

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(52.4672, 50.2280,  
95.7366)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3B7F8
RGB	179, 183, 248
RGB Percent	70%, 72%, 97%
CMY	0.2980, 0.2823, 0.0274
CMYK	0.28, 0.26, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	237°, 83%, 84%
HSV	237°, 28%, 97%
XYZ	52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366
YIQ	189.2140, -23.2490, 19.3670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

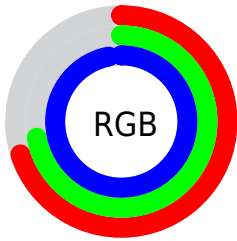
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	179, 183, 248
Decimal	11778040
CIE Lab	76.21, 12.71, -32.62
CIE LCh	76, 35.010, 291.282
Yxy	50.2280, 0.2644, 0.2531
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289968120 (0xFFB3B7F8)
YUV	189.2140, 28.9815, -8.9577
Hunter-Lab	70.8717, 8.1202, -30.4813

# Details

The XYZ color **52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **79.1997, 87.9133, 55.4443**, and the grayscale version is **48.3425, 50.8600, 55.3866**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.5086, 86.7859, 106.9577**, and **25.8440, 24.0868, 52.5773** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.8173, 38.6848, 94.0180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.9510, 63.9060, 97.7723**.

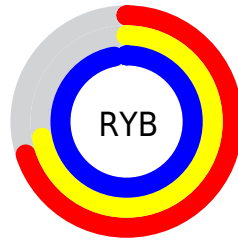
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (72%)

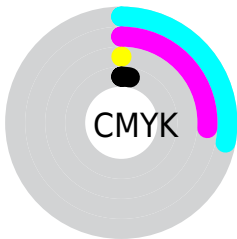
Blue (97%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (97%)

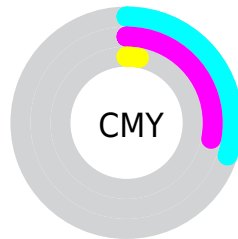


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366 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 52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.4672, 50.2280,  
95.7366

■ 52.4672, 50.2280,  
95.7366

386.5320,  
387.5569, 567.5649

■ 37.6034, 35.5946,  
72.1479

■ 92.9900, 90.5126,  
157.2862

■ 25.8508, 24.1213,  
52.7920

119.3798,  
116.9326, 196.0842

■ 16.8442, 15.4236,  
37.2501

150.3422,  
148.0502, 240.7890

■ 10.2181, 9.1172,  
25.1039

186.2427,  
184.2499, 291.8192

■ 5.6072, 4.8177,  
15.9348

227.4465,  
225.9160, 349.5934

■ 2.6461, 2.1407,  
9.3241

274.3191,

■ 0.9695, 0.6874,

273.4329, 414.5300

4.8535

327.2258,  
327.1851, 487.0477

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.1043

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6184

■ 52.4672, 50.2280,  
95.7366

■ 52.4672, 50.2280,  
95.7366

■ 42.8173, 38.6848,  
94.0180

■ 63.9510, 63.9060,  
97.7723

■ 34.9016, 29.1632,  
92.5974

■ 77.3514, 79.8127,  
100.1363

■ 28.6185, 21.5484,  
91.4587

■ 92.7524, 98.0436,  
102.8435

■ 23.8538, 15.7117,  
90.5832

■ 93.9434, 99.5574,  
103.0730

■ 20.4786, 11.5086,  
89.9499

■ 18.3425, 8.7719,  
89.5342

■ 17.2519, 7.2940,  
89.3064

■ 17.1056, 7.1017,  
89.2770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.8535, 50.2280, 98.7401



52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366



58.2754, 50.2280, 80.5442

# Triad

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



52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366



56.0738, 50.2280, 31.0658



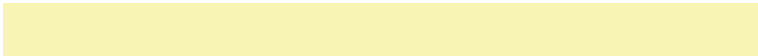
36.3245, 50.2280, 49.3945

# Complementary

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



52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366



79.1997, 87.9133, 55.4443

# 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.



38.5580, 50.2280, 35.0608



52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366



49.6779, 50.2280, 26.1865

# Square

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



52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366



60.4867, 50.2280, 42.5960



43.3060, 50.2280, 27.4592



36.9234, 50.2280, 68.8799



# Rectangle

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



52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366



60.7131, 50.2280, 67.1227



43.3060, 50.2280, 27.4592



36.7609, 50.2280, 43.8955

# Sweetspot

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



52.4689, 50.2300, 95.7378



82.1120, 84.6800, 106.6249



68.3973, 83.2149, 97.5692



17.0875, 17.5466, 22.7362



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.



52.4689, 50.2300, 95.7378



50.2841, 46.8055, 100.9919



59.3311, 52.5600, 95.8258



16.3638, 16.8044, 21.7664



9.2718, 3.8991, 48.2375



0.8862, 0.4161, 4.4768



# Inverse Universe

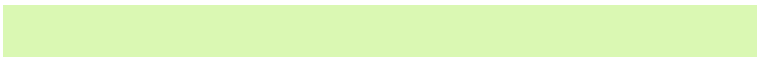
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



63.3802, 55.6172, 52.1965



63.5843, 53.4530, 47.9000



70.6487, 85.3114, 55.3928



17.2854, 17.2415, 18.0927



20.9720, 10.8045, 1.2949

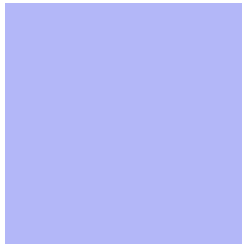


1.9562, 1.0062, 0.1930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

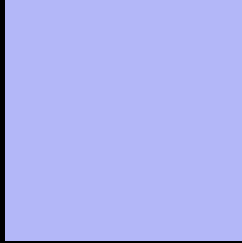
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366 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 52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366.



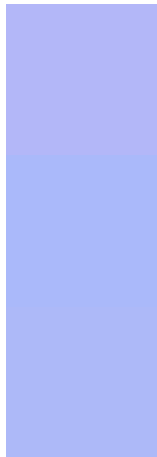
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.4672, 50.2280,

95.7366.

# 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

52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366

### Protanopia

51.1818, 50.1461, 97.4241

### Deuteranopia

51.5258, 50.3595, 95.8116



## Tritanopia

46.3489, 50.2639, 65.6516

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366

## Protanomaly

51.4730, 50.0048, 96.5615

## Deuteranomaly

51.7630, 50.1723, 95.7629

## Tritanomaly

48.2679, 50.0711, 75.5273

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366

## Achromatopsia

48.3692, 50.8881, 55.4172

## Achromatomaly

49.4108, 50.5081, 68.1176

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366 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(179, 183, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 183, 248)  
}
```

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(179, 183, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 183, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366 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(179, 183, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 183, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(179, 183, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 183, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 183, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 183,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.4672, 50.2280, 95.7366 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 183, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
183, 248) }
```

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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