

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.9274, 51.0193, 53.5349)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.9274, 51.0193, 53.5349)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(48.8385, 50.8491,  
53.6952)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C1BCBA
RGB	193, 188, 186
RGB Percent	76%, 74%, 73%
CMY	0.2431, 0.2627, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.04, 0.24
HSL	17°, 5%, 74%
HSV	17°, 4%, 76%
XYZ	48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952
YIQ	189.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

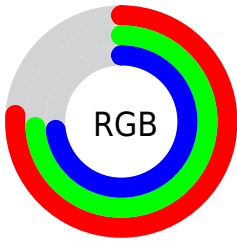
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	193, 189, 186
Decimal	12696762
CIE Lab	76.59, 1.39, 1.62
CIE LCh	77, 2.138, 49.342
Yxy	50.8491, 0.3184, 0.3315
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290886842 (0xFFC1BCBA)
YUV	189.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738
Hunter-Lab	71.3086, -2.5371, 5.2707

# Details

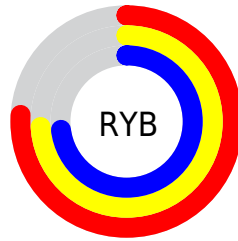
The XYZ color **48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **48.5062, 51.5503, 57.8464**, and the grayscale version is **48.5313, 51.0587, 55.6029**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.4446, 91.2519, 97.0090**, and **23.7128, 24.5969, 25.6882** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.1203, 44.4770, 42.6741**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.1177, 57.8984, 66.2718**.

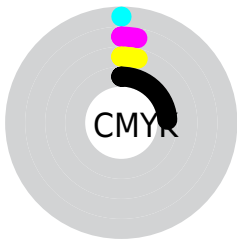
# Distribution



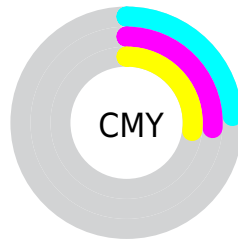
- Red (76%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952 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 48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.8385, 50.8491,  
53.6952

■ 48.8385, 50.8491,  
53.6952

372.6337,  
389.9772, 418.0884

■ 34.7054, 36.0885,  
37.9665

■ 87.6537, 91.4317,  
97.0785

■ 23.6015, 24.5026,  
25.6551

113.0665,  
118.0225, 125.5701

■ 15.1614, 15.7068,  
16.3423

142.9699,  
149.3255, 159.1532

■ 9.0198, 9.3170,  
9.6097

177.7293,  
185.7251, 198.2461

■ 4.8113, 4.9485,  
5.0388

217.7101,  
227.6056, 243.2676

■ 2.1706, 2.2171,  
2.2109

263.2774,

■ 0.7272, 0.7293,

275.3516, 294.6361

0.6806

314.7969,  
329.3473, 352.7702

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.8385, 50.8491,  
53.6952

■ 48.8385, 50.8491,  
53.6952

■ 44.1203, 44.4770,  
42.6741

■ 54.1177, 57.8984,  
66.2718

■ 39.9399, 38.7554,  
33.1446

■ 59.9716, 65.6375,  
80.4580

■ 36.2789, 33.6654,  
25.0429

■ 66.4187, 74.0870,  
96.3094

■ 33.1159, 29.1848,  
18.2997

■ 72.1263, 82.7250,  
106.7738

■ 30.4283, 25.2901,  
12.8396

■ 75.8026, 90.0776,  
107.9992

■ 28.1913, 21.9561,  
8.5797

■ 26.3779, 19.1556,  
5.4276

■ 24.9576, 16.8591,  
3.2769

■ 23.8952, 15.0335,  
1.9999

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.0673, 50.8491, 54.6323



48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952



48.4744, 50.8491, 53.2081

# Triad

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



48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952



47.5711, 50.8491, 54.9555



48.5883, 50.8491, 57.4921

# Complementary

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



48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952



48.5062, 51.5503, 57.8464

# 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.



48.1870, 50.8491, 57.5816



48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952



47.6012, 50.8491, 56.1062

# Square

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



48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952



47.7436, 50.8491, 53.9290



47.8261, 50.8491, 57.0712



48.9223, 50.8491, 56.8284



# Rectangle

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



48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952



48.2045, 50.8491, 53.1994



47.8261, 50.8491, 57.0712



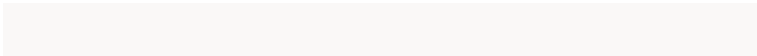
48.4568, 50.8491, 57.5907

# Sweetspot

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



48.8399, 50.8513, 53.6963



89.8421, 94.2520, 101.7777



48.9578, 50.2184, 56.4133



19.2843, 20.2338, 21.8587



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.



48.8399, 50.8513, 53.6963



87.0827, 90.5516, 95.2518



49.5924, 52.3562, 53.9471



10.8065, 11.2160, 11.7332



15.6036, 9.4930, 1.0099



0.7350, 0.5318, 0.0639



# Inverse Universe

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



48.5062, 51.5503, 57.8464



86.4150, 91.9498, 103.5538



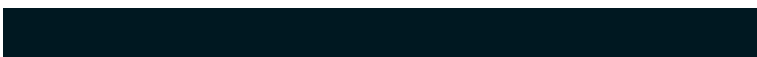
47.7562, 50.0504, 57.5965



10.7107, 11.4166, 12.9239



12.4956, 14.7478, 35.7446



0.5963, 0.7501, 1.5632



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952 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 48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

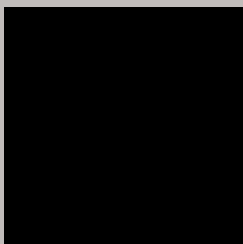
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

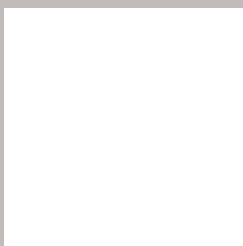
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.8385, 50.8491,



# 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

48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952

### Protanopia

48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952

### Deuteranopia

51.9156, 50.8647, 54.0953



## Tritanopia

50.4899, 50.8900, 61.8052

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952

## Protanomaly

48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952

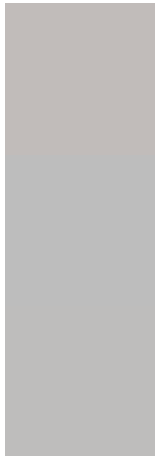
## Deuteranomaly

50.9472, 50.9823, 54.1691

## Tritanomaly

49.8688, 50.9501, 58.8357

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952

## Achromatopsia

48.3692, 50.8881, 55.4172

## Achromatomaly

48.5099, 50.9732, 54.8590

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952 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(193, 188, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 188, 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(193, 188, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 188, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952 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(193, 188, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 188, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 188, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 188, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 188, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 188,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.8385, 50.8491, 53.6952 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 188, 186) }
```

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

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