

# Converting Colors

XYZ(54.8641, 56.3032, 73.4512)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(54.8641, 56.3032, 73.4512)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(54.7700, 56.0917,  
73.5857)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C3C4D9
RGB	195, 196, 217
RGB Percent	76%, 77%, 85%
CMY	0.2353, 0.2314, 0.1490
CMYK	0.10, 0.10, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	237°, 22%, 81%
HSV	237°, 10%, 85%
XYZ	54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857
YIQ	198.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

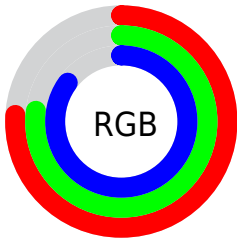
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	195, 196, 217
Decimal	12829913
CIE Lab	79.67, 3.72, -10.57
CIE LCh	80, 11.207, 289.394
Yxy	56.0917, 0.2969, 0.3041
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291019993 (0xFFC3C4D9)
YUV	198.0950, 9.3202, -2.7143
Hunter-Lab	74.8944, -0.5288, -5.8279

# Details

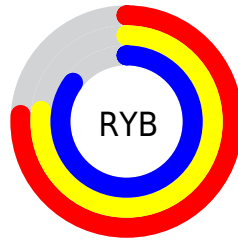
The XYZ color **54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **63.0217, 67.8032, 61.3966**, and the grayscale version is **53.6839, 56.4797, 61.5064**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.3202, 98.1660, 108.6372**, and **27.1791, 27.6174, 38.0806** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.2121, 44.7027, 71.8920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.7910, 69.1952, 75.5349**.

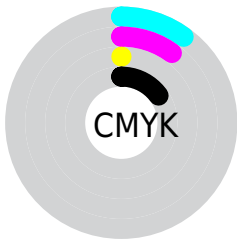
# Distribution



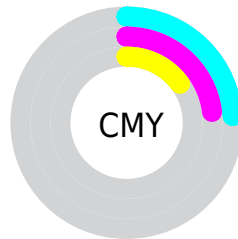
- Red (76%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (85%)



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



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857 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 54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 54.7700, 56.0917,  
73.5857

■ 54.7700, 56.0917,  
73.5857

395.1901,  
410.0370, 492.1674

■ 39.4507, 40.2765,  
53.9603

■ 96.3542, 99.1386,  
126.0369

■ 27.2928, 27.7542,  
38.1769

123.3498,  
127.1391, 159.6999

■ 17.9310, 18.1404,  
25.8172

154.9682,  
159.9701, 198.8790

■ 10.9998, 11.0508,  
16.4624

191.5748,  
198.0161, 243.9929

■ 6.1340, 6.1010,  
9.6940

233.5349,  
241.6613, 295.4602

■ 2.9682, 2.9066,  
5.0936

281.2140,

■ 1.1370, 1.0832,

291.2903, 353.6993

2.2426

334.9772,  
347.2874, 419.1289

■ 0.0557, 0.0000,  
0.6988

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 54.7700, 56.0917,  
73.5857

■ 54.7700, 56.0917,  
73.5857

■ 45.2121, 44.7027,  
71.8920

■ 65.7910, 69.1952,  
75.5349

■ 37.0509, 34.9506,  
70.4398

■ 78.3276, 84.0726,  
77.7458

■ 30.2226, 26.7624,  
69.2192

■ 89.5245, 97.7898,  
79.8034

■ 24.6564, 20.0565,  
68.2182

■ 20.2747, 14.7443,  
67.4238

■ 16.9918, 10.7277,  
66.8216

■ 14.7100, 7.8955,  
66.3952

■ 13.3146, 6.1182,  
66.1257

■ 12.6319, 5.2245,  
65.9891

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.5174, 56.0917, 74.1462



54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857



56.6822, 56.0917, 69.5404

# Triad

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



54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857



56.1930, 56.0917, 52.1020



49.1540, 56.0917, 58.8116

# Complementary

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



54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857



63.0217, 67.8032, 61.3966

# 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.



50.0809, 56.0917, 53.3248



54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857



54.1175, 56.0917, 49.6369

# Square

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



54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857



57.5197, 56.0917, 57.0329



51.8830, 56.0917, 50.0681



49.3175, 56.0917, 65.3022



# Rectangle

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



54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857



57.4866, 56.0917, 65.5612



51.8830, 56.0917, 50.0681



49.3473, 56.0917, 56.7970

# Sweetspot

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



54.7717, 56.0941, 73.5869



90.0061, 94.0075, 108.0092



59.7013, 66.1815, 74.5266



18.9837, 19.7871, 23.0687



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.



54.7717, 56.0941, 73.5869



76.0551, 77.4123, 105.5413



57.1898, 57.0061, 73.6355



12.3860, 12.7118, 16.4530



7.6674, 3.2042, 39.9528



0.5139, 0.2419, 2.5940



# Inverse Universe

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



58.0955, 57.7687, 60.3157



81.7026, 80.2663, 82.9905



60.4242, 66.8466, 61.3489



13.0800, 13.0611, 13.6824



17.3655, 8.9472, 1.0386

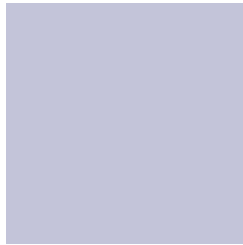


1.1337, 0.5831, 0.1129



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

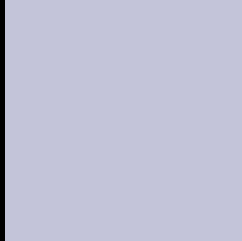
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

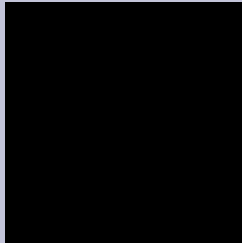
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857.



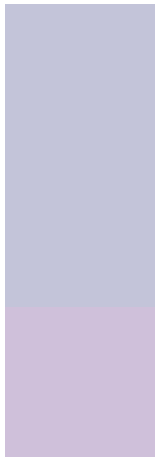
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.7700, 56.0917,



# 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

54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857

### Protanopia

54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857

### Deuteranopia

57.2367, 56.0266, 74.1272



## **Tritanopia**

54.0981, 56.1553, 70.2751

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857

## Protanomaly

54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857

## Deuteranomaly

56.3535, 55.8984, 74.1490

## Tritanomaly

54.3520, 56.2569, 71.6123

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857

## Achromatopsia

53.6758, 56.4712, 61.4971

## Achromatomaly

54.0117, 56.2106, 65.7606

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857 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(195, 196, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 196, 217)  
}
```

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(195, 196, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 196, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857 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(195, 196, 217) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 196, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 196, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 196, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 196, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 196,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 54.7700, 56.0917, 73.5857 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 196, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
196, 217) }
```

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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