

# Converting Colors

XYZ(49.0605, 50.4816, 62.1313)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(49.0605, 50.4816, 62.1313)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(49.0520, 50.4491,  
62.4107)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCBBC9
RGB	188, 187, 201
RGB Percent	74%, 73%, 79%
CMY	0.2627, 0.2666, 0.2118
CMYK	0.06, 0.07, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	244°, 11%, 76%
HSV	244°, 7%, 79%
XYZ	49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107
YIQ	188.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

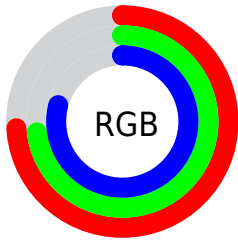
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	188, 187, 201
Decimal	12368841
CIE Lab	76.34, 3.03, -6.92
CIE LCh	76, 7.554, 293.608
Yxy	50.4491, 0.3030, 0.3116
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290558921 (0xFFBCBBC9)
YUV	188.8950, 5.9678, -0.7849
Hunter-Lab	71.0275, -1.0251, -2.3779

# Details

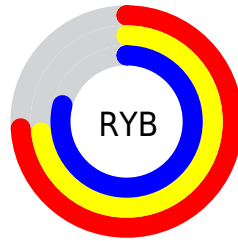
The XYZ color **49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **53.6776, 57.6419, 55.3131**, and the grayscale version is **48.2796, 50.7939, 55.3146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.4088, 90.5543, 107.4795**, and **23.7832, 24.3077, 31.0421** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.7778, 40.2914, 60.8870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.5209, 62.1114, 64.1635**.

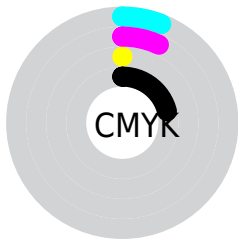
# Distribution



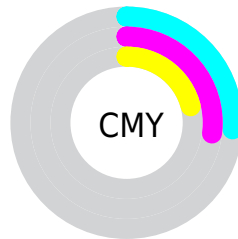
- Red (74%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107 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 49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.0520, 50.4491,  
62.4107

■ 49.0520, 50.4491,  
62.4107

373.4606,  
388.4196, 451.4766

■ 34.8754, 35.7704,  
44.9267

■ 87.9689, 90.8399,  
109.8962

■ 23.7330, 24.2569,  
31.0572

113.4400,  
117.3208, 140.7349

■ 15.2593, 15.5243,  
20.3836

143.4067,  
148.5045, 176.8621

■ 9.0891, 9.1882,  
12.4873

178.2342,  
184.7755, 218.6965

■ 4.8569, 4.8641,  
6.9499

218.2880,  
226.5181, 266.6566

■ 2.1974, 2.1678,  
3.3528

263.9334,

■ 0.7414, 0.7023,

274.1167, 321.1610

1.2775

315.5358,  
327.9558, 382.6281

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0432

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 49.0520, 50.4491,  
62.4107

■ 49.0520, 50.4491,  
62.4107

■ 40.7778, 40.2914,  
60.8870

■ 58.5209, 62.1114,  
64.1635

■ 33.6465, 31.5710,  
59.5796

■ 69.2248, 75.3293,  
66.1506

■ 27.6092, 24.2248,  
58.4798

■ 81.2074, 90.1596,  
68.3816

■ 22.6116, 18.1826,  
57.5770

■ 87.5428, 96.9971,  
69.3675

■ 18.5950, 13.3682,  
56.8594

■ 15.4945, 9.6970,  
56.3142

■ 13.2375, 7.0743,  
55.9269

■ 11.7404, 5.3896,  
55.6806

■ 10.8972, 4.4982,  
55.5530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.6471, 50.4491, 63.0726



49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107



50.1817, 50.4491, 59.7011

# Triad

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



49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107



49.5884, 50.4491, 48.8740



45.2881, 50.4491, 54.0646

# Complementary

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



49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107



53.6776, 57.6419, 55.3131

# 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.



45.7861, 50.4491, 50.4210



49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107



48.2549, 50.4491, 47.5211

# Square

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



49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107



50.4957, 50.4491, 51.8584



46.8653, 50.4491, 48.0732



45.4921, 50.4491, 58.1215



# Rectangle

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



49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107



50.6174, 50.4491, 57.1666



46.8653, 50.4491, 48.0732



45.3787, 50.4491, 52.7534

# Sweetspot

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



49.0535, 50.4512, 62.4118



91.7233, 95.9018, 108.2843



51.7075, 56.1226, 63.3666



19.6674, 20.5698, 23.1837



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.



49.0535, 50.4512, 62.4118



82.2537, 84.2498, 106.5344



50.8032, 51.3533, 62.4937



10.1255, 10.3230, 13.3763



6.7752, 2.7270, 34.9136



0.3457, 0.1420, 1.6543



# Inverse Universe

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



52.2849, 52.1306, 61.9527



88.6508, 87.5746, 105.6171



51.8672, 56.7086, 55.2284



11.0492, 10.8031, 13.2426



20.7780, 10.0607, 30.3703

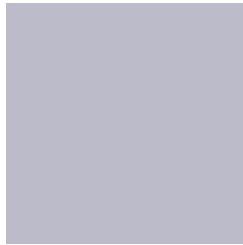


0.9938, 0.4804, 1.4907



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

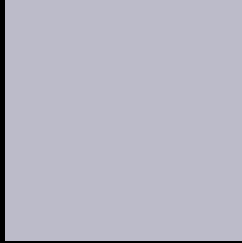
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

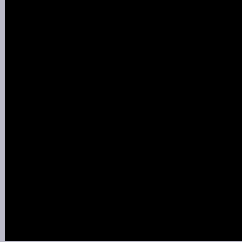
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107.



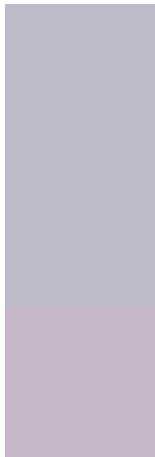
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.0520, 50.4491,



# 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

49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107

### Protanopia

49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107

### Deuteranopia

51.4136, 50.4106, 62.8975



## Tritanopia

49.1700, 50.4963, 63.0323

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107

## Protanomaly

49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107

## Deuteranomaly

50.5661, 50.2810, 62.9172

## Tritanomaly

49.1700, 50.4963, 63.0323

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107

## Achromatopsia

48.3692, 50.8881, 55.4172

## Achromatomaly

48.5951, 50.6355, 57.6645

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107 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, 187, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 187, 201)  
}
```

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, 187, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 187, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107 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, 187, 201) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 187, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 187, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 187, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 187, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 187,  
201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 187, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
187, 201) }
```

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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