

# Converting Colors

XYZ(45.8643, 46.2877, 48.0599)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(45.8643, 46.2877, 48.0599)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(45.8485, 46.3526,  
48.1254)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C1B2B1
RGB	193, 178, 177
RGB Percent	76%, 70%, 69%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3019, 0.3059
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.08, 0.24
HSL	4°, 11%, 73%
HSV	4°, 8%, 76%
XYZ	45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254
YIQ	182.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

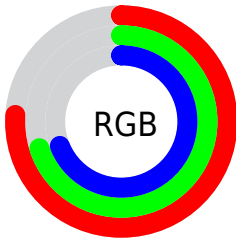
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	193, 178, 177
Decimal	12694193
CIELab	73.77, 5.18, 2.44
CIElCh	74, 5.720, 25.194
Yxy	46.3526, 0.3267, 0.3303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290884273 (0xFFC1B2B1)
YUV	182.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216
Hunter-Lab	68.0827, 1.0612, 5.7478

# Details

The XYZ color **45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **46.6065, 50.8956, 57.8199**, and the grayscale version is **44.6772, 47.0039, 51.1872**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.1977, 84.8686, 89.0871**, and **21.6192, 21.6114, 22.1008** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.6945, 38.9082, 37.5782**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.7518, 54.8592, 60.2658**.

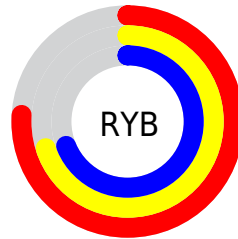
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (70%)

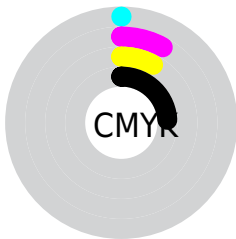
Blue (69%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (69%)

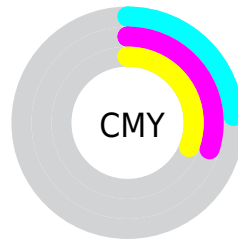


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (30%)


Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254 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 45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 45.8485, 46.3526,  
48.1254

 45.8485, 46.3526,  
48.1254


360.9254,  
372.2244, 395.8120

 32.3304, 32.5242,  
33.5655


 83.2215, 84.7464,  
88.7586

 21.7708, 21.7622,  
22.2854


107.8071,  
110.0806, 115.6689

 13.8042, 13.6822,  
13.8664


136.8125,  
140.0189, 147.5332

 8.0654, 7.9000,  
7.8901

170.6032,  
174.9455, 184.7699

 4.1890, 4.0310,  
3.9380

209.5445,  
215.2450, 227.7976

 1.8096, 1.6909,  
1.5914

254.0017,

 0.5234, 0.4178,

261.3017, 277.0348

0.2846

304.3402,  
313.5001, 332.9001

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 45.8485, 46.3526,  
48.1254

■ 45.8485, 46.3526,  
48.1254

■ 40.6945, 38.9082,  
37.5782

■ 51.7518, 54.8592,  
60.2658

■ 36.2562, 32.4784,  
28.5553

■ 58.4288, 64.4610,  
74.0585

■ 32.5030, 27.0212,  
20.9871

■ 65.9072, 75.1971,  
89.5634

■ 29.4009, 22.4893,  
14.7974

■ 74.2126, 87.1030,  
106.8363

■ 26.9126, 18.8312,  
9.9031

■ 75.8025, 90.0776,  
107.9992

■ 24.9973, 15.9907,  
6.2123

■ 23.6091, 13.9049,  
3.6208

■ 22.6951, 12.5017,  
2.0067

■ 22.1843, 11.6921,  
1.1823

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.0326, 46.3526, 50.9404



45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254



45.1815, 46.3526, 46.0136

# Triad

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



45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254



42.4719, 46.3526, 47.3430



43.8933, 46.3526, 56.2540

# Complementary

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



45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254



46.6065, 50.8956, 57.8199

# 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.



42.9509, 46.3526, 55.2055



45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254



42.1383, 46.3526, 50.0027

# Square

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



45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254



43.2303, 46.3526, 45.5742



42.3123, 46.3526, 52.8897



44.8937, 46.3526, 55.7047



# Rectangle

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



45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254



44.5580, 46.3526, 45.2512



42.3123, 46.3526, 52.8897



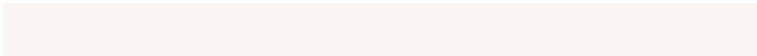
43.5593, 46.3526, 56.0756

# Sweetspot

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



45.8498, 46.3546, 48.1264



88.5726, 92.3274, 99.4605



47.2516, 46.5970, 56.4896



19.0254, 19.8414, 21.3862



92.9021, 97.7402, 106.4391



19.4759, 20.4902, 22.3138

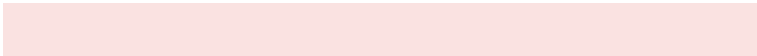


# Same Dimension

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



45.8498, 46.3546, 48.1264



80.2932, 80.3897, 82.4547



47.4454, 49.5459, 48.6583



10.1228, 10.1770, 10.4927



14.7369, 7.7595, 0.7210



0.6546, 0.3710, 0.0371



# Inverse Universe

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



46.6065, 50.8956, 57.8199



81.9326, 90.2283, 103.4578



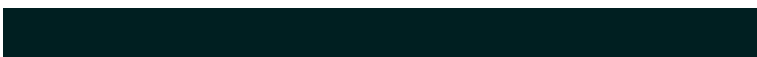
44.9397, 47.5621, 57.2643



10.3127, 11.3167, 12.9256



17.4002, 24.5568, 37.3795



0.7685, 1.0943, 1.6206



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254 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 45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

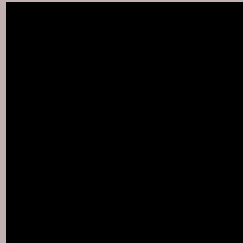
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 45.8485, 46.3526,



# 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

45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254

### Protanopia

44.3647, 46.1712, 48.6931

### Deuteranopia

47.1853, 46.1537, 48.5411



## Tritanopia

47.3253, 46.3705, 55.1713

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254

## Protanomaly

44.8950, 46.1459, 48.6603

## Deuteranomaly

46.5872, 46.1353, 48.5691

## Tritanomaly

46.7272, 46.4164, 52.3954

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254

## Achromatopsia

44.4628, 46.7784, 50.9417

## Achromatomaly

45.0118, 46.7821, 49.8375

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254 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(193, 178, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 178, 177)  
}
```

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(193, 178, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 178, 177) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254 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(193, 178, 177) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 178, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 178, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 178, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 178, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 178,  
177) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 45.8485, 46.3526, 48.1254 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 178, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
178, 177) }
```

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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