

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(52.0253, 51.4170,  
88.0714)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4BBEE
RGB	180, 187, 238
RGB Percent	71%, 73%, 93%
CMY	0.2941, 0.2667, 0.0667
CMYK	0.24, 0.21, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	233°, 63%, 82%
HSV	233°, 24%, 93%
XYZ	52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714
YIQ	190.7210, -20.5430, 14.3770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

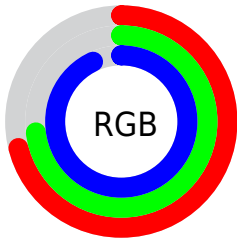
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	180, 186, 238
Decimal	11844590
CIE Lab	76.93, 8.44, -26.12
CIE LCh	77, 27.451, 287.908
Yxy	51.4170, 0.2717, 0.2685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290034670 (0xFFB4BBEE)
YUV	190.7210, 23.3085, -9.4023
Hunter-Lab	71.7056, 4.0240, -22.6281

# Details

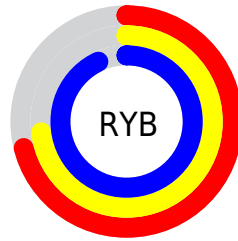
The XYZ color **52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **72.0746, 78.6245, 54.5587**, and the grayscale version is **49.2389, 51.8032, 56.4137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.0256, 89.3257, 107.3680**, and **25.5728, 24.8632, 47.7072** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.8325, 40.5617, 86.4615**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.8196, 64.0608, 89.9438**.

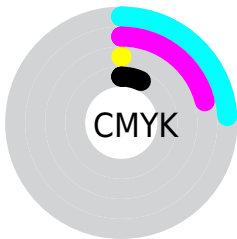
# Distribution



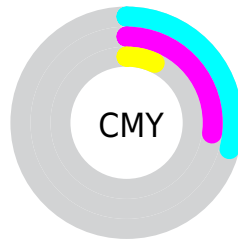
- Red (71%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714 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 52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.0253, 51.4170,  
88.0714

■ 52.0253, 51.4170,  
88.0714

384.8566,  
392.1818, 542.1444

■ 37.2496, 36.5406,  
65.8175

■ 92.3426, 92.2709,  
146.5686

■ 25.5754, 24.8520,  
47.6687

118.6148,  
119.0171, 183.6490

■ 16.6372, 15.9668,  
33.2065

149.4500,  
150.4888, 226.5086

■ 10.0699, 9.5007,  
22.0123

185.2134,  
187.0702, 275.5660

■ 5.5079, 5.0692,  
13.6675

226.2704,  
229.1458, 331.2397

■ 2.5860, 2.2879,  
7.7537

272.9864,

■ 0.9389, 0.7673,

277.1000, 393.9484

3.8522

325.7267,  
331.3172, 464.1104

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.5446

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.2509

■ 52.0253, 51.4170,  
88.0714

■ 52.0253, 51.4170,  
88.0714

■ 42.8325, 40.5617,  
86.4615

■ 62.8196, 64.0608,  
89.9438

■ 35.1599, 31.4078,  
85.0990

■ 75.2819, 78.5623,  
92.0861

■ 28.9262, 23.8704,  
83.9727

■ 89.4807, 94.9950,  
94.5096

■ 24.0409, 17.8546,  
83.0690

■ 92.4328, 98.9531,  
95.1180

■ 20.4026, 13.2556,  
82.3731

■ 17.8954, 9.9550,  
81.8681

■ 16.3810, 7.8143,  
81.5347

■ 15.8656, 7.0387,  
81.4122

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.7956, 51.4170, 89.0974



52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714



56.7117, 51.4170, 77.5728

# Triad

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



52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714



55.9194, 51.4170, 37.2312



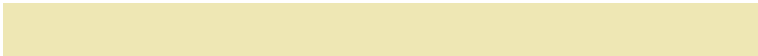
39.6896, 51.4170, 50.1703

# Complementary

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



52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714



72.0746, 78.6245, 54.5587

# 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.



41.7873, 51.4170, 38.8263



52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714



51.0054, 51.4170, 32.2984

# Square

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



52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714



59.0679, 51.4170, 47.5944



45.8455, 51.4170, 32.8249



39.9197, 51.4170, 65.3066



# Rectangle

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



52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714



58.7836, 51.4170, 67.5188



45.8455, 51.4170, 32.8249



40.1393, 51.4170, 45.8446

# Sweetspot

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



52.0270, 51.4191, 88.0726



83.9810, 87.1620, 107.0054



63.7185, 76.5816, 86.4838



17.7811, 18.4305, 22.8702



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.



52.0270, 51.4191, 88.0726



55.5262, 53.8667, 102.0785



55.9143, 51.2715, 87.8392



15.0510, 15.5360, 19.9271



8.8999, 4.0240, 45.4355



0.7898, 0.4335, 3.7963



# Inverse Universe

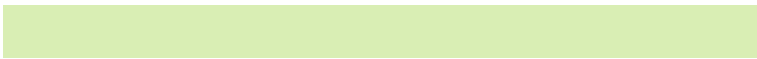
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



60.5521, 54.4089, 54.3265



67.0658, 58.0448, 56.3710



67.3499, 79.1563, 54.9104



15.8504, 15.7899, 16.7685



19.8179, 10.1996, 1.6915

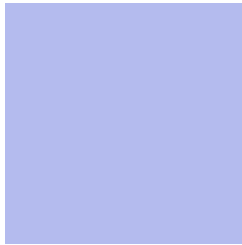


1.6736, 0.8585, 0.2720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714 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 52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

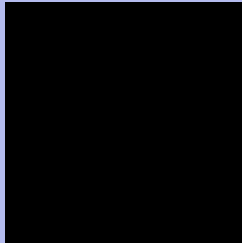
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.0253, 51.4170,



# 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

52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714

### Protanopia

51.6947, 51.5455, 88.8860

### Deuteranopia

52.5200, 51.3581, 88.0339



## Tritanopia

47.6904, 51.2520, 67.0536

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714

## Protanomaly

51.9233, 51.6634, 88.8967

## Deuteranomaly

52.2829, 51.2359, 88.0228

## Tritanomaly

49.1041, 51.1715, 74.3069

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714

## Achromatopsia

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Achromatomaly

50.2921, 51.9458, 67.0504

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714 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(180, 187, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 187, 238)  
}
```

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(180, 187, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 187, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714 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(180, 187, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 187, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 187, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 187, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 187, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 187,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.0253, 51.4170, 88.0714 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 187, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
187, 238) }
```

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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