

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.2083, 54.9272, 59.8157)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.2083, 54.9272, 59.8157)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140)</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> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	27
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# **Color**

**XYZ(52.4687, 55.2011,  
60.1140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C4C4C4
RGB	196, 196, 196
RGB Percent	77%, 77%, 77%
CMY	0.2314, 0.2314, 0.2314
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	117°, 0%, 77%
HSV	117°, 0%, 77%
XYZ	52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140
YIQ	196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

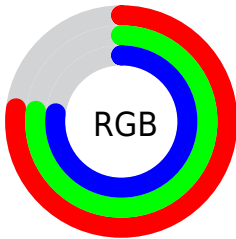
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 196, 196
Decimal	12895428
CIE Lab	79.16, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	79, 0.010, 297.561
Yxy	55.2011, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291085508 (0xFFC4C4C4)
YUV	196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	74.2974, -3.9642, 4.0367

# Details

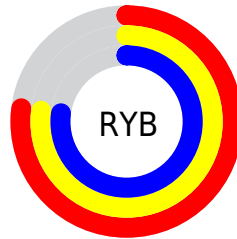
The XYZ color **52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **52.4706, 55.2025, 60.1169**, and the grayscale version is **52.4707, 55.2032, 60.1163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.3629, 98.2251, 106.9671**, and **25.7108, 27.0498, 29.4572** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.8687, 52.0414, 48.9100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.9552, 58.7872, 72.8832**.

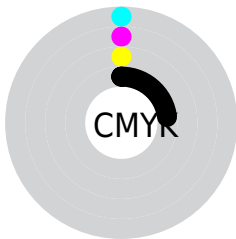
# Distribution



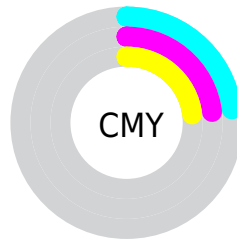
- Red (77%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (77%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140 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 52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.4687, 55.2011,  
60.1140

■ 52.4687, 55.2011,  
60.1140

386.5377,  
406.6738, 442.8341

■ 37.6046, 39.5628,  
43.0846

■ 92.9922, 97.8355,  
106.5400

■ 25.8518, 27.1978,  
29.6196

119.3824,  
125.6004, 136.7737

■ 16.8449, 17.7218,  
19.3005

150.3452,  
158.1763, 172.2460

■ 10.2186, 10.7505,  
11.7086

186.2462,  
195.9475, 213.3753

■ 5.6075, 5.8993,  
6.4254

227.4505,  
239.2984, 260.5803

■ 2.6463, 2.7839,  
3.0325

274.3237,

■ 0.9696, 1.0200,

288.6135, 314.2793

1.1113

327.2309,  
344.2772, 374.8911

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 52.4687, 55.2011,  
60.1140

■ 52.4687, 55.2011,  
60.1140

■ 45.8687, 52.0414,  
48.9100

■ 59.9552, 58.7872,  
72.8832

■ 40.1179, 49.2855,  
39.2076

■ 68.3543, 62.8074,  
87.2709

■ 35.1831, 46.9194,  
30.9442

■ 77.6972, 67.2780,  
103.3322

■ 31.0274, 44.9253,  
24.0512

■ 79.0310, 67.9619,  
103.5603

■ 27.6109, 43.2844,  
18.4545

■ 24.8903, 41.9760,  
14.0732

■ 22.8176, 40.9774,  
10.8171

■ 21.3387, 40.2629,  
8.5835

■ 20.3910, 39.8029,  
7.2512

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.4668, 55.2011, 60.1152



52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140



52.4701, 55.2011, 60.1103

# Triad

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



52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140



52.4690, 55.2011, 60.0957



52.4633, 55.2011, 60.1042

# Complementary

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



52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140



52.4706, 55.2025, 60.1169

# 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.



52.4639, 55.2011, 60.0989



52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140



52.4671, 55.2011, 60.0940

# Square

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



52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140



52.4703, 55.2011, 60.0997



52.4653, 55.2011, 60.0952



52.4637, 55.2011, 60.1095



# Rectangle

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



52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140



52.4706, 55.2011, 60.1069



52.4653, 55.2011, 60.0952



52.4634, 55.2011, 60.1023

# Sweetspot

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



52.4703, 55.2035, 60.1152

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



52.4710, 55.2038, 60.1152



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



52.4703, 55.2035, 60.1152

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



52.4704, 55.2035, 60.1160



11.3376, 11.9280, 12.9896



12.7992, 25.4271, 4.2333



0.5718, 1.1083, 0.1838



# Inverse Universe

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



52.4706, 55.2025, 60.1169

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



52.4705, 55.2025, 60.1161



11.3376, 11.9280, 12.9896



19.2444, 9.1813, 34.3145

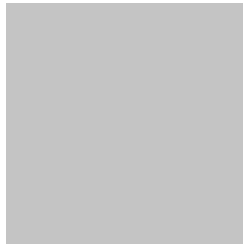


0.8492, 0.4058, 1.4835



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

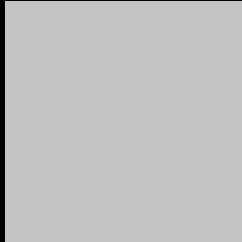
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140 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

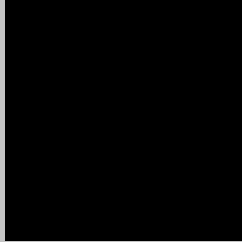
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

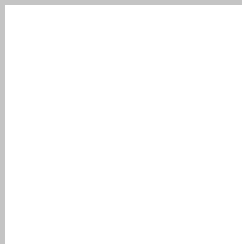


**XYZ 52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140.



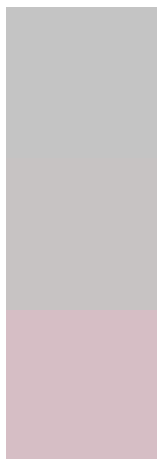
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.4687, 55.2011,



# 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

52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140

### Protanopia

52.9186, 55.1125, 59.4784

### Deuteranopia

56.2231, 55.1543, 60.5059



## Tritanopia

54.0891, 55.1928, 68.1241

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140

## Protanomaly

52.6541, 54.9761, 59.4660

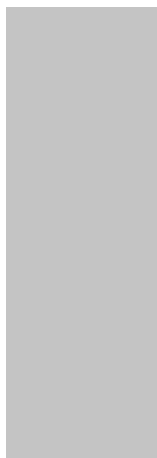
## Deuteranomaly

54.6598, 54.9959, 60.5577

## Tritanomaly

53.4401, 55.2602, 64.9764

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140

## Achromatopsia

52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140

## Achromatomaly

52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140 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, 196, 196)` looks like.

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

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, 196, 196) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140 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, 196, 196) }
```

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

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

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

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

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



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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

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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