

Converting Colors

XYZ(53.9083, 61.0351, 58.8055)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(53.9083, 61.0351, 58.8055)
contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| XYZ(53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**XYZ(53.7962, 60.8461,
58.7783)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | BED2C0 |
| RGB | 190, 210, 192 |
| RGB Percent | 75%, 82%, 75% |
| CMY | 0.2549, 0.1765, 0.2471 |
| CMYK | 0.10, 0.00, 0.09, 0.18 |
| HSL | 126°, 18%, 78% |
| HSV | 126°, 10%, 82% |
| XYZ | 53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783 |
| YIQ | 201.9680, -6.1420, -9.8380 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

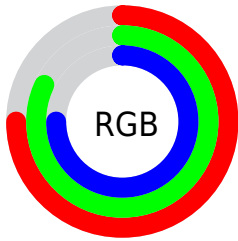
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RYB | 190, 208, 210 |
| Decimal | 12505792 |
| CIELab | 82.30, -10.10, 6.63 |
| CIELCh | 82, 12.076, 146.714 |
| Yxy | 60.8461, 0.3102, 0.3509 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4290695872 (0xFFBED2C0) |
| YUV | 201.9680, -4.9142, -10.4959 |
| Hunter-Lab | 78.0039, -13.4025, 9.9259 |

Details

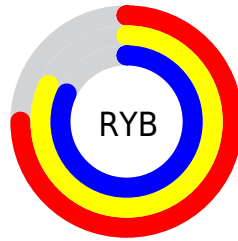
The XYZ color **53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **56.3791, 55.0840, 67.3381**, and the grayscale version is **56.1529, 59.0772, 64.3351**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.7093, 97.8901, 102.9207**, and **26.8652, 30.9594, 28.9859** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9627, 57.5517, 48.2200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.6578, 64.6429, 70.7912**.

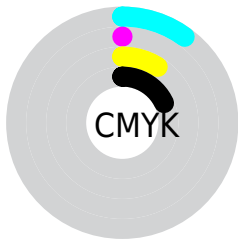
Distribution



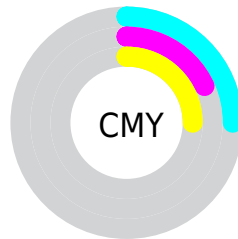
- Red (75%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (18%)





- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783 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 53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 53.7962, 60.8461,
58.7783

 53.7962, 60.8461,
58.7783


391.5434,
427.7095, 437.7588

 38.6688, 44.1010,
42.0158


 94.9336, 106.0561,
104.5813

 26.6817, 30.7499,
28.7880


121.6743,
135.2897, 134.4590

 17.4697, 20.4085,
18.6763


153.0167,
169.4550, 169.5454

 10.6673, 12.6923,
11.2622

189.3264,
208.9363, 210.2593

 5.9092, 7.2170,
6.1271

230.9685,
254.1180, 257.0190

 2.8301, 3.5982,
2.8525

278.3085,

 1.0646, 1.4514,

305.3845, 310.2431

1.0198

331.7117,
363.1202, 370.3502

0.0000, 0.2542,
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

53.7962, 60.8461,
58.7783

53.7962, 60.8461,
58.7783

46.9627, 57.5517,
48.2200

61.6578, 64.6429,
70.7912

41.1100, 54.7313,
39.0571

70.5824, 68.9538,
84.3068

36.1945, 52.3653,
31.2326

80.6093, 73.7997,
99.3758

32.1673, 50.4300,
24.6839

82.3378, 74.5756,
104.6626

■ 28.9750, 48.8992,
19.3432

■ 26.5588, 47.7442,
15.1367

■ 24.8516, 46.9322,
11.9824

■ 23.7753, 46.4248,
9.7873

■ 23.2041, 46.1595,
8.4406

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.6377, 60.8461, 54.3882



53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783



53.0345, 60.8461, 65.4426

Triad

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



53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783



57.5494, 60.8461, 81.4202



62.3632, 60.8461, 60.0862

Complementary

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



53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783



56.3791, 55.0840, 67.3381

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.



62.9113, 60.8461, 67.0662



53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783



60.0841, 60.8461, 79.7244

Square

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



53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783



55.1606, 60.8461, 78.8095



62.0656, 60.8461, 74.3318



60.5891, 60.8461, 55.1031

Rectangle

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



53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783



53.2242, 60.8461, 70.4082



62.0656, 60.8461, 74.3318



62.6992, 60.8461, 62.2608

Sweetspot

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



53.7979, 60.8487, 58.7796



91.2025, 98.1423, 103.0370



58.3558, 63.2238, 57.8436



19.3064, 20.9029, 21.7265



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



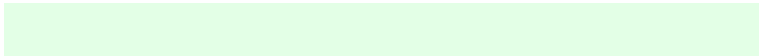
20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

Same Dimension

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



53.7979, 60.8487, 58.7796



81.6713, 93.5422, 88.4336



54.9443, 61.3073, 64.8168



11.7037, 13.2252, 12.7959



14.1579, 28.1561, 5.2119



0.8084, 1.5810, 0.3797

Inverse Universe

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



56.3791, 55.0840, 67.3381



86.2970, 83.2115, 103.7705



55.1868, 54.6071, 61.0592



12.2577, 11.9878, 14.6329



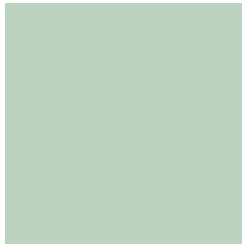
21.8365, 10.6074, 30.3749



1.2360, 0.5991, 1.7778

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783 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 53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

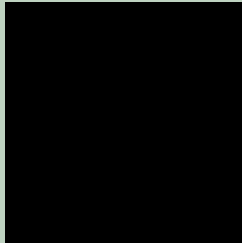
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

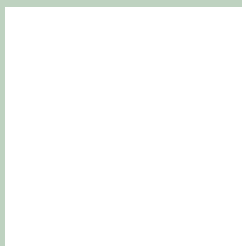
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.7962, 60.8461,

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

53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783

Protanopia

57.9296, 60.8569, 56.8375

Deuteranopia

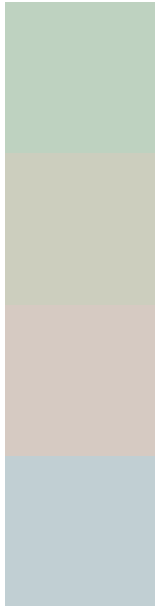
62.0393, 60.8223, 60.0998



Tritanopia

57.7618, 61.0186, 77.8406

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783

Protanomaly

56.2674, 60.6977, 57.4654

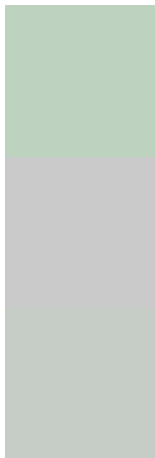
Deuteranomaly

58.5897, 60.4322, 59.6155

Tritanomaly

56.0630, 60.6663, 70.3829

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783

Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184

Achromatomaly

55.3131, 59.7456, 62.0428

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783 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(190, 210, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 210, 192)  
}
```

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(190, 210, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 210, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783 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(190, 210, 192) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 210, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 210, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 210, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 210, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 210,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 53.7962, 60.8461, 58.7783 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 210, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
210, 192) }
```

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