

# Converting Colors

XYZ(49.3418, 51.9114, 56.5315)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(49.3418, 51.9114, 56.5315)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(49.5206, 52.0996,  
56.7364)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BFBFBF
RGB	191, 191, 191
RGB Percent	75%, 75%, 75%
CMY	0.2510, 0.2510, 0.2510
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	124°, 0%, 75%
HSV	124°, 0%, 75%
XYZ	49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364
YIQ	191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	191, 191, 191
Decimal	12566463
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	77.34, 0.00, -0.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	77, 0.009, 295.938
Yxy	52.0996, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290756543 (0xFFBFBFBF)
YUV	191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	72.1801, -3.8515, 3.9217

# Details

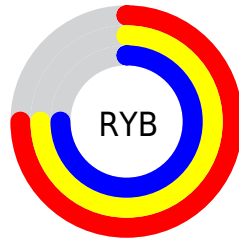
The XYZ color **49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **49.5226, 52.1008, 56.7392**, and the grayscale version is **49.5225, 52.1016, 56.7386**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.4070, 93.0111, 101.2891**, and **24.1572, 25.4152, 27.6772** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.1978, 49.0529, 46.8926**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.7076, 55.5676, 67.8482**.

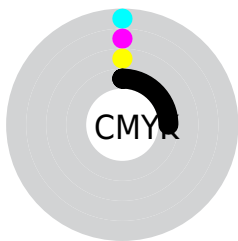
# Distribution



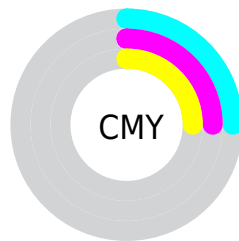
- Red (75%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (75%)



- 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 49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364 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 49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.5206, 52.0996,  
56.7364

■ 49.5206, 52.0996,  
56.7364

375.2713,  
394.8210, 429.9269

■ 35.2489, 37.0845,  
40.3857

■ 88.6602, 93.2781,  
101.5770

■ 24.0221, 25.2729,  
27.5233

114.2589,  
120.2103, 130.9039

■ 15.4748, 16.2805,  
17.7307

144.3638,  
151.8836, 165.3934

■ 9.2418, 9.7229,  
10.5894

179.3405,  
188.6824, 205.4638

■ 4.9576, 5.2156,  
5.6808

219.5542,  
230.9912, 251.5339

■ 2.2569, 2.3743,  
2.5863

265.3704,

■ 0.7725, 0.8126,

279.1943, 304.0220

0.8854

317.1543,  
333.6761, 363.3469

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 49.5206, 52.0996,  
56.7364

■ 49.5206, 52.0996,  
56.7364

■ 43.1978, 49.0529,  
46.8926

■ 56.7076, 55.5676,  
67.8482

■ 37.7024, 46.4051,  
38.2683

■ 64.7850, 59.4652,  
80.2671

■ 33.0014, 44.1417,  
30.8172

■ 73.7835, 63.8086,  
94.0351

■ 29.0581, 42.2449,  
24.4886

■ 77.9218, 65.7437,  
103.1906

■ 25.8327, 40.6952,  
19.2280

■ 23.2820, 39.4717,  
14.9766

■ 21.3578, 38.5509,  
11.6698

■ 20.0057, 37.9064,  
9.2355

■ 19.1621, 37.5070,  
7.5912

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.5189, 52.0996, 56.7374



49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364



49.5219, 52.0996, 56.7331

# Triad

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



49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364



49.5210, 52.0996, 56.7195



49.5157, 52.0996, 56.7269

# Complementary

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



49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364



49.5226, 52.1008, 56.7392

# 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.



49.5163, 52.0996, 56.7221



49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364



49.5193, 52.0996, 56.7179

# Square

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



49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364



49.5222, 52.0996, 56.7233



49.5176, 52.0996, 56.7188



49.5160, 52.0996, 56.7319



# Rectangle

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



49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364



49.5224, 52.0996, 56.7300



49.5176, 52.0996, 56.7188



49.5158, 52.0996, 56.7252

# Sweetspot

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



49.5221, 52.1018, 56.7375



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



49.5229, 52.1023, 56.7374



19.4759, 20.4902, 22.3138



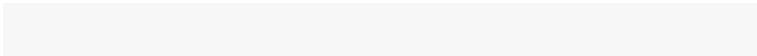
92.9021, 97.7402, 106.4391

# Same Dimension

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



49.5221, 52.1018, 56.7375



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



49.5223, 52.1019, 56.7386



10.7221, 11.2805, 12.2844



12.3091, 24.5139, 4.4245



0.4921, 0.9642, 0.2258

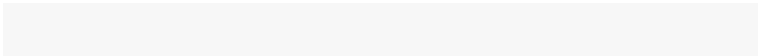


# Inverse Universe

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



49.5226, 52.1008, 56.7392



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



49.5224, 52.1007, 56.7381



10.7221, 11.2805, 12.2844



19.3316, 9.3638, 28.1037

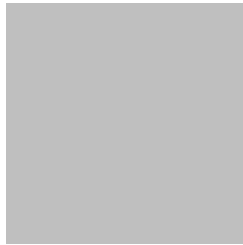


0.7665, 0.3705, 1.1496



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

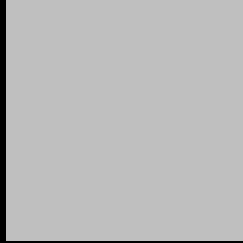
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364 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

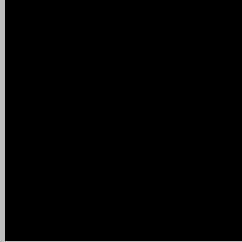
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

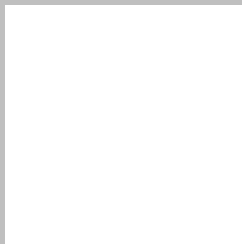


# XYZ 49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364.



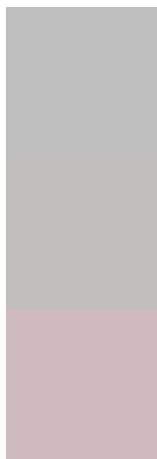
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.5206, 52.0996,



# 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

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

### Protanopia

49.9559, 52.0140, 56.1219

### Deuteranopia

53.1579, 52.0590, 57.1158



## Tritanopia

51.0890, 52.0923, 64.4889

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Protanomaly

49.7000, 51.8821, 56.1100

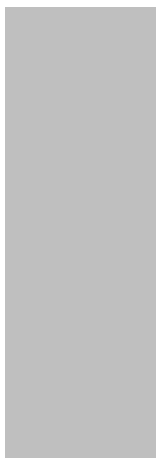
## Deuteranomaly

51.6419, 51.9030, 57.1656

## Tritanomaly

50.4605, 52.1569, 61.4406

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Achromatopsia

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Achromatomaly

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364 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(191, 191, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 191, 191)  
}
```

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(191, 191, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 191, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364 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(191, 191, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 191, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 191, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 191, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 191, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 191,  
191) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 191, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
191, 191) }
```

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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