

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.9097, 50.5605, 52.8440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.9097, 50.5605, 52.8440)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(49.0330, 50.6455,  
53.0902)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3BBB9
RGB	195, 187, 185
RGB Percent	76%, 73%, 73%
CMY	0.2353, 0.2666, 0.2745
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.05, 0.24
HSL	12°, 8%, 75%
HSV	12°, 5%, 76%
XYZ	49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902
YIQ	189.1640, 5.4100, 1.0740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

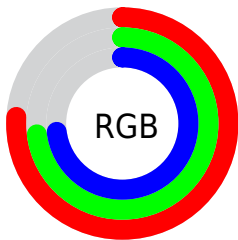
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	195, 188, 185
Decimal	12827577
CIE Lab	76.46, 2.46, 2.00
CIE LCh	76, 3.171, 39.204
Yxy	50.6455, 0.3210, 0.3315
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291017657 (0xFFC3BBB9)
YUV	189.1640, -2.0529, 5.1182
Hunter-Lab	71.1657, -1.5537, 5.5851

# Details

The XYZ color **49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **48.9280, 52.3938, 59.1648**, and the grayscale version is **48.4740, 50.9984, 55.5373**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.0727, 91.1475, 96.1704**, and **23.6745, 24.3789, 25.2876** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.9839, 43.6184, 41.9380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.7266, 58.5085, 65.8515**.

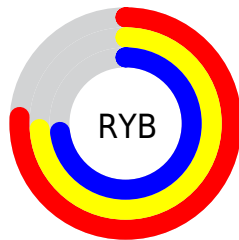
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (73%)

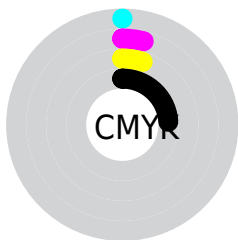
Blue (73%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (73%)

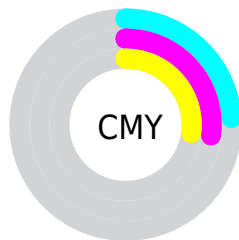


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902 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 49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.0330, 50.6455,  
53.0902

■ 49.0330, 50.6455,  
53.0902

373.3870,  
389.1849, 415.7072

■ 34.8603, 35.9266,  
37.4866

■ 87.9409, 91.1305,  
96.1800

■ 23.7213, 24.3775,  
25.2857

113.4068,  
117.6654, 124.5032

■ 15.2506, 15.6139,  
16.0691

143.3678,  
148.9078, 157.9034

■ 9.0829, 9.2513,  
9.4182

178.1893,  
185.2420, 196.7990

■ 4.8529, 4.9055,  
4.9144

218.2366,  
227.0524, 241.6087

■ 2.1951, 2.1919,  
2.1393

263.8751,

■ 0.7401, 0.7156,

274.7234, 292.7509

0.6390

315.4701,  
328.6394, 350.6442

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 49.0330, 50.6455,  
53.0902

■ 49.0330, 50.6455,  
53.0902

■ 43.9839, 43.6184,  
41.9380

■ 54.7266, 58.5085,  
65.8515

■ 39.5522, 37.3931,  
32.3275

■ 61.0821, 67.2268,  
80.2789

■ 35.7150, 31.9430,  
24.1918

■ 68.1216, 76.8277,  
96.4307

■ 32.4466, 27.2373,  
17.4573

■ 74.5494, 86.8089,  
107.4344

■ 29.7192, 23.2434,  
12.0445

■ 76.3160, 90.3423,  
108.0233

■ 27.5026, 19.9260,  
7.8655

■ 25.7635, 17.2469,  
4.8219

■ 24.4642, 15.1638,  
2.7999

■ 23.5610, 13.6290,  
1.6617

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.2803, 50.6455, 54.6196



49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902



48.5462, 50.6455, 52.1246

# Triad

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



49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902



47.0707, 50.6455, 53.9841



48.3211, 50.6455, 58.4572

# Complementary

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



49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902



48.9280, 52.3938, 59.1648

# 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.



47.7302, 50.6455, 58.2785



49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902



47.0116, 50.6455, 55.6724

# Square

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



49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902



47.4143, 50.6455, 52.6332



47.2520, 50.6455, 57.2508



48.8670, 50.6455, 57.7341



# Rectangle

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



49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902



48.1530, 50.6455, 51.9186



47.2520, 50.6455, 57.2508



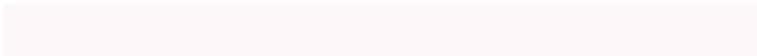
48.1211, 50.6455, 58.5009

# Sweetspot

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



49.0344, 50.6477, 53.0913



90.8529, 94.9084, 101.8512



49.4811, 50.1511, 57.5251



19.9176, 20.8141, 22.3530



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

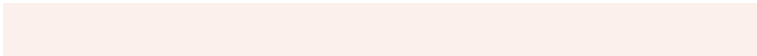


# Same Dimension

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



49.0344, 50.6477, 53.0913



86.8979, 89.4306, 93.0349



50.1131, 52.8050, 53.4508



10.5515, 10.8399, 11.2352



15.1489, 8.5836, 0.8584



0.7041, 0.4700, 0.0536

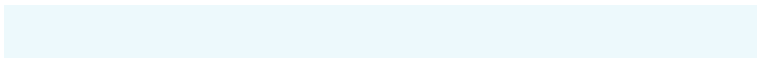


# Inverse Universe

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



48.9280, 52.3938, 59.1648



86.6728, 93.1223, 105.8760



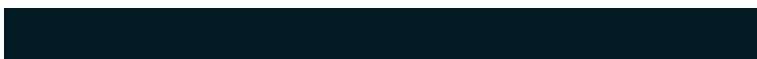
47.8419, 50.2217, 58.8028



10.5220, 11.3230, 12.9158



14.1827, 18.1218, 36.3070



0.6574, 0.8722, 1.5836



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902 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 49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

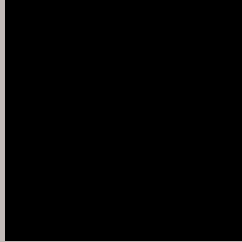
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902.



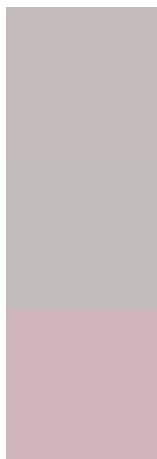
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.0330, 50.6455,



# 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

49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902

### Protanopia

48.7325, 50.8067, 53.1371

### Deuteranopia

51.6033, 50.4110, 53.4649



## Tritanopia

50.6837, 50.6918, 61.1460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902

## Protanomaly

48.9883, 50.9386, 53.1491

## Deuteranomaly

50.6320, 50.5227, 53.5376

## Tritanomaly

50.0615, 50.7486, 58.1959

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902

## Achromatopsia

48.3692, 50.8881, 55.4172

## Achromatomaly

48.5462, 50.6736, 54.7993

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902 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(195, 187, 185) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 187, 185)  
}
```

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(195, 187, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 187, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902 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".

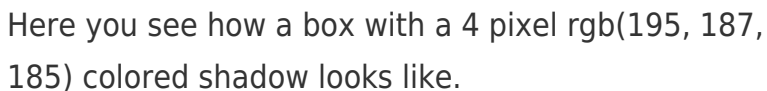
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(195, 187, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 187, 185) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 187, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 187, 185); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 187, 185); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 187, 185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.0330, 50.6455, 53.0902 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 187, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
187, 185) }
```

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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