

# Converting Colors

XYZ(49.0636, 52.1594, 55.7324)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(49.0636, 52.1594, 55.7324)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	27
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# **Color**

**XYZ(49.0212, 52.1922,  
55.6345)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDC0BD
RGB	189, 192, 189
RGB Percent	74%, 75%, 74%
CMY	0.2588, 0.2470, 0.2588
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.02, 0.25
HSL	120°, 2%, 75%
HSV	120°, 2%, 75%
XYZ	49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345
YIQ	190.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

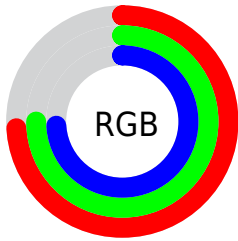
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	189, 192, 192
Decimal	12435645
CIE Lab	77.40, -1.59, 1.14
CIE LCh	77, 1.955, 144.484
Yxy	52.1922, 0.3125, 0.3328
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290625725 (0xFFBDC0BD)
YUV	190.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444
Hunter-Lab	72.2442, -5.3063, 4.9123

# Details

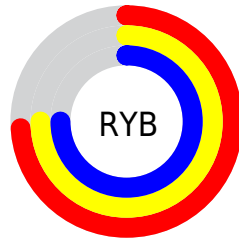
The XYZ color **49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **49.4522, 51.4088, 57.1883**, and the grayscale version is **49.3893, 51.9614, 56.5859**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.7050, 93.1399, 99.7414**, and **23.8299, 25.4771, 26.9541** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.6221, 49.1199, 45.1665**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.3298, 55.7044, 67.5876**.

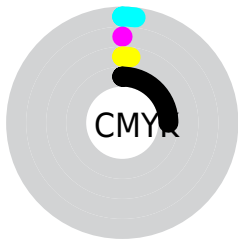
# Distribution



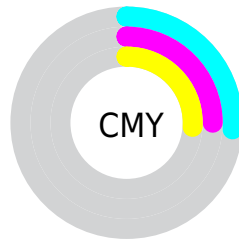
- Red (74%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345 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 49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.0212, 52.1922,  
55.6345

■ 49.0212, 52.1922,  
55.6345

373.3413,  
395.1782, 425.6622

■ 34.8509, 37.1583,  
39.5079

■ 87.9235, 93.4146,  
99.9504

■ 23.7140, 25.3301,  
26.8442

113.3862,  
120.3720, 128.9769

■ 15.2452, 16.3231,  
17.2249

143.3437,  
152.0725, 163.1403

■ 9.0791, 9.7531,  
10.2313

178.1614,  
188.9008, 202.8594

■ 4.8503, 5.2356,  
5.4450

218.2047,  
231.2411, 248.5526

■ 2.1936, 2.3861,  
2.4474

263.8388,

■ 0.7393, 0.8187,

279.4778, 300.6384

0.8121

315.4293,  
333.9954, 359.5354

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 49.0212, 52.1922,  
55.6345

■ 49.0212, 52.1922,  
55.6345

■ 42.6221, 49.1199,  
45.1665

■ 56.3298, 55.7044,  
67.5876

■ 37.0927, 46.4639,  
36.1222

■ 64.5768, 59.6659,  
81.0768

■ 32.3968, 44.2082,  
28.4412

■ 73.7954, 64.0941,  
96.1553

■ 28.4940, 42.3335,  
22.0575

■ 78.1406, 66.1813,  
103.2635

■ 25.3406, 40.8187,  
16.8995

■ 22.8886, 39.6409,  
12.8887

■ 21.0843, 38.7742,  
9.9375

■ 19.8667, 38.1894,  
7.9458

■ 19.1628, 37.8512,  
6.7942

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.3082, 52.1922, 54.9655



49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345



48.8912, 52.1922, 56.6297

# Triad

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



49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345



49.5377, 52.1922, 58.9136



50.2677, 52.1922, 55.9750

# Complementary

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



49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345



49.4522, 51.4088, 57.1883

# 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.



50.3300, 52.1922, 57.0276



49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345



49.9072, 52.1922, 58.7330

# Square

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



49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345



49.1885, 52.1922, 58.5298



50.1977, 52.1922, 58.0393



50.0281, 52.1922, 55.1603



# Rectangle

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



49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345



48.9107, 52.1922, 57.3477



50.1977, 52.1922, 58.0393



50.3101, 52.1922, 56.3123

# Sweetspot

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



49.0227, 52.1944, 55.6356



90.7827, 95.5105, 104.0109



49.7755, 52.5825, 55.6708



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.



49.0227, 52.1944, 55.6356



88.2430, 94.2905, 99.8569



49.1866, 52.2600, 56.4987



11.0447, 11.7873, 12.5105



12.6838, 25.3676, 4.2281



0.5480, 1.0961, 0.1827

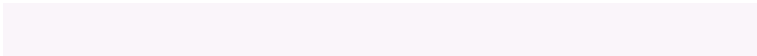


# Inverse Universe

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



49.4522, 51.4088, 57.1883



89.2509, 92.4469, 103.5002



49.2866, 51.3425, 56.3163



11.1609, 11.5747, 12.9307



21.0293, 10.1015, 34.3960



0.9086, 0.4365, 1.4862



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345 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 49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345 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

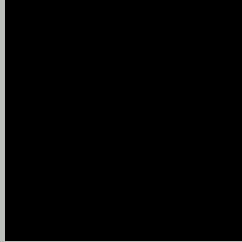
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

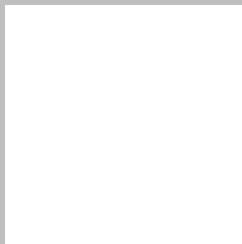


**XYZ 49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.0212, 52.1922,



# 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

49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345

### Protanopia

49.9962, 52.0599, 54.9904

### Deuteranopia

53.2216, 52.1173, 55.9698



## Tritanopia

50.9188, 52.3111, 65.1709

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345

## Protanomaly

49.7002, 52.2299, 55.0388

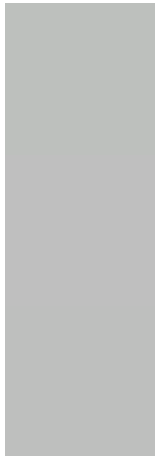
## Deuteranomaly

51.6346, 52.2407, 56.0772

## Tritanomaly

50.1748, 52.3323, 61.4895

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345

## Achromatopsia

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Achromatomaly

49.1603, 51.9265, 56.1470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345 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(189, 192, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 192, 189)  
}
```

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(189, 192, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 192, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345 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(189, 192, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 192, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 192, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 192, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 192, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 192,  
189) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.0212, 52.1922, 55.6345 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 192, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
192, 189) }
```

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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