

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130)</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(52.0236, 51.5812,  
80.6130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BABBE4
RGB	186, 187, 228
RGB Percent	73%, 73%, 89%
CMY	0.2706, 0.2667, 0.1059
CMYK	0.18, 0.18, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	239°, 44%, 81%
HSV	239°, 18%, 89%
XYZ	52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130
YIQ	191.3750, -13.7570, 12.5390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

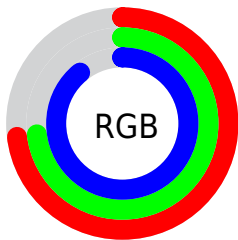
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	186, 187, 228
Decimal	12237796
CIE Lab	77.03, 8.01, -20.53
CIE LCh	77, 22.041, 291.311
Yxy	51.5812, 0.2824, 0.2800
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290427876 (0xFFBABBE4)
YUV	191.3750, 18.0561, -4.7139
Hunter-Lab	71.8201, 3.6132, -16.2749

# Details

The XYZ color **52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **68.3273, 74.9772, 57.3264**, and the grayscale version is **49.6444, 52.2297, 56.8782**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.7185, 90.1984, 107.4472**, and **25.4872, 24.9343, 42.4992** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.5592, 40.2288, 78.9214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.1068, 64.8568, 82.5921**.

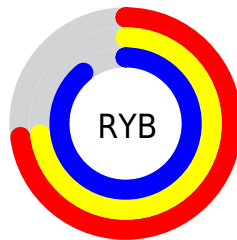
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (73%)

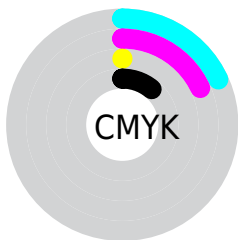
Blue (89%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (89%)

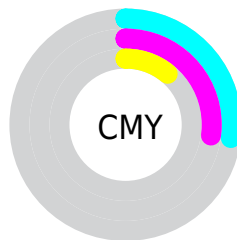


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130 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 52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.0236, 51.5812,  
80.6130

■ 52.0236, 51.5812,  
80.6130

384.8502,  
392.8177, 516.7574

■ 37.2482, 36.6714,  
59.6938

■ 92.3401, 92.5133,  
136.0464

■ 25.5743, 24.9531,  
42.7482

118.6119,  
119.3044, 171.3977

■ 16.6364, 16.0421,  
29.3576

149.4465,  
150.8246, 212.3967

■ 10.0693, 9.5540,  
19.1036

185.2094,  
187.4585, 259.4621

■ 5.5076, 5.1043,  
11.5676

226.2659,  
229.5903, 313.0123

■ 2.5858, 2.3086,  
6.3310

272.9812,

■ 0.9387, 0.7782,

277.6045, 373.4659

2.9754

325.7209,  
331.8855, 441.2414

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0821

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 52.0236, 51.5812,  
80.6130

■ 52.0236, 51.5812,  
80.6130

■ 42.5592, 40.2288,  
78.9214

■ 63.1068, 64.8568,  
82.5921

■ 34.6332, 30.7046,  
77.5008

■ 75.8743, 80.1323,  
84.8677

■ 28.1659, 22.9149,  
76.3381

■ 90.3940, 97.4878,  
87.4524

■ 23.0683, 16.7553,  
75.4179

■ 91.0037, 98.3815,  
87.5927

■ 19.2418, 12.1101,  
74.7229

■ 16.5746, 8.8485,  
74.2340

■ 14.9356, 6.8175,  
73.9283

■ 14.1460, 5.8191,  
73.7772

■ 14.0628, 5.7196,  
73.7624

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.8151, 51.5812, 82.3010



52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130



55.6114, 51.5812, 71.9153

# Triad

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



52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130



54.2557, 51.5812, 39.9598



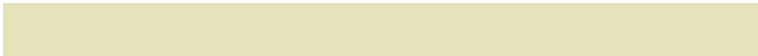
41.4610, 51.5812, 52.7373

# Complementary

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



52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130



68.3273, 74.9772, 57.3264

# 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.



42.9829, 51.5812, 42.8975



52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130



50.2580, 51.5812, 36.2436

# Square

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



52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130



56.9505, 51.5812, 48.1618



46.1466, 51.5812, 37.2363



41.8737, 51.5812, 65.0050



# Rectangle

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



52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130



57.0903, 51.5812, 63.9139



46.1466, 51.5812, 37.2363



41.7599, 51.5812, 49.0658

# Sweetspot

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



52.0252, 51.5833, 80.6142



85.0626, 88.0513, 107.1201



61.8041, 71.4509, 82.9187



17.9846, 18.5805, 22.8885



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.



52.0252, 51.5833, 80.6142



62.2862, 60.7675, 103.0542



56.9063, 53.7851, 80.7819



13.6103, 13.9419, 18.1181



8.1324, 3.3269, 42.5967



0.6107, 0.2654, 3.1510



# Inverse Universe

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



58.5247, 55.2010, 54.5863



72.0936, 66.2421, 63.7760



62.7324, 72.5009, 57.1434



14.3909, 14.3735, 14.9927



18.4984, 9.5336, 0.9875

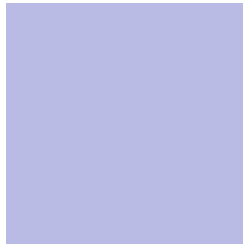


1.3719, 0.7065, 0.0990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

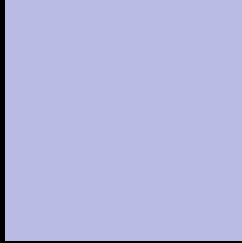
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

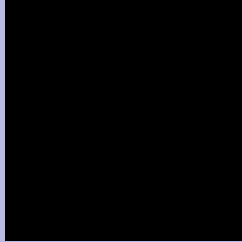
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.0236, 51.5812,



# 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

52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130

### Protanopia

51.1821, 51.4473, 81.3615

### Deuteranopia

52.7977, 51.6664, 80.5887



## Tritanopia

49.0628, 51.6629, 65.7786

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130

## Protanomaly

51.6545, 51.6909, 81.3836

## Deuteranomaly

52.5488, 51.5381, 80.5770

## Tritanomaly

50.0795, 51.7492, 70.9675

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130

## Achromatopsia

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Achromatomaly

50.2988, 52.0054, 64.5137

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130 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(186, 187, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 187, 228)  
}
```

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(186, 187, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 187, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130 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(186, 187, 228) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 187, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 187, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 187, 228); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 187, 228); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 187, 228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.0236, 51.5812, 80.6130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 187, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
187, 228) }
```

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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