

# Converting Colors

XYZ(53.2596, 55.8187, 75.0508)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(53.2596, 55.8187, 75.0508)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(53.2300, 55.9417,  
75.0101)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAC6DB
RGB	186, 198, 219
RGB Percent	73%, 78%, 86%
CMY	0.2706, 0.2235, 0.1412
CMYK	0.15, 0.10, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	218°, 31%, 79%
HSV	218°, 15%, 86%
XYZ	53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101
YIQ	196.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

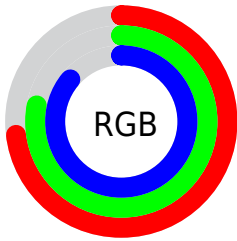
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	186, 195, 219
Decimal	12240603
CIELab	79.58, 0.15, -11.84
CIELCh	80, 11.844, 270.738
Yxy	55.9417, 0.2890, 0.3037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290430683 (0xFFBAC6DB)
YUV	196.8060, 10.9416, -9.4769
Hunter-Lab	74.7942, -3.8538, -7.1052

# Details

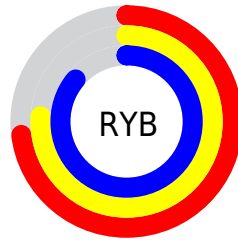
The XYZ color **53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **60.3897, 63.2309, 55.4776**, and the grayscale version is **52.8974, 55.6522, 60.6052**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.4279, 97.6172, 108.6837**, and **26.3470, 27.6134, 39.0632** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.2722, 47.3277, 73.7677**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.2997, 65.5669, 76.3908**.

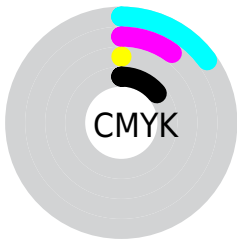
# Distribution



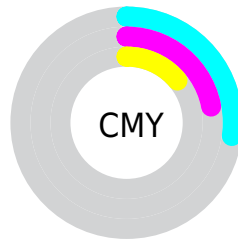
- Red (73%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101 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 53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.2300, 55.9417,  
75.0101

■ 53.2300, 55.9417,  
75.0101

389.4133,  
409.4718, 497.2086

■ 38.2146, 40.1562,  
55.1194

■ 94.1063, 98.9193,  
128.0739

■ 26.3273, 27.6603,  
39.0981

120.6979,  
126.8802, 162.0840

■ 17.2026, 18.0698,  
26.5276

151.8789,  
159.6684, 201.6378

■ 10.4752, 11.0001,  
16.9895

188.0148,  
197.6682, 247.1536

■ 5.7799, 6.0669,  
10.0651

229.4708,  
241.2640, 299.0500

■ 2.7511, 2.8858,  
5.3360

276.6123,

■ 1.0235, 1.0724,

290.8403, 357.7457

2.3835

329.8047,  
346.7814, 423.6590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7775

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 53.2300, 55.9417,  
75.0101

■ 53.2300, 55.9417,  
75.0101

■ 45.2722, 47.3277,  
73.7677

■ 62.2997, 65.5669,  
76.3908

■ 38.3763, 39.6830,  
72.6556

■ 72.5183, 76.2292,  
77.9103

■ 32.4960, 32.9731,  
71.6704

■ 83.9276, 87.9624,  
79.5737

■ 27.5792, 27.1583,  
70.8072

■ 89.3870, 97.0959,  
81.0489

■ 23.5690, 22.1960,  
70.0607

■ 89.7863, 97.8945,  
81.1820

■ 20.4020, 18.0393,  
69.4253

■ 18.0054, 14.6356,  
68.8947

■ 16.2915, 11.9239,  
68.4616

■ 15.6295, 10.8009,  
68.2797

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.9606, 55.9417, 73.1023



53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101



55.5494, 55.9417, 72.9114

# Triad

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



53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101



57.2108, 55.9417, 54.4417



49.2697, 55.9417, 54.7141

# Complementary

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



53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101



60.3897, 63.2309, 55.4776

# 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.



50.8613, 55.9417, 50.3054



53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101



55.4442, 55.9417, 50.1566

# Square

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



53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101



57.8895, 55.9417, 60.7420



53.1119, 55.9417, 48.6995



48.7159, 55.9417, 61.0803



# Rectangle

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



53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101



56.8012, 55.9417, 69.6067



53.1119, 55.9417, 48.6995



49.6987, 55.9417, 52.9714

# Sweetspot

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



53.2317, 55.9440, 75.0114



87.9801, 92.5941, 107.8431



56.8326, 65.6033, 68.6358



18.6258, 19.6026, 23.0519



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.



53.2317, 55.9440, 75.0114



71.5131, 75.0706, 105.3287



51.6816, 51.2324, 74.1836



12.7245, 13.3887, 16.5658



9.3628, 6.5950, 40.5179



0.6869, 0.5879, 2.6517



# Inverse Universe

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



56.9667, 54.2565, 60.8987



77.7642, 72.3897, 81.6773



62.1024, 68.5958, 56.4229



13.2508, 13.1294, 14.5819



18.2212, 9.2895, 5.5450

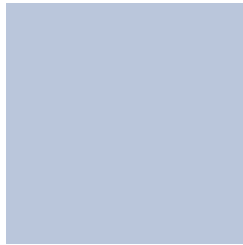


1.2210, 0.6180, 0.5728



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

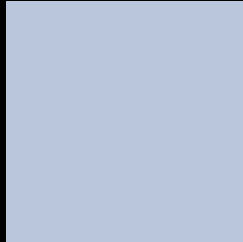
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

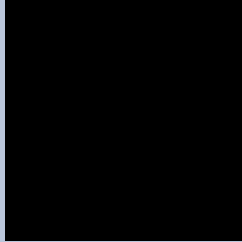
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.2300, 55.9417,



# 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

53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101

### Protanopia

54.5124, 55.9589, 73.5737

### Deuteranopia

56.9447, 55.8457, 75.4881



## Tritanopia

52.6967, 56.0674, 72.3347

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101

## Protanomaly

54.1070, 56.0708, 74.3007

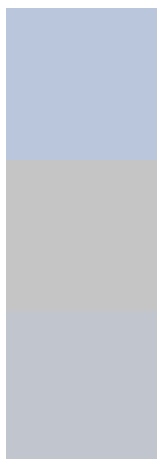
## Deuteranomaly

55.4988, 55.7566, 75.5472

## Tritanomaly

52.8257, 56.1190, 73.0136

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101

## Achromatopsia

53.0703, 55.8340, 60.8033

## Achromatomaly

52.9780, 55.6777, 65.7122

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101 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(186, 198, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 198, 219)  
}
```

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(186, 198, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 198, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101 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(186, 198, 219) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 198, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 198, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 198, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 198, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 198,  
219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 53.2300, 55.9417, 75.0101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 198, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
198, 219) }
```

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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