

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.7311, 48.4984, 83.0486)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.7311, 48.4984, 83.0486)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(52.8558, 48.6126,  
82.9413)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4B0E8
RGB	196, 176, 232
RGB Percent	77%, 69%, 91%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3098, 0.0902
CMYK	0.16, 0.24, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	261°, 55%, 80%
HSV	261°, 24%, 91%
XYZ	52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413
YIQ	188.3640, -6.0560, 21.6560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

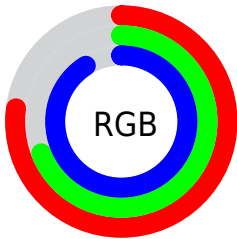
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 176, 232
Decimal	12890344
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.21, 18.02, -25.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	75, 31.144, 305.363
Yxy	48.6126, 0.2866, 0.2636
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291080424 (0xFFC4B0E8)
YUV	188.3640, 21.5125, 6.6968
Hunter-Lab	69.7227, 13.3035, -21.7247

# Details

The XYZ color **52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **63.8459, 74.8460, 52.1581**, and the grayscale version is **47.8921, 50.3862, 54.8706**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.4146, 85.8159, 106.5646**, and **26.0748, 23.0513, 44.1494** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.0015, 38.3790, 81.3808**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.8763, 60.6038, 84.7812**.

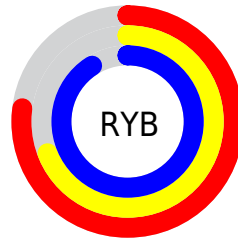
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (69%)

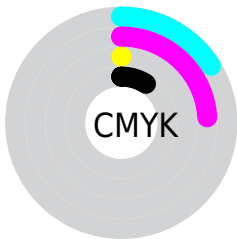
Blue (91%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (91%)

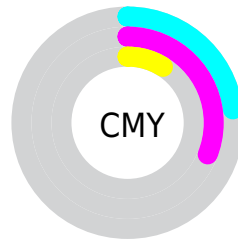


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413 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 52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 52.8558, 48.6126,  
82.9413

 52.8558, 48.6126,  
82.9413


388.0016,  
381.2152, 524.7567

 37.9147, 34.3123,  
61.6014

 93.5589, 88.1158,  
139.3417

 26.0934, 23.1336,  
44.2770

120.0516,  
114.0875, 175.2394

 17.0266, 14.6922,  
30.5495

151.1256,  
144.7184, 216.8266

 10.3489, 8.6036,  
20.0005

187.1462,  
180.3929, 264.5221

 5.6949, 4.4836,  
12.2113

228.4787,  
221.4955, 318.7443

 2.6993, 1.9476,  
6.7635

275.4885,

 0.9968, 0.5767,

268.4104, 379.9118

3.2384

328.5410,  
321.5222, 448.4431

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.2176

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 52.8558, 48.6126,  
82.9413

■ 52.8558, 48.6126,  
82.9413

■ 45.0015, 38.3790,  
81.3808

■ 61.8763, 60.6038,  
84.7812

■ 38.2579, 29.8121,  
80.0826

■ 72.1057, 74.4254,  
86.9099

■ 32.5720, 22.8218,  
79.0330

■ 83.5902, 90.1535,  
89.3404

■ 27.8838, 17.3071,  
78.2157

■ 91.5656, 98.6063,  
90.5516

■ 24.1272, 13.1544,  
77.6121

■ 21.2264, 10.2330,  
77.2011

■ 19.0912, 8.3846,  
76.9569

■ 18.1202, 7.6587,  
76.8679

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.2388, 48.6126, 90.8203



52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413



56.9218, 48.6126, 67.1523

# Triad

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



52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413



50.9351, 48.6126, 29.1828



36.1118, 48.6126, 55.9251

# Complementary

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



52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413



63.8459, 74.8460, 52.1581

# 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.



36.9252, 48.6126, 40.8739



52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413



45.1860, 48.6126, 27.3886

# Square

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



52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413



55.7505, 48.6126, 36.7366



40.1366, 48.6126, 31.2041



37.8161, 48.6126, 73.2974



# Rectangle

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



52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413



58.0365, 48.6126, 55.5139



40.1366, 48.6126, 31.2041



36.1015, 48.6126, 50.4292

# Sweetspot

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



52.8574, 48.6146, 82.9424



85.5212, 87.0235, 106.8975



56.1152, 62.3451, 85.4209



18.1369, 18.3988, 22.8454



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.



52.8574, 48.6146, 82.9424



60.4449, 53.6198, 101.7716



60.7089, 52.6622, 83.3098



14.0662, 14.1363, 18.1316



10.1842, 4.3160, 42.6795



0.8510, 0.3697, 3.1585



# Inverse Universe

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



60.6892, 52.9618, 69.3131



71.8597, 59.9623, 81.6154



56.5578, 71.0888, 51.8170



14.7652, 14.5232, 16.9637



21.5553, 10.7563, 17.0849

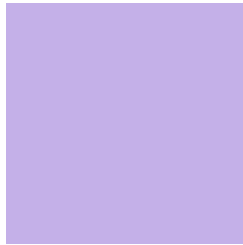


1.6368, 0.8124, 1.4937



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

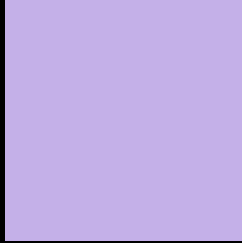
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

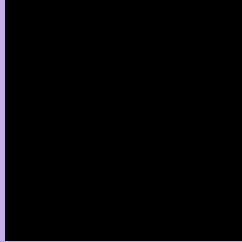
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.8558, 48.6126,



# 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

52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413

### Protanopia

49.0141, 48.6393, 86.9258

### Deuteranopia

49.9741, 48.9287, 82.4116



## Tritanopia

48.0412, 48.4343, 59.6400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413

## Protanomaly

50.1390, 48.3440, 85.2860

## Deuteranomaly

50.9948, 48.8511, 82.3428

## Tritanomaly

49.6923, 48.5021, 67.7155

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413

## Achromatopsia

47.7994, 50.2886, 54.7643

## Achromatomaly

49.5254, 49.7170, 64.1128

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413 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, 176, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 176, 232)  
}
```

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, 176, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 176, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413 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".

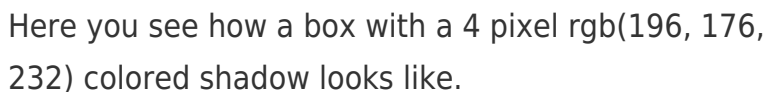
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 176, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 176, 232) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 176, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 176, 232); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 176, 232); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 176, 232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.8558, 48.6126, 82.9413 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 176, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
176, 232) }
```

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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