

# Converting Colors

XYZ(46.1318, 49.6236, 67.9781)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(46.1318, 49.6236, 67.9781)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(46.1948, 49.8049,  
68.1513)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8BED2
RGB	168, 190, 210
RGB Percent	66%, 75%, 82%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2549, 0.1765
CMYK	0.20, 0.10, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	209°, 32%, 74%
HSV	209°, 20%, 82%
XYZ	46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513
YIQ	185.7020, -19.5320, 1.5560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

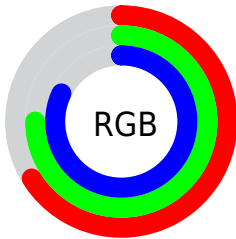
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">168, 182, 210</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11058898</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">75.95, -3.22, -12.55</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">76, 12.953, 255.621</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">49.8049, 0.2814, 0.3034</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289248978 (0xFFA8BED2)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">185.7020, 11.9789, -15.5247</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">70.5726, -6.6610, -7.8550</a>

# Details

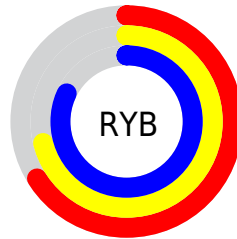
The XYZ color **46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **51.6299, 52.4954, 44.4584**, and the grayscale version is **46.4496, 48.8686, 53.2180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739**, and **22.0166, 23.9365, 34.9123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.9883, 43.5010, 67.2625**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.2749, 56.7823, 69.1257**.

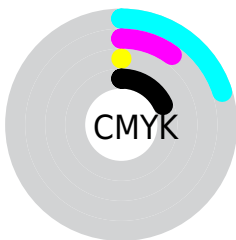
# Distribution



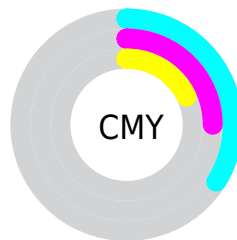
- Red (66%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513 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 46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.1948, 49.8049,  
68.1513

■ 46.1948, 49.8049,  
68.1513

362.2941,  
385.9025, 472.6445

■ 32.6048, 35.2584,  
49.5534

■ 83.7365, 89.8857,  
118.2248

■ 21.9817, 23.8620,  
34.6900

■ 108.4190,  
116.1889, 150.5375

■ 13.9600, 15.2313,  
23.1425

137.5297,  
147.1797, 188.2589

■ 8.1743, 8.9819,  
14.4925

171.4340,  
183.2425, 231.8074

■ 4.2595, 4.7294,  
8.3213

210.4973,  
224.7619, 281.6017

■ 1.8499, 2.0894,  
4.2105

255.0848,

■ 0.5475, 0.6586,

272.1220, 338.0603

1.7415

305.5619,  
325.7074, 401.6017

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 46.1948, 49.8049,  
68.1513

■ 46.1948, 49.8049,  
68.1513

■ 39.9883, 43.5010,  
67.2625

■ 53.2749, 56.7823,  
69.1257

■ 34.6134, 37.8407,  
66.4532

■ 61.2592, 64.4494,  
70.1848

■ 30.0310, 32.8006,  
65.7219

■ 70.1824, 72.8295,  
71.3320

■ 26.1970, 28.3534,  
65.0656

■ 80.0757, 81.9428,  
72.5696

■ 23.0624, 24.4689,  
64.4810

■ 84.0327, 88.2327,  
73.5751

■ 20.5719, 21.1134,  
63.9646

■ 87.0579, 94.2831,  
74.5835

■ 18.6601, 18.2483,  
63.5123

■ 88.6330, 97.4332,  
75.1086

■ 17.2103, 15.8077,  
63.1176

■ 17.2102, 15.8075,  
63.1176

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.1655, 49.8049, 64.2954



46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513



48.5989, 49.8049, 68.0644

# Triad

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



46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513



51.9502, 49.8049, 50.7278



44.0976, 49.8049, 45.4534

# Complementary

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



46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513



51.6299, 52.4954, 44.4584

# 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.



46.0992, 49.8049, 42.4084



46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513



50.6590, 49.8049, 45.2724

# Square

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



46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513



51.9779, 49.8049, 57.5974



48.5000, 49.8049, 42.3451



42.9829, 49.8049, 50.9947



# Rectangle

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



46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513



50.0931, 49.8049, 65.7680



48.5000, 49.8049, 42.3451



44.6859, 49.8049, 44.1255

# Sweetspot

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



46.1963, 49.8069, 68.1524



87.3633, 92.6525, 107.8869



48.2301, 58.0326, 56.0117



18.5271, 19.6655, 23.0693



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

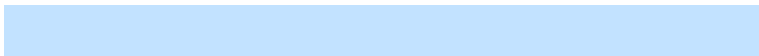


# Same Dimension

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



46.1963, 49.8069, 68.1524



67.4052, 72.9796, 105.1416



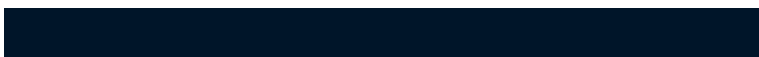
42.0449, 41.5042, 66.7686



11.6688, 12.4278, 15.0275



10.5992, 9.8451, 38.5341



0.6718, 0.7089, 2.1810



# Inverse Universe

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



49.8765, 45.4259, 54.8568



74.1956, 65.2379, 80.5327



56.3495, 61.9345, 46.0316



12.0637, 11.9102, 13.6113



17.9807, 9.0651, 10.0706

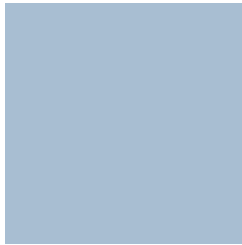


1.0453, 0.5229, 0.7736



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

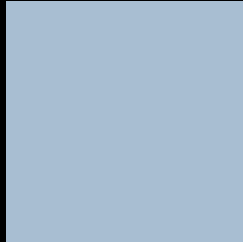
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

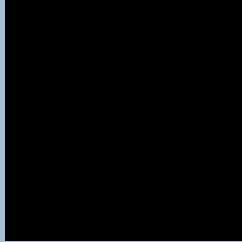
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

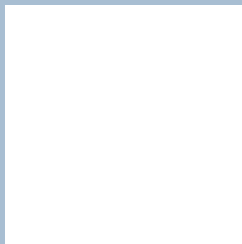
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.1948, 49.8049,



# 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

46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513

### Protanopia

48.5886, 49.8132, 66.0855

### Deuteranopia

50.6039, 49.5468, 69.1837



## Tritanopia

45.7077, 49.9333, 65.6216

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513

## Protanomaly

47.5156, 49.5597, 66.7361

## Deuteranomaly

48.8740, 49.5914, 68.6242

## Tritanomaly

45.8296, 49.9821, 66.2635

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513

## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722

## Achromatomaly

46.2111, 49.0645, 58.6646

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513 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(168, 190, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 190, 210)  
}
```

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(168, 190, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 190, 210) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513 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(168, 190, 210) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 190, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 190, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 190, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 190, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 190,  
210) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 46.1948, 49.8049, 68.1513 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 190, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
190, 210) }
```

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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