

# Converting Colors

XYZ(49.0522, 51.6049, 56.1911)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(49.0522, 51.6049, 56.1911)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.9429, 51.4918,  
56.0745)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEBEBE
RGB	190, 190, 190
RGB Percent	75%, 75%, 75%
CMY	0.2549, 0.2549, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	123°, 0%, 75%
HSV	123°, 0%, 75%
XYZ	48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745
YIQ	190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	190, 190, 190
Decimal	12500670
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.98, 0.00, -0.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	77, 0.009, 296.154
Yxy	51.4918, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290690750 (0xFFBEBEBE)
YUV	190.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	71.7578, -3.8290, 3.8988

# Details

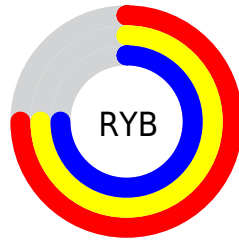
The XYZ color **48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**, and the color name is [gray \(x11 gray\)](#). A complement of this color would be **48.9448, 51.4930, 56.0773**, and the grayscale version is **48.9448, 51.4937, 56.0767**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603**, and **23.7775, 25.0158, 27.2422** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.6567, 48.4660, 46.1422**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.0935, 54.9381, 67.3163**.

# Distribution



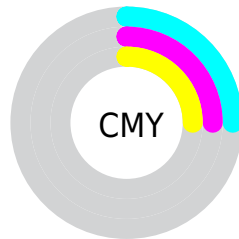
- Red (75%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745 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 48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.9429, 51.4918,  
56.0745

■ 48.9429, 51.4918,  
56.0745

373.0382,  
392.4715, 427.3684

■ 34.7885, 36.6002,  
39.8583

■ 87.8079, 92.3813,  
100.6004

■ 23.6658, 24.8981,  
27.1151

113.2492,  
119.1480, 129.7471

■ 15.2093, 16.0011,  
17.4265

143.1835,  
150.6418, 164.0411

■ 9.0537, 9.5249,  
10.3739

177.9763,  
187.2471, 203.9008

■ 4.8336, 5.0851,  
5.5387

217.9928,  
229.3483, 249.7449

■ 2.1837, 2.2973,  
2.5025

263.5983,

■ 0.7341, 0.7723,

277.3299, 301.9918

0.8415

315.1583,  
331.5762, 361.0601

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.9429, 51.4918,  
56.0745

■ 48.9429, 51.4918,  
56.0745

■ 42.6567, 48.4660,  
46.1422

■ 56.0935, 54.9381,  
67.3163

■ 37.1980, 45.8382,  
37.4686

■ 64.1348, 58.8132,  
79.9093

■ 32.5335, 43.5940,  
30.0044

■ 73.0977, 63.1334,  
93.8975

■ 28.6264, 41.7153,  
23.6960

■ 77.7045, 65.3090,  
103.1182

■ 25.4365, 40.1829,  
18.4855

■ 22.9202, 38.9756,  
14.3103

■ 21.0292, 38.0698,  
11.1014

■ 19.7085, 37.4389,  
8.7812

■ 18.8937, 37.0517,  
7.2605

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.9412, 51.4918, 56.0755



48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745



48.9442, 51.4918, 56.0712

# Triad

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



48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745



48.9433, 51.4918, 56.0578



48.9380, 51.4918, 56.0652

# Complementary

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



48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745



48.9448, 51.4930, 56.0773

# 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.



48.9386, 51.4918, 56.0604



48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745



48.9416, 51.4918, 56.0562

# Square

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



48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745



48.9444, 51.4918, 56.0616



48.9399, 51.4918, 56.0571



48.9384, 51.4918, 56.0701



# Rectangle

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



48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745



48.9447, 51.4918, 56.0681



48.9399, 51.4918, 56.0571



48.9381, 51.4918, 56.0635

# Sweetspot

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



48.9444, 51.4940, 56.0756



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



48.9452, 51.4945, 56.0756



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.



48.9444, 51.4940, 56.0756



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



48.9446, 51.4941, 56.0767



10.7221, 11.2805, 12.2844



12.2900, 24.5063, 4.3240



0.4885, 0.9628, 0.2068

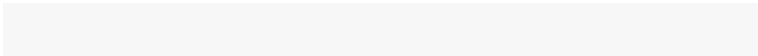


# Inverse Universe

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



48.9448, 51.4930, 56.0773



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



48.9446, 51.4930, 56.0762



10.7221, 11.2805, 12.2844



19.6002, 9.4712, 29.5180



0.7745, 0.3737, 1.1919



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745 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 48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745 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

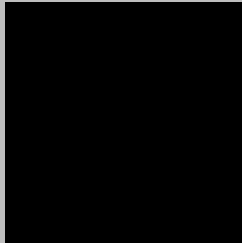
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

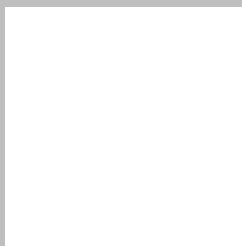


**XYZ 48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745.



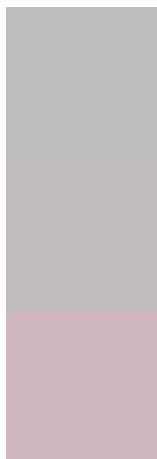
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.9429, 51.4918,



# 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

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

### Protanopia

49.3752, 51.4068, 55.4643

### Deuteranopia

52.5569, 51.4525, 56.4515



## Tritanopia

50.5009, 51.4847, 63.7758

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

## Protanomaly

49.1211, 51.2758, 55.4524

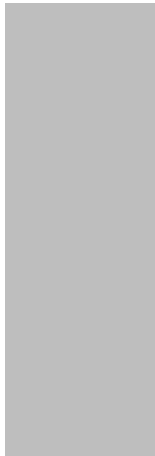
## Deuteranomaly

51.0503, 51.2969, 56.5009

## Tritanomaly

49.8765, 51.5488, 60.7472

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

## 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 48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745 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(190, 190, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 190, 190)  
}
```

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(190, 190, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 190, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745 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(190, 190, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 190, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 190, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 190, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 190, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 190,  
190) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 190, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
190, 190) }
```

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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