

# Converting Colors

XYZ(47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(47.8371, 48.8580,  
91.7033)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EBAF3
RGB	158, 186, 243
RGB Percent	62%, 73%, 95%
CMY	0.3804, 0.2706, 0.0471
CMYK	0.35, 0.23, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	220°, 78%, 79%
HSV	220°, 35%, 95%
XYZ	47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033
YIQ	184.1260, -34.9850, 11.7910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

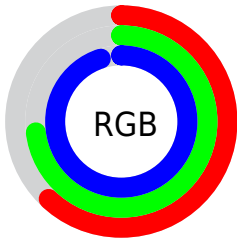
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	158, 179, 243
Decimal	10402547
CIE Lab	75.36, 3.92, -31.35
CIE LCh	75, 31.595, 277.119
Yxy	48.8580, 0.2539, 0.2593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288592627 (0xFF9EBAF3)
YUV	184.1260, 29.0249, -22.9125
Hunter-Lab	69.8985, -0.1606, -28.8565

# Details

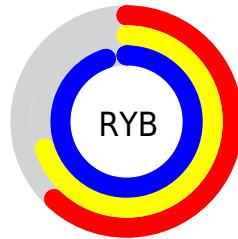
The XYZ color **47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **67.4351, 70.1251, 42.3306**, and the grayscale version is **45.4894, 47.8584, 52.1178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.8265, 85.1713, 106.9456**, and **23.0661, 23.3060, 50.2965** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.2823, 40.1554, 90.4226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.7317, 58.8346, 93.1610**.

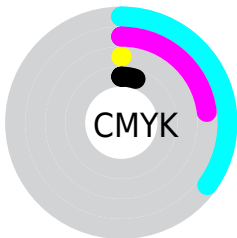
# Distribution



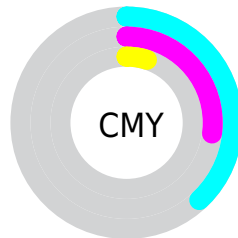
- Red (62%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033 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 47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.8371, 48.8580,  
91.7033

■ 47.8371, 48.8580,  
91.7033

368.7394,  
382.1830, 554.2686

■ 33.9086, 34.5069,  
68.8126

■ 86.1730, 88.4805,  
151.6582

■ 22.9860, 23.2832,  
50.0883

■ 111.3111,  
114.5207, 189.5595

■ 14.7038, 14.8028,  
35.1119

140.9164,  
145.2260, 233.3014

■ 8.6967, 8.6811,  
23.4648

175.3544,  
180.9808, 283.3024

■ 4.5994, 4.5338,  
14.7286

214.9903,  
222.1695, 339.9811

■ 2.0465, 1.9764,  
8.4846

260.1896,

■ 0.6599, 0.5937,

269.1765, 403.7560

4.3144

311.3175,  
322.3862, 475.0457

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.7994

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.4275

■ 47.8371, 48.8580,  
91.7033

■ 47.8371, 48.8580,  
91.7033

■ 40.2823, 40.1554,  
90.4226

■ 56.7317, 58.8346,  
93.1610

■ 33.9932, 32.6660,  
89.3084

■ 67.0251, 70.1309,  
94.7989

■ 28.8960, 26.3322,  
88.3546

■ 78.7784, 82.7972,  
96.6243

■ 24.9061, 21.0887,  
87.5528

■ 91.9726, 96.8406,  
98.6395

■ 21.9267, 16.8625,  
86.8940

■ 93.1778, 99.2511,  
99.0413

■ 19.8412, 13.5685,  
86.3681

■ 19.0501, 12.2157,  
86.1487

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.2263, 48.8580, 88.4756



47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033



53.5151, 48.8580, 83.0228

# Triad

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



47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033



55.9329, 48.8580, 36.1244



36.8828, 48.8580, 41.6972

# Complementary

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



47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033



67.4351, 70.1251, 42.3306

# 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.



40.0142, 48.8580, 31.5380



47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033



50.9209, 48.8580, 28.8203

# Square

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



47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033



58.4355, 48.8580, 49.3287



45.0666, 48.8580, 27.3367



36.2066, 48.8580, 57.2646



# Rectangle

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



47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033



56.4713, 48.8580, 72.5375



45.0666, 48.8580, 27.3367



37.6697, 48.8580, 37.6433

# Sweetspot

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



47.8387, 48.8599, 91.7044



81.0684, 85.0514, 106.7515



58.3754, 76.2606, 75.7100



16.9603, 17.7819, 22.7883



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.



47.8387, 48.8599, 91.7044



47.2155, 47.4483, 101.2776



45.4558, 39.7159, 90.0651



16.0270, 16.8184, 20.9441



10.5649, 6.9235, 47.3176



1.0187, 0.7888, 4.1888



# Inverse Universe

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



58.0533, 47.0551, 52.4791



60.3803, 45.8349, 50.5632



70.4832, 83.2015, 44.6940



16.7242, 16.5725, 18.2943



21.1372, 10.7983, 5.4307



1.9033, 0.9673, 0.7169



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

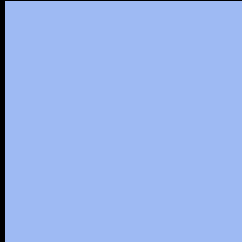
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

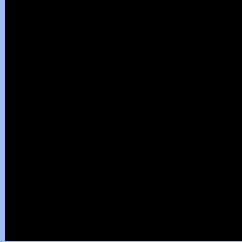
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

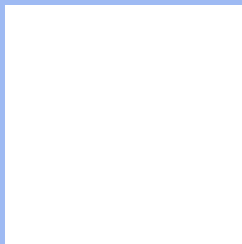
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 47.8371, 48.8580,



# 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

47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033

### Protanopia

49.3882, 48.7639, 90.0284

### Deuteranopia

49.8517, 48.6455, 92.3500



## Tritanopia

42.8125, 48.7374, 66.8253

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033

## Protanomaly

48.8934, 48.7988, 90.8465

## Deuteranomaly

48.9885, 48.5056, 92.3685

## Tritanomaly

44.6015, 48.8197, 75.4790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033

## Achromatopsia

45.5594, 47.9320, 52.1980

## Achromatomaly

46.0476, 48.2197, 64.6380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033 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(158, 186, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 186, 243)  
}
```

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(158, 186, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 186, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033 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(158, 186, 243) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 186, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 186, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 186, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 186, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 186,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 47.8371, 48.8580, 91.7033 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 186, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
186, 243) }
```

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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