universe

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



49.0893, 51.2345, 56.5947



87.9389, 91.8050, 101.3644



48.9831, 51.1920, 56.0354



10.6383, 11.1129, 12.2565



20.2994, 9.7508, 33.2051

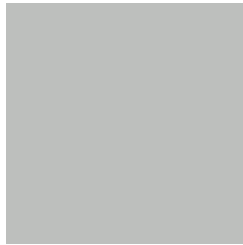


0.7952, 0.3820, 1.3007



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

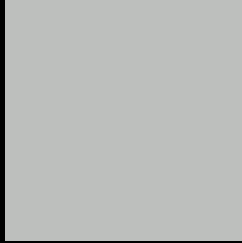
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616 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

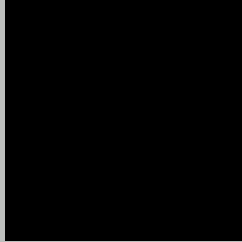
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

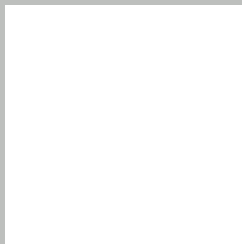


# XYZ 48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.8024, 51.7545,



# 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

48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616

### Protanopia

49.5228, 51.4954, 54.9064

### Deuteranopia

52.7292, 51.5540, 55.8870



## Tritanopia

50.5825, 51.8312, 64.4652

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616

## Protanomaly

49.2288, 51.6642, 54.9545

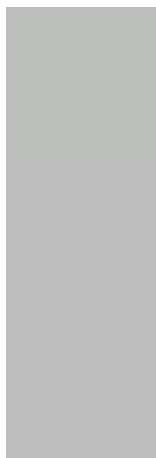
## Deuteranomaly

51.4217, 51.8149, 56.0063

## Tritanomaly

49.9575, 51.8976, 61.4170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616

## Achromatopsia

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

## Achromatomaly

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616 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, 191, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 191, 189)  
}
```

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, 191, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 191, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616 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, 191, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 191, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(189, 191, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 191, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 191, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 191,  
189) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.8024, 51.7545, 55.5616 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 191, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
191, 189) }
```

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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