

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.1122, 47.9902, 49.0801)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.1122, 47.9902, 49.0801)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715)</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(48.1766, 48.1362,  
48.8715)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8B4B2
RGB	200, 180, 178
RGB Percent	78%, 71%, 70%
CMY	0.2157, 0.2941, 0.3020
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.11, 0.22
HSL	5°, 17%, 74%
HSV	5°, 11%, 78%
XYZ	48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715
YIQ	185.7520, 12.5620, 3.6180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

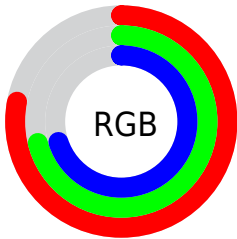
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 180, 178
Decimal	13153458
CIE Lab	74.91, 6.80, 3.61
CIE LCh	75, 7.703, 27.966
Yxy	48.1362, 0.3318, 0.3316
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291343538 (0xFFC8B4B2)
YUV	185.7520, -3.8217, 12.4955
Hunter-Lab	69.3803, 2.5322, 6.8023

# Details

The XYZ color **48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **48.9794, 54.0225, 62.4902**, and the grayscale version is **46.5502, 48.9745, 53.3332**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.0867, 87.1914, 90.1343**, and **23.1451, 22.7704, 22.5773** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.8811, 40.5275, 37.9108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.2490, 56.8289, 61.5368**.

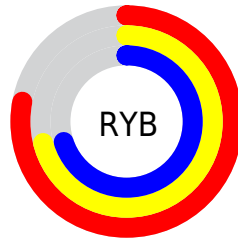
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (71%)

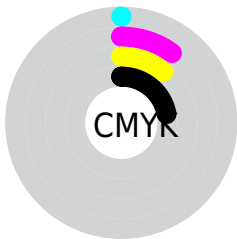
Blue (70%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (70%)

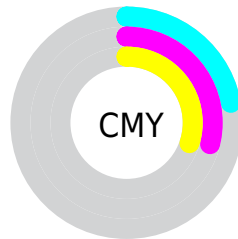


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715 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 48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.1766, 48.1362,  
48.8715

■ 48.1766, 48.1362,  
48.8715

370.0627,  
379.3317, 398.8441

■ 34.1786, 33.9348,  
34.1527

■ 86.6754, 87.4072,  
89.8796

■ 23.1944, 22.8435,  
22.7326

111.9069,  
113.2455, 117.0059

■ 14.8586, 14.4780,  
14.1927

141.6136,  
143.7315, 149.1052

■ 8.8059, 8.4539,  
8.1146

176.1609,  
179.2497, 186.5959

■ 4.6709, 4.3867,  
4.0795

215.9140,  
220.1844, 229.8966

■ 2.0882, 1.8921,  
1.6691

261.2385,

■ 0.6828, 0.5437,

266.9201, 279.4259

0.3394

312.4996,  
319.8410, 335.6022

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.1766, 48.1362,  
48.8715

■ 48.1766, 48.1362,  
48.8715

■ 42.8811, 40.5275,  
37.9108

■ 54.2490, 56.8289,  
61.5368

■ 38.3271, 33.9543,  
28.5789

■ 61.1236, 66.6391,  
75.9718

■ 34.4828, 28.3736,  
20.7990

■ 68.8297, 77.6069,  
92.2421

■ 31.3123, 23.7372,  
14.4869

■ 76.9067, 89.5734,  
107.8437

■ 28.7765, 19.9928,  
9.5502

■ 77.6297, 91.0195,  
108.0847

■ 26.8324, 17.0828,  
5.8862

■ 25.4315, 14.9432,  
3.3777

■ 24.5175, 13.5003,  
1.8859

■ 24.0395, 12.7191,  
1.1880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.5017, 48.1362, 52.6869



48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715



47.1981, 48.1362, 46.1309

# Triad

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



48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715



43.5027, 48.1362, 48.4195



45.6563, 48.1362, 60.5197

# Complementary

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



48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715



48.9794, 54.0225, 62.4902

# 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.



44.3358, 48.1362, 59.2392



48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715



43.1083, 48.1362, 52.1383

# Square

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



48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715



44.4984, 48.1362, 45.8794



43.4102, 48.1362, 56.1198



47.0289, 48.1362, 59.5373



# Rectangle

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



48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715



46.3169, 48.1362, 45.2124



43.4102, 48.1362, 56.1198



45.1918, 48.1362, 60.3383

# Sweetspot

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



48.1779, 48.1383, 48.8725



91.6643, 95.1605, 101.8157



49.9528, 48.2058, 60.1995



19.4309, 20.0979, 21.3977



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

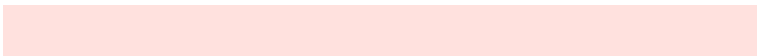


# Same Dimension

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



48.1779, 48.1383, 48.8725



81.2945, 80.3054, 80.2177



50.4505, 52.6834, 49.6300



10.7103, 10.7896, 11.0809



15.3141, 8.1454, 0.7651



0.7524, 0.4403, 0.0453



# Inverse Universe

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



48.9794, 54.0225, 62.4902



82.9328, 92.3349, 108.0591



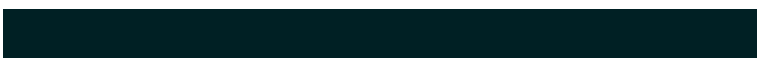
46.5918, 49.2472, 61.6943



10.8610, 11.8960, 13.6412



17.2718, 23.9376, 38.4545



0.8426, 1.1829, 1.8291



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

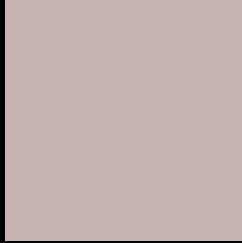
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

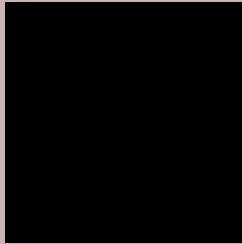
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.1766, 48.1362,



# 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

48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715

### Protanopia

46.3650, 48.3951, 50.0775

### Deuteranopia

49.1331, 48.0343, 48.8014



## Tritanopia

49.7919, 48.2031, 56.5490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715

## Protanomaly

47.0625, 48.4591, 49.5209

## Deuteranomaly

48.7846, 48.1511, 48.8423

## Tritanomaly

49.1771, 48.2456, 53.7341

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715

## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722

## Achromatomaly

47.1736, 48.7762, 51.7282

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715 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(200, 180, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 180, 178)  
}
```

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(200, 180, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 180, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715 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(200, 180, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 180, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 180, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 180, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 180, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 180,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.1766, 48.1362, 48.8715 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 180, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
180, 178) }
```

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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