

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.2593, 56.8614, 62.2851)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.2593, 56.8614, 62.2851)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298)</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(52.1817, 56.7156,  
62.2298)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDC9C7
RGB	189, 201, 199
RGB Percent	74%, 79%, 78%
CMY	0.2588, 0.2117, 0.2196
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.01, 0.21
HSL	170°, 10%, 76%
HSV	170°, 6%, 79%
XYZ	52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298
YIQ	197.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

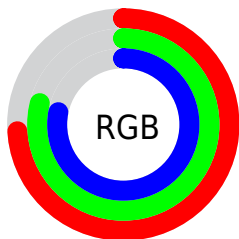
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	189, 196, 201
Decimal	12437959
CIE Lab	80.02, -4.46, -0.42
CIE LCh	80, 4.482, 185.433
Yxy	56.7156, 0.3049, 0.3314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290628039 (0xFFBDC9C7)
YUV	197.1840, 0.8953, -7.1774
Hunter-Lab	75.3098, -8.1105, 3.7244

# Details

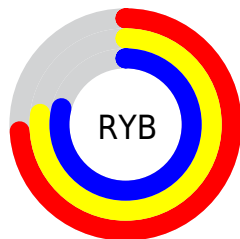
The XYZ color **52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **51.6910, 52.5758, 56.7166**, and the grayscale version is **53.1810, 55.9505, 60.9301**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.4662, 98.1525, 108.7323**, and **25.6979, 28.1460, 30.8664** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.1523, 54.1690, 59.9847**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.9139, 59.6267, 64.5550**.

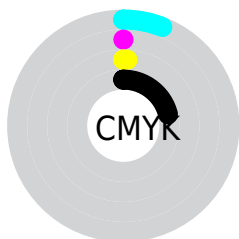
# Distribution



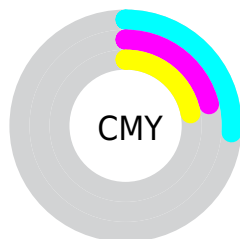
- Red (74%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298 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 52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.1817, 56.7156,  
62.2298

■ 52.1817, 56.7156,  
62.2298

385.4501,  
412.3828, 450.7996

■ 37.3748, 40.7770,  
44.7814

■ 92.5718, 100.0501,  
109.6324

■ 25.6728, 28.1448,  
30.9436

118.8857,  
128.2147, 140.4237

■ 16.7104, 18.4349,  
20.2978

149.7659,  
161.2235, 176.4997

■ 10.1223, 11.2627,  
12.4255

185.5779,  
199.4607, 218.2790

■ 5.5430, 6.2438,  
6.9081

226.6870,  
243.3109, 266.1801

■ 2.6072, 2.9939,  
3.3271

273.4584,

■ 0.9496, 1.1285,

293.1584, 320.6215

1.2640

326.2577,  
349.3875, 382.0219

■ 0.0000, 0.0021,  
0.0320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 52.1817, 56.7156,  
62.2298

■ 52.1817, 56.7156,  
62.2298

■ 47.1523, 54.1690,  
59.9847

■ 57.9139, 59.6267,  
64.5550

■ 42.7927, 51.9650,  
57.8143

■ 64.3708, 62.9089,  
66.9580

■ 39.0741, 50.0905,  
55.7181

■ 71.5793, 66.5775,  
69.4416

■ 35.9640, 48.5288,  
53.6944

■ 74.0643, 67.8100,  
71.7498

■ 33.4269, 47.2615,  
51.7411

■ 74.4931, 67.9816,  
74.0077

■ 31.4236, 46.2684,  
49.8562

■ 74.9307, 68.1566,  
76.3122

■ 29.9099, 45.5267,  
48.0374

■ 75.3772, 68.3352,  
78.6636

■ 28.8344, 45.0101,  
46.2818

■ 75.8327, 68.5174,  
81.0622

■ 28.1329, 44.6852,  
44.5861

■ 76.2972, 68.7032,  
83.5082

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.3293, 56.7156, 59.6917



52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298



52.4920, 56.7156, 64.7075

# Triad

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



52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298



54.9282, 56.7156, 65.9313



54.6379, 56.7156, 57.3033

# Complementary

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



52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298



51.6910, 52.5758, 56.7166

# 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.



55.3461, 56.7156, 58.8911



52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298



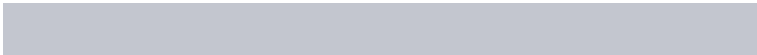
55.5151, 56.7156, 63.8625

# Square

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



52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298



54.0725, 56.7156, 66.8827



55.6688, 56.7156, 61.2799



53.7408, 56.7156, 56.8937



# Rectangle

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



52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298



52.9189, 56.7156, 65.9768



55.6688, 56.7156, 61.2799



54.9063, 56.7156, 57.7147

# Sweetspot

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



52.1833, 56.7180, 62.2310



93.0618, 98.9908, 108.0933



51.6099, 56.5522, 56.3405



19.9399, 21.1987, 23.1449



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.



52.1833, 56.7180, 62.2310



88.3092, 96.5800, 106.1005



51.5423, 55.0613, 63.1725



11.0782, 12.1427, 13.3455



17.5742, 28.0421, 27.7660



0.8529, 1.3361, 1.4241



# Inverse Universe

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



51.6910, 52.5758, 56.7166



87.3150, 88.2142, 94.9635



52.3004, 54.1450, 55.8394



10.9462, 11.0321, 11.8671



15.3458, 7.8879, 1.7649

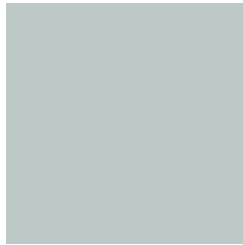


0.7498, 0.3827, 0.2054



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

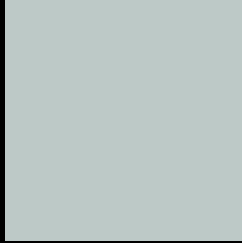
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

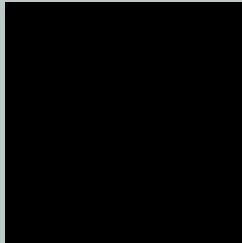
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

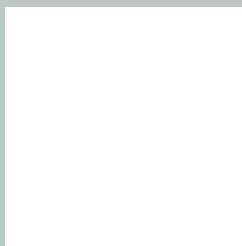
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.1817, 56.7156,



# 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

52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298

### Protanopia

54.4014, 56.5203, 60.8656

### Deuteranopia

57.7112, 56.5152, 63.1252



## Tritanopia

54.2993, 56.9084, 71.7409

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298

## Protanomaly

53.4131, 56.3357, 61.4848

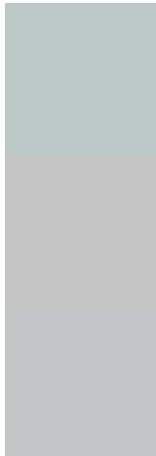
## Deuteranomaly

55.3940, 56.3222, 62.5953

## Tritanomaly

53.6488, 56.9884, 68.4939

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298

## Achromatopsia

53.0703, 55.8340, 60.8033

## Achromatomaly

52.6353, 55.9347, 61.4484

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298 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(189, 201, 199) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 201, 199)  
}
```

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(189, 201, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 201, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298 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(189, 201, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 201, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 201, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 201, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 201, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 201,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.1817, 56.7156, 62.2298 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 201, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
201, 199) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor