

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(52.1752, 53.3092,  
64.0397)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C4BFCB
RGB	196, 191, 203
RGB Percent	77%, 75%, 80%
CMY	0.2314, 0.2510, 0.2039
CMYK	0.03, 0.06, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	265°, 10%, 77%
HSV	265°, 6%, 80%
XYZ	52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397
YIQ	193.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

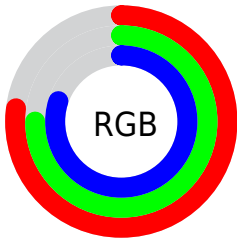
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 191, 203
Decimal	12894155
CIE Lab	78.06, 3.98, -5.40
CIE LCh	78, 6.708, 306.376
Yxy	53.3092, 0.3078, 0.3145
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291084235 (0xFFC4BFCB)
YUV	193.8630, 4.5045, 1.8741
Hunter-Lab	73.0131, -0.2169, -0.8939

# Details

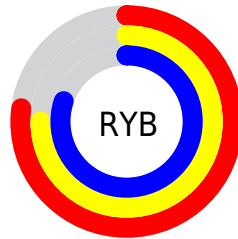
The XYZ color **52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **54.0508, 58.4807, 57.7321**, and the grayscale version is **51.1731, 53.8381, 58.6296**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.8188, 94.6242, 108.0327**, and **25.6686, 26.0977, 32.1182** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.0913, 43.5358, 62.5274**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.1191, 64.4397, 65.7702**.

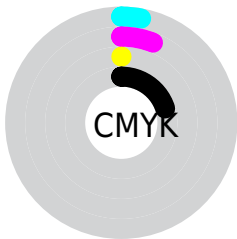
# Distribution



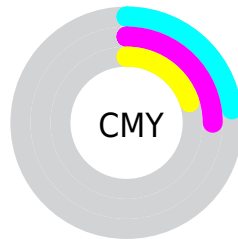
- Red (77%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397 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 52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.1752, 53.3092,  
64.0397

■ 52.1752, 53.3092,  
64.0397

385.4255,  
399.4703, 457.5444

■ 37.3696, 38.0497,  
46.2364

■ 92.5623, 95.0592,  
112.2681

■ 25.6688, 26.0212,  
32.0824

118.8744,  
122.3184, 143.5304

■ 16.7074, 16.8395,  
21.1591

149.7528,  
154.3464, 180.1160

■ 10.1201, 10.1201,  
13.0480

185.5628,  
191.5274, 222.4436

■ 5.5415, 5.4787,  
7.3305

226.6696,  
234.2459, 270.9317

■ 2.6063, 2.5308,  
3.5881

273.4388,

■ 0.9492, 0.8920,

282.8863, 325.9989

1.4022

326.2356,  
337.8330, 388.0636

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.1434

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 52.1752, 53.3092,  
64.0397

■ 52.1752, 53.3092,  
64.0397

■ 45.0913, 43.5358,  
62.5274

■ 60.1191, 64.4397,  
65.7702

■ 38.8321, 35.0597,  
61.2213

■ 68.9473, 76.9706,  
67.7236

■ 33.3665, 27.8265,  
60.1132

■ 78.6891, 90.9517,  
69.9088

■ 28.6595, 21.7753,  
59.1933

■ 83.6342, 94.9548,  
70.4208

■ 24.6736, 16.8401,  
58.4507

■ 87.7796, 97.0919,  
70.6149

■ 21.3673, 12.9478,  
57.8737

■ 18.6946, 10.0166,  
57.4488

■ 16.6028, 7.9517,  
57.1605

■ 15.0273, 6.6354,  
56.9895

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.9486, 53.3092, 65.5018



52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397



53.0083, 53.3092, 60.9794

# Triad

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



52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397



51.6834, 53.3092, 51.6920



48.2100, 53.3092, 58.8483

# Complementary

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



52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397



54.0508, 58.4807, 57.7321

# 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.



48.3991, 53.3092, 55.2056



52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397



50.3900, 53.3092, 51.1761

# Square

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



52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397



52.7210, 53.3092, 53.8764



49.1917, 53.3092, 52.4359



48.6706, 53.3092, 62.4225



# Rectangle

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



52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397



53.2206, 53.3092, 58.5012



49.1917, 53.3092, 52.4359



48.1998, 53.3092, 57.5905

# Sweetspot

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



52.1767, 53.3115, 64.0409



92.3581, 96.2290, 108.3140



52.5072, 55.8698, 64.5172



19.7967, 20.6365, 23.1898



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.



52.1767, 53.3115, 64.0409



85.8889, 87.2130, 106.9147



53.7150, 54.1045, 64.1129



11.3420, 11.4908, 14.1905



9.3165, 4.0104, 36.2393



0.5664, 0.2511, 1.8736



# Inverse Universe

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



53.4544, 54.0378, 61.0421



88.4436, 88.6657, 100.9069



52.5508, 57.7075, 57.6619



11.7011, 11.6950, 13.3454



17.8181, 8.9378, 12.0265



0.9565, 0.4760, 0.8168



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397 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 52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

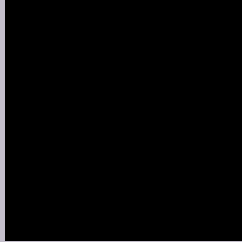
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397.



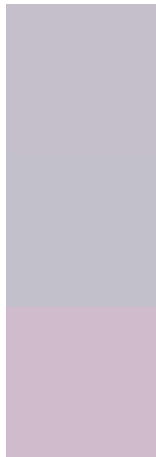
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.1752, 53.3092,



# 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

52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397

### Protanopia

51.6214, 53.3485, 64.0765

### Deuteranopia

54.4015, 53.1657, 64.5215



## Tritanopia

52.5363, 53.4536, 65.9411

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397

## Protanomaly

51.8773, 53.4804, 64.0884

## Deuteranomaly

53.5109, 53.0226, 64.5408

## Tritanomaly

52.4152, 53.4051, 65.3033

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397

## Achromatopsia

51.2775, 53.9479, 58.7493

## Achromatomaly

51.6537, 53.7732, 60.4802

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397 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(196, 191, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 191, 203)  
}
```

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(196, 191, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 191, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397 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".

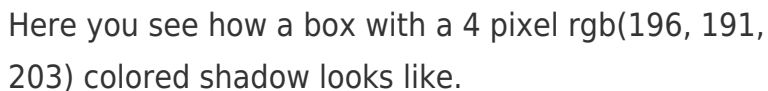
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 191, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 191, 203) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 191, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 191, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 191, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 191,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.1752, 53.3092, 64.0397 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 191, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
191, 203) }
```

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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