

# Converting Colors

XYZ(54.3818, 55.9590, 70.2348)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(54.3818, 55.9590, 70.2348)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(54.3885, 55.9691,  
70.2239)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C4C4D4
RGB	196, 196, 212
RGB Percent	77%, 77%, 83%
CMY	0.2314, 0.2314, 0.1686
CMYK	0.08, 0.08, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	240°, 16%, 80%
HSV	240°, 8%, 83%
XYZ	54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239
YIQ	197.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

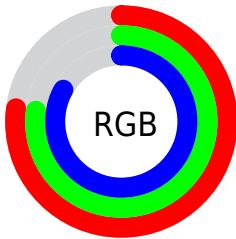
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 196, 212
Decimal	12895444
CIE Lab	79.60, 3.05, -7.98
CIE LCh	80, 8.541, 290.949
Yxy	55.9691, 0.3012, 0.3099
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291085524 (0xFFC4C4D4)
YUV	197.8240, 6.9888, -1.5996
Hunter-Lab	74.8125, -1.1528, -3.2847

# Details

The XYZ color **54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **60.6587, 65.0688, 61.5879**, and the grayscale version is **53.5322, 56.3200, 61.3325**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.6833, 98.3532, 108.6542**, and **26.9141, 27.5311, 35.7938** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.8113, 44.4301, 68.5023**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.4236, 69.2653, 72.2096**.

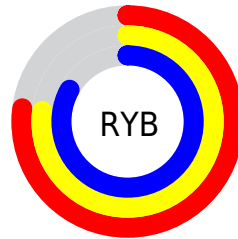
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (77%)

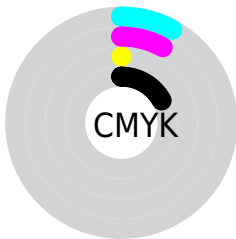
Blue (83%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (83%)

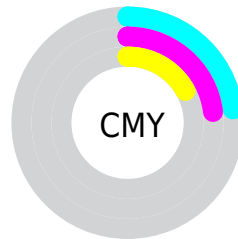


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239 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 54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 54.3885, 55.9691,  
70.2239

■ 54.3885, 55.9691,  
70.2239

393.7640,  
409.5750, 480.1461

■ 39.1443, 40.1782,  
51.2312

■ 95.7980, 98.9594,  
121.2121

■ 27.0532, 27.6775,  
36.0146

122.6939,  
126.9275, 154.0446

■ 17.7500, 18.0827,  
24.1557

154.2045,  
159.7235, 192.3275

■ 10.8692, 11.0094,  
15.2359

190.6950,  
197.7318, 236.4793

■ 6.0456, 6.0731,  
8.8366

232.5309,  
241.3366, 286.9185

■ 2.9138, 2.8896,  
4.5394

280.0774,

■ 1.1083, 1.0744,

290.9225, 344.0637

1.9257

333.7000,  
346.8739, 408.3334

■ 0.0321, 0.0000,  
0.5090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 54.3885, 55.9691,  
70.2239

■ 54.3885, 55.9691,  
70.2239

■ 44.8113, 44.4301,  
68.5023

■ 65.4236, 69.2653,  
72.2096

■ 36.6263, 34.5682,  
67.0301

■ 77.9688, 84.3804,  
74.4659

■ 29.7704, 26.3074,  
65.7970

■ 88.8838, 97.5335,  
76.4294

■ 24.1733, 19.5634,  
64.7903

■ 19.7587, 14.2439,  
63.9962

■ 16.4416, 10.2468,  
63.3995

■ 14.1261, 7.4564,  
62.9829

■ 12.6993, 5.7368,  
62.7262

■ 12.0058, 4.9009,  
62.6014

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.6782, 55.9691, 70.7840



54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239



55.8076, 55.9691, 67.1067

# Triad

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



54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239



55.3084, 55.9691, 53.8755



49.9964, 55.9691, 59.4625

# Complementary

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



54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239



60.6587, 65.0688, 61.5879

# 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.



50.6691, 55.9691, 55.1647



54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239



53.7191, 55.9691, 52.0553

# Square

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



54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239



56.3466, 55.9691, 57.6159



52.0229, 55.9691, 52.5142



50.1669, 55.9691, 64.3913



# Rectangle

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



54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239



56.3855, 55.9691, 64.0859



52.0229, 55.9691, 52.5142



50.1309, 55.9691, 57.9004

# Sweetspot

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



54.3901, 55.9715, 70.2251



91.5934, 95.8353, 108.2783



58.1593, 63.5637, 71.3157



19.6409, 20.5563, 23.1825



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.



54.3901, 55.9715, 70.2251



80.2170, 82.1282, 106.2322



56.4533, 57.0339, 70.3215



11.7429, 12.0091, 15.6366



7.3368, 2.9353, 38.6330



0.4426, 0.1772, 2.3302

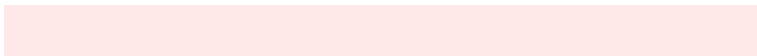


# Inverse Universe

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



56.8563, 57.4635, 60.3223



84.6840, 84.8307, 88.2953



58.4832, 63.9485, 61.4863



12.4234, 12.4209, 12.9039



16.7621, 8.6412, 0.7855

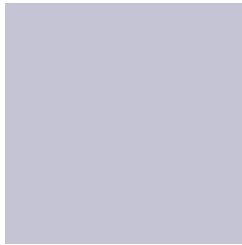


1.0110, 0.5212, 0.0476



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

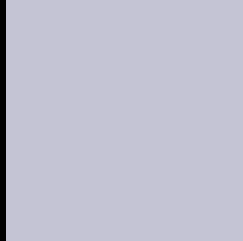
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

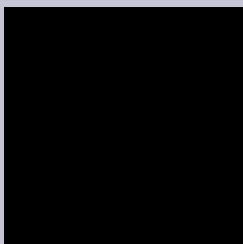
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

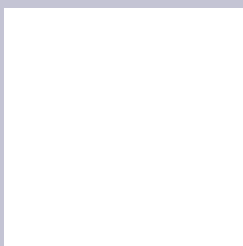
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239.



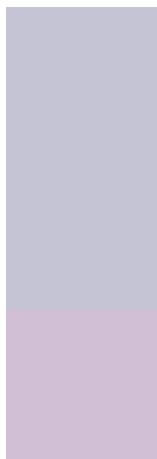
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.3885, 55.9691,



# 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

54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239

### Protanopia

54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239

### Deuteranopia

57.1544, 56.0587, 70.7588



## Tritanopia

54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239

## Protanomaly

54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239

## Deuteranomaly

55.9820, 55.7814, 70.7671

## Tritanomaly

54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239

## Achromatopsia

53.6758, 56.4712, 61.4971

## Achromatomaly

53.7717, 56.1146, 64.4970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239 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, 196, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 196, 212)  
}
```

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, 196, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 196, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239 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, 196, 212) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 196, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 196, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 196, 212); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 196, 212); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 196, 212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 54.3885, 55.9691, 70.2239 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 196, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
196, 212) }
```

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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