

# Converting Colors

XYZ(51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488)</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> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(51.8731, 53.9515,  
57.5488)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C6C1C0
RGB	198, 193, 192
RGB Percent	78%, 76%, 75%
CMY	0.2235, 0.2431, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.03, 0.22
HSL	10°, 5%, 76%
HSV	10°, 3%, 78%
XYZ	51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488
YIQ	194.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

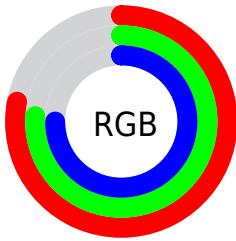
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	198, 193, 192
Decimal	13025728
CIE Lab	78.43, 1.57, 1.11
CIE LCh	78, 1.920, 35.388
Yxy	53.9515, 0.3175, 0.3302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291215808 (0xFFC6C1C0)
YUV	194.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739
Hunter-Lab	73.4517, -2.4801, 4.9629

# Details

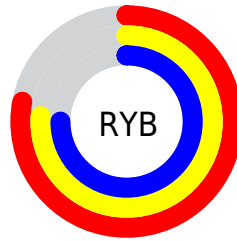
The XYZ color **51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **51.8974, 55.2153, 61.3491**, and the grayscale version is **51.5105, 54.1931, 59.0163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.0590, 95.7887, 102.4440**, and **25.5399, 26.5495, 28.2046** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.3816, 46.2459, 45.6129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.0693, 62.5926, 71.1771**.

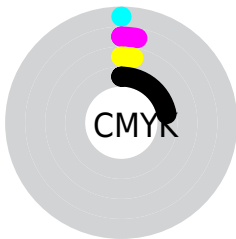
# Distribution



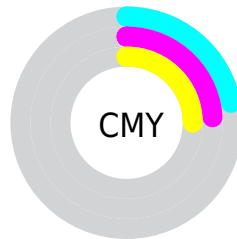
- Red (78%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488 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 51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.8731, 53.9515,  
57.5488

■ 51.8731, 53.9515,  
57.5488

384.2785,  
401.9250, 433.0538

■ 37.1278, 38.5629,  
41.0337

■ 92.1194, 96.0030,  
102.7738

■ 25.4806, 26.4199,  
28.0255

118.3511,  
123.4347, 132.3208

■ 16.5661, 17.1380,  
18.1057

149.1423,  
155.6496, 167.0488

■ 10.0190, 10.3329,  
10.8557

184.8584,  
193.0320, 207.3765

■ 5.4739, 5.6203,  
5.8569

225.8647,  
235.9664, 253.7222

■ 2.5655, 2.6156,  
2.6909

272.5266,

■ 0.9284, 0.9345,

284.8371, 306.5047

0.9388

325.2094,  
340.0285, 366.1424

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 51.8731, 53.9515,  
57.5488

■ 51.8731, 53.9515,  
57.5488

■ 46.3816, 46.2459,  
45.6129

■ 58.0693, 62.5926,  
71.1771

■ 41.5652, 39.4376,  
35.2998

■ 64.9892, 72.1920,  
86.5567

■ 37.3989, 33.4959,  
26.5402

■ 72.6571, 82.7804,  
103.7479

■ 33.8545, 28.3859,  
19.2588

■ 77.0990, 90.7459,  
108.0599

■ 30.9018, 24.0702,  
13.3734

■ 28.5077, 20.5085,  
8.7943

■ 26.6360, 17.6570,  
5.4209

■ 25.2460, 15.4672,  
3.1382

■ 24.2905, 13.8843,  
1.8081

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.0051, 53.9515, 58.5491



51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488



51.5821, 53.9515, 56.8749

# Triad

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



51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488



50.6224, 53.9515, 57.8828



51.3474, 53.9515, 60.8373

# Complementary

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



51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488



51.8974, 55.2153, 61.3491

# 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.



50.9777, 53.9515, 60.6536



51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488



50.5603, 53.9515, 58.9393

# Square

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



51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488



50.8602, 53.9515, 57.0661



50.6900, 53.9515, 59.9557



51.7006, 53.9515, 60.4545



# Rectangle

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



51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488



51.3377, 53.9515, 56.6969



50.6900, 53.9515, 59.9557



51.2210, 53.9515, 60.8398

# Sweetspot

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



51.8746, 53.9538, 57.5500



93.9684, 98.4895, 106.5275



52.2171, 53.7370, 60.4442



20.1245, 21.0967, 22.8263



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.



51.8746, 53.9538, 57.5500



90.8008, 94.0602, 99.5959



52.5438, 55.2922, 57.7730



11.3569, 11.7351, 12.3689



15.5440, 8.6053, 0.8417



0.7819, 0.4993, 0.0552

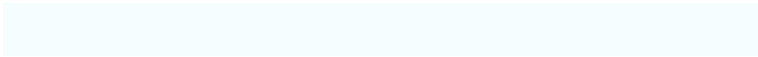


# Inverse Universe

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



51.8974, 55.2153, 61.3491



90.8546, 97.0328, 108.5484



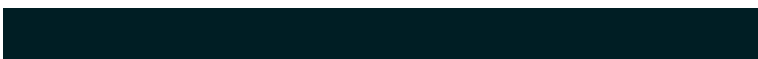
51.2238, 53.8680, 61.1246



11.3647, 12.1660, 13.6668



15.4192, 20.2323, 37.8369

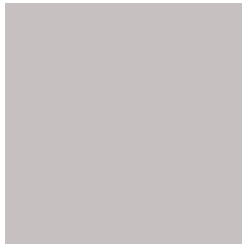


0.7713, 1.0404, 1.8053



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

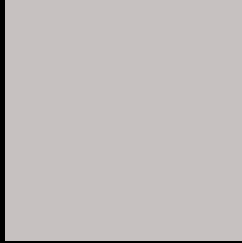
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

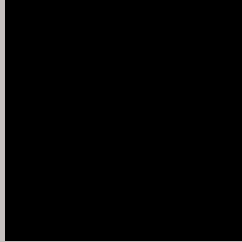
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

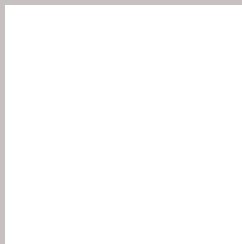
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488.



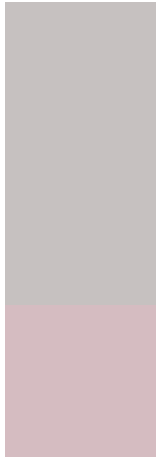
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.8731, 53.9515,



# 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

51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488

### Protanopia

51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488

### Deuteranopia

55.0494, 53.9628, 57.9665



## Tritanopia

53.5908, 53.9972, 65.9905

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488

## Protanomaly

51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488

## Deuteranomaly

54.0515, 54.0871, 58.0431

## Tritanomaly

52.9454, 54.0584, 62.9021

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488

## Achromatopsia

51.2775, 53.9479, 58.7493

## Achromatomaly

51.4231, 54.0359, 58.1718

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488 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(198, 193, 192) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 193, 192)  
}
```

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(198, 193, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 193, 192) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488 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(198, 193, 192) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 193, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 193, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 193, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 193, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 193,  
192) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 51.8731, 53.9515, 57.5488 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 193, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
193, 192) }
```

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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