

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.1038, 47.2176, 35.0059)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.1038, 47.2176, 35.0059)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# **Color**

**XYZ(48.1015, 47.2176,  
35.0125)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4B095
RGB	212, 176, 149
RGB Percent	83%, 69%, 58%
CMY	0.1686, 0.3098, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.30, 0.17
HSL	26°, 42%, 71%
HSV	26°, 30%, 83%
XYZ	48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125
YIQ	183.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

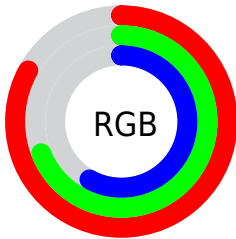
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 196, 149
Decimal	13938837
CIE Lab	74.33, 9.10, 18.72
CIE LCh	74, 20.816, 64.063
Yxy	47.2176, 0.3691, 0.3623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292128917 (0xFFD4B095)
YUV	183.6860, -17.1002, 24.8314
Hunter-Lab	68.7151, 4.7011, 17.8904

# Details

The XYZ color **48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **41.6266, 45.8396, 68.9414**, and the grayscale version is **45.4674, 47.8353, 52.0926**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.8761, 83.2850, 68.3129**, and **23.1226, 22.3651, 14.6535** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.2909, 42.0628, 26.1382**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.4347, 52.9239, 45.5820**.

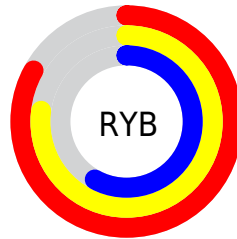
# Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (69%)

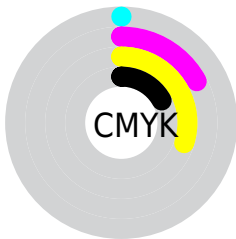
Blue (58%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (58%)

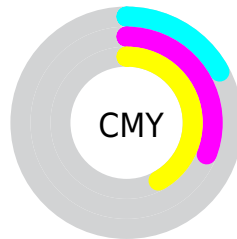


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125 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 48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.1015, 47.2176,  
35.0125


 48.1015, 47.2176,  
35.0125


369.7702,  
375.6824, 339.5294

 34.1189, 33.2077,  
23.3889

 86.5643, 86.0383,  
68.6569

 23.1482, 22.2856,  
14.6729


 111.7751,  
111.6180, 91.5148

 14.8243, 14.0669,  
8.4461


141.4595,  
141.8230, 118.9545

 8.7817, 8.1672,  
4.2899

175.9826,  
177.0378, 151.3946

 4.6550, 4.2021,  
1.7857

215.7098,  
217.6467, 189.2536

 2.0790, 1.7873,  
0.4185

261.0066,

 0.6777, 0.4792,

264.0342, 232.9500

0.0000

312.2383,  
316.5846, 282.9025

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.1015, 47.2176,  
35.0125

■ 48.1015, 47.2176,  
35.0125

■ 44.2909, 42.0628,  
26.1382

■ 52.4347, 52.9239,  
45.5820

■ 40.9768, 37.4352,  
18.8663

■ 57.3075, 59.1920,  
57.9270

■ 38.1366, 33.3183,  
13.0993

■ 62.7407, 66.0400,  
72.1262

■ 35.7437, 29.6917,  
8.7278

■ 68.7528, 73.4833,  
88.2526

■ 33.7686, 26.5338,  
5.6274

■ 75.3611, 81.5365,  
106.3739

■ 32.1773, 23.8201,  
3.6509

■ 78.9790, 88.7722,  
107.5799

■ 30.9142, 21.5174,  
2.5412

■ 80.9614, 92.7371,  
108.2407

■ 30.8815, 21.4573,  
2.5140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.1100, 47.2176, 40.7084



48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125



44.3709, 47.2176, 33.4685

# Triad

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



48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125



38.0750, 47.2176, 52.8863



49.0325, 47.2176, 70.4506

# Complementary

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



48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125



41.6266, 45.8396, 68.9414

# 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.



45.3908, 47.2176, 74.8384



48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125



39.1760, 47.2176, 63.8442

# Square

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



48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125



38.7121, 47.2176, 42.9120



41.8036, 47.2176, 72.2678



51.6682, 47.2176, 60.9661



# Rectangle

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



48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125



42.0075, 47.2176, 34.7923



41.8036, 47.2176, 72.2678



47.8783, 47.2176, 72.6262

# Sweetspot

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



48.1027, 47.2198, 35.0135



87.5312, 90.5262, 89.2411



46.7356, 39.0270, 51.3853



18.4894, 19.0633, 18.4684



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.



48.1027, 47.2198, 35.0135



69.1184, 66.4107, 43.9200



54.8287, 60.6718, 37.2555



12.8566, 13.2874, 13.0478



19.1598, 13.4369, 1.5837



1.2369, 0.9729, 0.1226

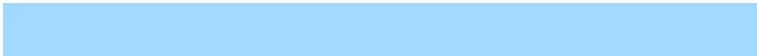


# Inverse Universe

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



41.6266, 45.8396, 68.9414



57.6618, 63.9607, 103.9143



35.8755, 34.3375, 67.0244



12.3257, 13.1748, 15.8309



11.6683, 11.5984, 40.0769



0.7852, 0.8624, 2.4444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

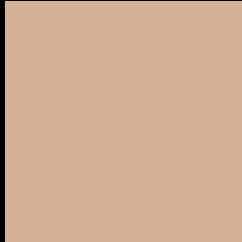
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

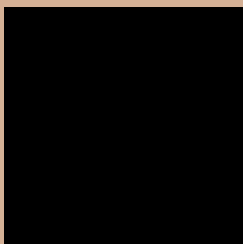
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

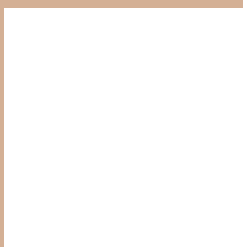
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.1015, 47.2176,

35.0125.

# 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

48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125

### Protanopia

44.5933, 47.4714, 36.5183

### Deuteranopia

48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125



## Tritanopia

51.5335, 47.1854, 51.7390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125

## Protanomaly

45.7266, 47.1562, 35.9702

## Deuteranomaly

48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125

## Tritanomaly

50.3186, 47.2745, 45.0009

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125

## Achromatopsia

45.5594, 47.9320, 52.1980

## Achromatomaly

46.1227, 47.4574, 45.2573

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125 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(212, 176, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 176, 149)  
}
```

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(212, 176, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 176, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125 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(212, 176, 149) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 176, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 176, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 176, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 176, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 176,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.1015, 47.2176, 35.0125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 176, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
176, 149) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor