

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.0483, 62.9277, 50.1752)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.0483, 62.9277, 50.1752)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.2261, 63.1396,  
50.2028)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EDFAF
RGB	158, 223, 175
RGB Percent	62%, 87%, 69%
CMY	0.3804, 0.1255, 0.3137
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.22, 0.13
HSL	136°, 50%, 75%
HSV	136°, 29%, 87%
XYZ	48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028
YIQ	198.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

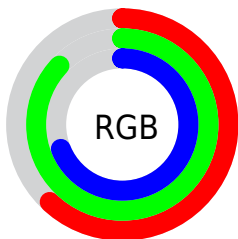
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	158, 210, 223
Decimal	10411951
CIELab	83.52, -30.15, 17.07
CIELCh	84, 34.648, 150.483
Yxy	63.1396, 0.2985, 0.3908
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288602031 (0xFF9EDFAF)
YUV	198.0930, -11.3848, -35.1616
Hunter-Lab	79.4604, -30.7206, 18.1631

# Details

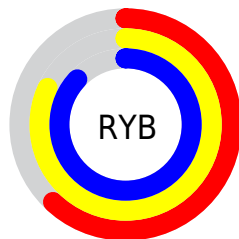
The XYZ color **48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **53.8010, 44.5994, 64.1681**, and the grayscale version is **53.8116, 56.6140, 61.6527**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.9154, 91.5857, 89.1725**, and **23.1573, 32.0458, 23.3773** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.7114, 60.4741, 42.0107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.7375, 66.2997, 59.4740**.

# Distribution



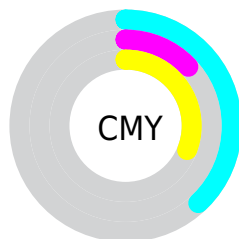
- Red (62%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028 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 48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.2261, 63.1396,  
50.2028

■ 48.2261, 63.1396,  
50.2028

370.2553,  
436.0759, 404.2163

■ 34.2180, 45.9542,  
35.2023

■ 86.7486, 109.3709,  
91.8747

■ 23.2248, 32.2096,  
23.5339

■ 111.9937,  
139.1855, 119.3831

■ 14.8812, 21.5217,  
14.7792

141.7152,  
173.9787, 151.8979

■ 8.8218, 13.5059,  
8.5197

176.2783,  
214.1347, 189.8376

■ 4.6813, 7.7778,  
4.3368

216.0486,  
260.0381, 233.6207

■ 2.0943, 3.9531,  
1.8118

261.3913,

■ 0.6861, 1.6474,

312.0731, 283.6658

0.4358

312.6717,  
370.6243, 340.3915

0.0000, 0.3892,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

48.2261, 63.1396,  
50.2028

48.2261, 63.1396,  
50.2028

42.7114, 60.4741,  
42.0107

54.7375, 66.2997,  
59.4740

38.1380, 58.2701,  
34.8542

62.2869, 69.9696,  
69.8573

34.4531, 56.5030,  
28.6930

70.9197, 74.1736,  
81.3894

31.5962, 55.1426,  
23.4828

80.6769, 78.9323,  
94.1042

■ 29.4990, 54.1546,  
19.1755

■ 85.6789, 81.2578,  
105.7763

■ 28.0815, 53.4989,  
15.7189

■ 27.2210, 53.1134,  
13.0541

■ 27.1608, 53.0865,  
12.8614

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.9334, 63.1396, 38.7405



48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028



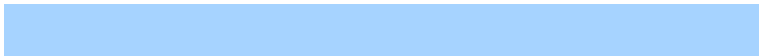
46.6134, 63.1396, 69.1000

# Triad

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



48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028



60.1350, 63.1396, 119.3706



73.4372, 63.1396, 49.7113

# Complementary

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



48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028



53.8010, 44.5994, 64.1681

# 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.



75.7603, 63.1396, 68.3978



48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028



67.6958, 63.1396, 111.2481

# Square

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



48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028



53.1289, 63.1396, 111.7327



73.5775, 63.1396, 91.3767



67.4659, 63.1396, 38.5014



# Rectangle

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



48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028



47.3942, 63.1396, 84.3763



73.5775, 63.1396, 91.3767



74.6920, 63.1396, 55.1799

# Sweetspot

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



48.2278, 63.1422, 50.2042



84.4952, 94.8603, 94.7856



58.2240, 68.4764, 42.4970



17.7447, 20.1382, 19.8256



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

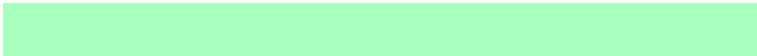


# Same Dimension

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



48.2278, 63.1422, 50.2042



60.6288, 83.2781, 61.0751



51.7221, 64.5400, 68.6052



13.6752, 15.3958, 15.3248



16.0090, 31.2285, 7.7704



1.1460, 2.1791, 0.7300



# Inverse Universe

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



53.8010, 44.5994, 64.1681



69.3478, 54.2484, 82.9057



50.3246, 43.2088, 45.8612



14.1340, 13.8712, 16.4756



21.9180, 10.8342, 22.0317



1.5553, 0.7654, 1.7172



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

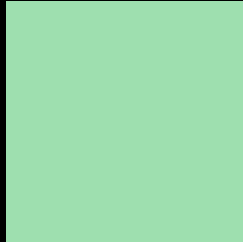
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

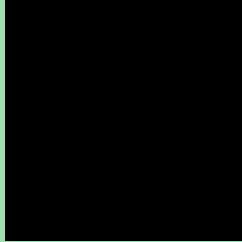
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028.



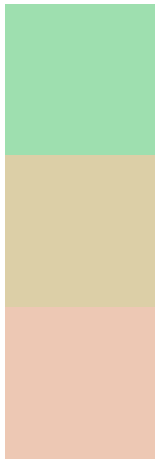
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.2261, 63.1396,



# 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**

48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028

**Protanopia**

58.8031, 62.6313, 45.5490

**Deuteranopia**

63.8175, 62.6084, 51.9011



## Tritanopia

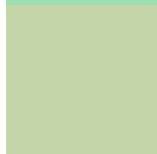
55.2281, 62.8621, 85.5667

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028



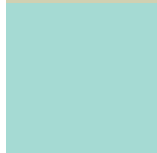
## Protanomaly

54.0759, 62.3611, 47.2170



## Deuteranomaly

56.6042, 61.7360, 51.0524



## Tritanomaly

52.3463, 62.8453, 70.9994

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028



## Achromatopsia

53.6758, 56.4712, 61.4971



## Achromatomaly

51.1355, 58.4106, 57.2944

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028 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, 223, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 223, 175)  
}
```

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, 223, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 223, 175) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028 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, 223, 175) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 223, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 223, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 223, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 223, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 223,  
175) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.2261, 63.1396, 50.2028 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 223, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
223, 175) }
```

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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