

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.6700, 52.2310, 55.0230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.6700, 52.2310, 55.0230)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.8861, 52.4621,  
55.1266)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCC1BC
RGB	188, 193, 188
RGB Percent	74%, 76%, 74%
CMY	0.2627, 0.2431, 0.2627
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.03, 0.24
HSL	120°, 4%, 75%
HSV	120°, 3%, 76%
XYZ	48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266
YIQ	190.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

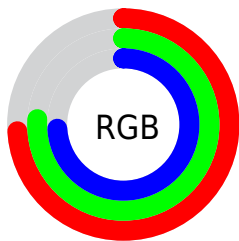
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	188, 193, 193
Decimal	12370364
CIELab	77.56, -2.65, 1.90
CIELCh	78, 3.263, 144.375
Yxy	52.4621, 0.3124, 0.3353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290560444 (0xFFBCC1BC)
YUV	190.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740
Hunter-Lab	72.4307, -6.2777, 5.5762

# Details

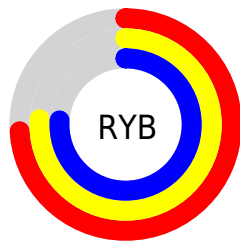
The XYZ color **48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **49.6031, 51.1555, 57.7143**, and the grayscale version is **49.4935, 52.0710, 56.7053**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.5130, 93.5161, 99.0259**, and **23.7429, 25.6563, 26.6225** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.5025, 49.3973, 44.6838**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.1869, 55.9706, 67.0669**.

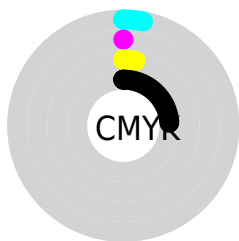
# Distribution



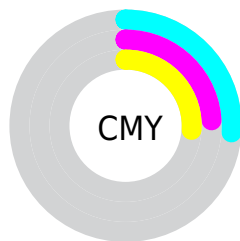
- Red (74%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266 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 48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.8861, 52.4621,  
55.1266

■ 48.8861, 52.4621,  
55.1266

372.8181,  
396.2180, 423.6871

■ 34.7433, 37.3735,  
39.1038

■ 87.7240, 93.8124,  
99.1994

■ 23.6308, 25.4968,  
26.5320

113.1498,  
120.8429, 128.0865

■ 15.1832, 16.4476,  
16.9928

143.0673,  
152.6228, 162.0989

■ 9.0352, 9.8414,  
10.0674

177.8419,  
189.5366, 201.6549

■ 4.8215, 5.2940,  
5.3375

217.8390,  
231.9686, 247.1732

■ 2.1766, 2.4207,  
2.3844

263.4238,

■ 0.7303, 0.8365,

280.3033, 299.0723

0.7779

314.9617,  
334.9249, 357.7708

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.8861, 52.4621,  
55.1266

■ 48.8861, 52.4621,  
55.1266

■ 42.5025, 49.3973,  
44.6838

■ 56.1869, 55.9706,  
67.0669

■ 36.9955, 46.7520,  
35.6763

■ 64.4343, 59.9323,  
80.5570

■ 32.3283, 44.5101,  
28.0422

■ 73.6623, 64.3649,  
95.6507

■ 28.4596, 42.6518,  
21.7143

■ 78.3610, 66.6219,  
103.3370

■ 25.3447, 41.1555,  
16.6193

■ 22.9346, 39.9978,  
12.6770

■ 21.1741, 39.1522,  
9.7974

■ 20.0005, 38.5884,  
7.8776

■ 19.3380, 38.2702,  
6.7939

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.3657, 52.4621, 54.0222



48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266



48.6686, 52.4621, 56.7832

# Triad

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



48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266



49.7451, 52.4621, 60.6425



50.9745, 52.4621, 55.7034

# Complementary

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



48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266



49.6031, 51.1555, 57.7143

# 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.



51.0781, 52.4621, 57.4628



48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266



50.3649, 52.4621, 60.3388

# Square

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



48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266



49.1619, 52.4621, 59.9870



50.8542, 52.4621, 59.1656



50.5721, 52.4621, 54.3503



# Rectangle

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



48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266



48.7002, 52.4621, 57.9874



50.8542, 52.4621, 59.1656



51.0455, 52.4621, 56.2659

# Sweetspot

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



48.8876, 52.4644, 55.1277



89.5044, 94.8964, 101.9200



50.1417, 53.1109, 55.1864



19.2154, 20.3650, 21.8877



92.9021, 97.7402, 106.4391



19.4759, 20.4902, 22.3138

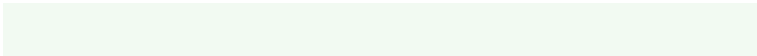


# Same Dimension

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



48.8876, 52.4644, 55.1277



86.9986, 93.6928, 97.8214



49.1597, 52.5732, 56.5605



10.7589, 11.6501, 12.0432



12.6838, 25.3676, 4.2280



0.5480, 1.0961, 0.1827

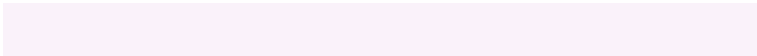


# Inverse Universe

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



49.6031, 51.1555, 57.7143



88.5003, 90.9458, 103.2500



49.3263, 51.0448, 56.2567



10.9886, 11.2300, 12.8733



21.0294, 10.1015, 34.3963



0.9086, 0.4365, 1.4862



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266 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 48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

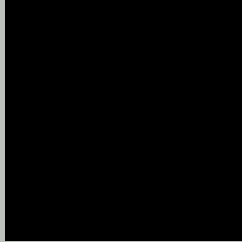
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

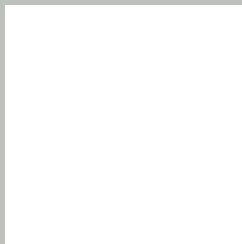
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.8861, 52.4621,



# 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

48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266

### Protanopia

50.3654, 52.5852, 54.5091

### Deuteranopia

53.5072, 52.2645, 55.9831



## Tritanopia

50.9188, 52.3111, 65.1709

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266

## Protanomaly

49.8116, 52.6246, 54.5459

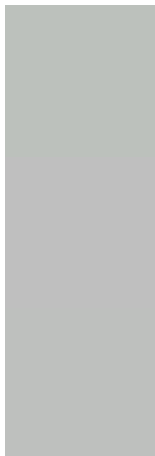
## Deuteranomaly

51.7971, 52.3371, 55.5162

## Tritanomaly

50.1748, 52.3323, 61.4895

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266

## Achromatopsia

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Achromatomaly

49.3791, 52.3641, 56.2199

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266 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(188, 193, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 193, 188)  
}
```

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(188, 193, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 193, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266 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(188, 193, 188) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 193, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 193, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 193, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 193, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 193,  
188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.8861, 52.4621, 55.1266 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 193, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
193, 188) }
```

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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