

# Converting Colors

XYZ(54.3681, 57.0603, 61.5870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(54.3681, 57.0603, 61.5870)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(54.4359, 57.2034,  
61.5984)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8C7C6
RGB	200, 199, 198
RGB Percent	78%, 78%, 78%
CMY	0.2157, 0.2196, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.22
HSL	30°, 2%, 78%
HSV	30°, 1%, 78%
XYZ	54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984
YIQ	199.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

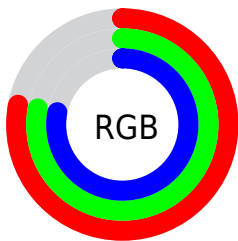
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	200, 200, 198
Decimal	13158342
CIE Lab	80.29, 0.17, 0.61
CIE LCh	80, 0.635, 74.711
Yxy	57.2034, 0.3142, 0.3302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291348422 (0xFFC8C7C6)
YUV	199.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148
Hunter-Lab	75.6329, -3.8844, 4.6550

# Details

The XYZ color **54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **54.1376, 57.0222, 62.7975**, and the grayscale version is **54.4038, 57.2370, 62.3311**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **27.0135, 28.3754, 30.4388** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.0615, 51.9053, 49.5004**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.2684, 62.9287, 75.3534**.

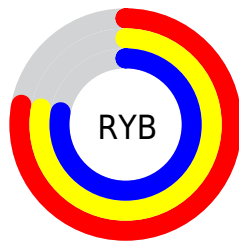
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (78%)

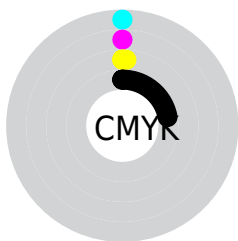
Blue (78%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (78%)

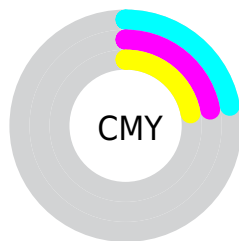


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984 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 54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 54.4359, 57.2034,  
61.5984

■ 54.4359, 57.2034,  
61.5984

393.9413,  
414.2110, 448.4318

■ 39.1823, 41.1686,  
44.2746

95.8671, 100.7619,  
108.7109

■ 27.0830, 28.4508,  
30.5477

122.7755,  
129.0544, 139.3366

■ 17.7724, 18.6658,  
19.9991

154.2995,  
162.2015, 175.2333

■ 10.8854, 11.4290,  
12.2103

190.8044,  
200.5877, 216.8197

■ 6.0566, 6.3562,  
6.7628

232.6557,  
244.5974, 264.5142

■ 2.9205, 3.0628,  
3.2380

280.2188,

■ 1.1119, 1.1646,

294.6149, 318.7353

1.2174

333.8588,  
351.0246, 379.9017

■ 0.0350, 0.0325,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 54.4359, 57.2034,  
61.5984

■ 54.4359, 57.2034,  
61.5984

■ 50.0615, 51.9053,  
49.5004

■ 59.2684, 62.9287,  
75.3534

■ 46.1257, 47.0167,  
38.9923

■ 64.5683, 69.0839,  
90.8217

■ 42.6145, 42.5290,  
30.0080

■ 69.8631, 75.4862,  
105.4959

■ 39.5114, 38.4307,  
22.4752

■ 72.6992, 81.1583,  
106.4412

■ 36.7987, 34.7099,  
16.3156

■ 75.6961, 87.1522,  
107.4402

■ 34.4569, 31.3534,  
11.4436

■ 77.6298, 91.0196,  
108.0847

■ 32.4648, 28.3475,  
7.7636

■ 30.7984, 25.6770,  
5.1667

■ 29.4297, 23.3248,  
3.5233

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.5475, 57.2034, 61.7837



54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984



54.3068, 57.2034, 61.5965

# Triad

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



54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984



54.1293, 57.2034, 62.4663



54.5457, 57.2034, 62.7937

# Complementary

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



54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984



54.1376, 57.0222, 62.7975

# 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.



54.4335, 57.2034, 62.9781



54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984



54.1931, 57.2034, 62.7886

# Square

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



54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984



54.1299, 57.2034, 62.0966



54.3044, 57.2034, 62.9762



54.6110, 57.2034, 62.4733



# Rectangle

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



54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984



54.2282, 57.2034, 61.6995



54.3044, 57.2034, 62.9762



54.5122, 57.2034, 62.8737

# Sweetspot

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



54.4375, 57.2059, 61.5996

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



54.3232, 56.7920, 62.1325



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



54.4375, 57.2059, 61.5996



94.2380, 99.0287, 106.6174



54.6676, 57.6660, 61.6763



11.8786, 12.4836, 13.4519



18.1527, 13.8225, 1.7113



0.9320, 0.7994, 0.1052



# Inverse Universe

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



54.1376, 57.0222, 62.7975



93.7113, 98.7061, 108.7208



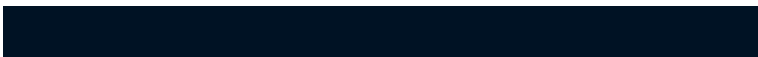
53.9090, 56.5650, 62.7213



11.8172, 12.4460, 13.6970



9.5959, 8.5857, 35.8958

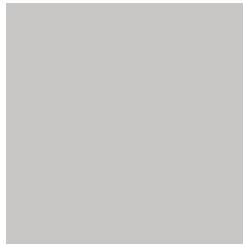


0.5268, 0.5514, 1.7238



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984 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 54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984 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

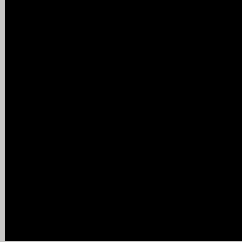
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

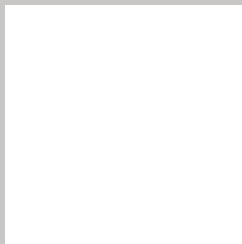


# XYZ 54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.4359, 57.2034,



# 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

54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984

### Protanopia

55.0157, 57.1619, 61.5598

### Deuteranopia

58.2922, 57.1689, 61.9952



## Tritanopia

56.2070, 57.2425, 70.3738

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984

## Protanomaly

54.7442, 57.0219, 61.5471

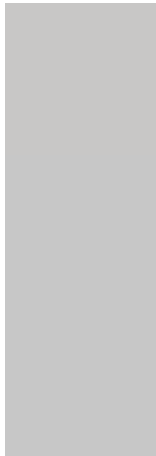
## Deuteranomaly

56.6879, 57.0026, 62.0477

## Tritanomaly

55.5440, 57.3107, 67.1661

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984

## Achromatopsia

54.2854, 57.1125, 62.1955

## Achromatomaly

54.2854, 57.1125, 62.1955

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984 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(200, 199, 198) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 199, 198)  
}
```

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(200, 199, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 199, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984 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(200, 199, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 199, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 199, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 199, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 199, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 199,  
198) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 54.4359, 57.2034, 61.5984 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 199, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
199, 198) }
```

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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