

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.1284, 42.8656, 34.0647)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.1284, 42.8656, 34.0647)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(48.1198, 42.8411,  
34.1667)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEA095
RGB	222, 160, 149
RGB Percent	87%, 63%, 58%
CMY	0.1294, 0.3725, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.33, 0.13
HSL	9°, 53%, 73%
HSV	9°, 33%, 87%
XYZ	48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667
YIQ	177.2840, 40.4830, 9.7230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

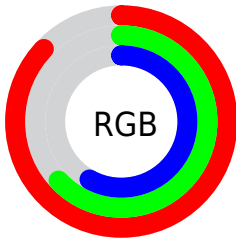
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 162, 149
Decimal	14590101
CIE Lab	71.45, 21.58, 14.86
CIE LCh	71, 26.200, 34.561
Yxy	42.8411, 0.3846, 0.3424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292780181 (0xFFDEA095)
YUV	177.2840, -13.9440, 39.2159
Hunter-Lab	65.4531, 16.6866, 14.8676

# Details

The XYZ color **48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **48.8727, 58.2500, 77.7748**, and the grayscale version is **41.9963, 44.1834, 48.1157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.3199, 74.1727, 66.7942**, and **23.0842, 19.6063, 14.1230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.4894, 36.1514, 24.6966**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.5860, 50.6613, 45.5830**.

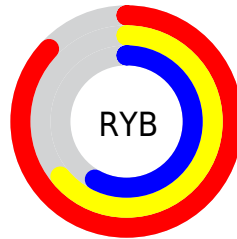
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (63%)

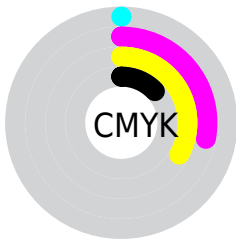
Blue (58%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (58%)

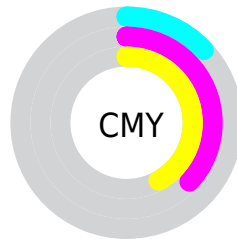


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667 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 48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.1198, 42.8411,  
34.1667


 48.1198, 42.8411,  
34.1667


369.8415,  
357.9579, 335.6665

 34.1334, 29.7605,  
22.7433

 86.5914, 79.4710,  
67.3297

 23.1595, 19.6568,  
14.2006

 111.8073,  
103.7891, 89.9063

 14.8327, 12.1458,  
8.1199


141.4970,  
132.6218, 117.0378

 8.7876, 6.8431,  
4.0829

176.0260,  
166.3534, 149.1426

 4.6589, 3.3642,  
1.6709

215.7596,  
205.3685, 186.6394

 2.0812, 1.3247,  
0.3407

261.0631,

 0.6790, 0.1602,

250.0513, 229.9466

0.0000

312.3020,  
300.7863, 279.4828

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.1198, 42.8411,  
34.1667

■ 48.1198, 42.8411,  
34.1667

■ 43.4894, 36.1514,  
24.6966

■ 53.5860, 50.6613,  
45.5830

■ 39.6499, 30.5339,  
17.0612

■ 59.9231, 59.6546,  
59.0432

■ 36.5572, 25.9343,  
11.1419

■ 67.1685, 69.8690,  
74.6417

■ 34.1616, 22.2909,  
6.8050

■ 75.3562, 81.3480,  
92.4659

■ 32.4071, 19.5355,  
3.8965

■ 83.7026, 93.8064,  
108.3026

■ 31.2282, 17.5903,  
2.2318

■ 83.9342, 94.2696,  
108.3798

■ 30.6811, 16.6434,  
1.5954

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.7835, 42.8411, 44.7395



48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667



44.4766, 42.8411, 27.9523

# Triad

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



48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667



33.5225, 42.8411, 36.9611



41.3981, 42.8411, 75.3294

# Complementary

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



48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667



48.8727, 58.2500, 77.7748

# 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.



37.1796, 42.8411, 72.2334



48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667



32.8278, 42.8411, 48.6072

# Square

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



48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667



36.0897, 42.8411, 29.3494



34.1191, 42.8411, 61.8465



45.7285, 42.8411, 69.6759



# Rectangle

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



48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667



41.5294, 42.8411, 26.3845



34.1191, 42.8411, 61.8465



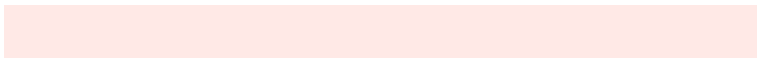
39.9196, 42.8411, 75.2847

# Sweetspot

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



48.1209, 42.8431, 34.1676



84.6892, 85.4180, 86.5190



52.6360, 41.7305, 66.9416



17.8374, 17.8740, 17.8976



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.



48.1209, 42.8431, 34.1676



61.6792, 52.5981, 38.1547



55.3908, 57.3830, 36.5909



13.8732, 14.0323, 14.2841



18.2743, 9.9865, 0.9644



1.3195, 0.7979, 0.0845



# Inverse Universe

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



48.8727, 58.2500, 77.7748



62.8358, 76.5681, 106.0751



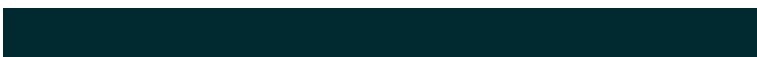
40.8222, 42.1490, 75.0913



13.9313, 15.2018, 17.5877



18.6465, 24.7625, 44.8452



1.3408, 1.8131, 3.1245



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

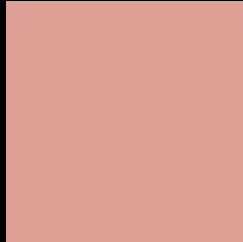
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667 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 48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.1198, 42.8411,

34.1667.

# 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

48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667

### Protanopia

40.8592, 43.1275, 37.6234

### Deuteranopia

43.8115, 43.0391, 33.6020



## Tritanopia

49.9589, 42.8258, 43.1692

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667

## Protanomaly

43.1505, 42.9197, 36.1470

## Deuteranomaly

45.2760, 42.9659, 33.9239

## Tritanomaly

49.1799, 42.7503, 39.8420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667

## Achromatopsia

41.7894, 43.9657, 47.8787

## Achromatomaly

43.5303, 43.2533, 42.6136

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667 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(222, 160, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 160, 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(222, 160, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 160, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667 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(222, 160, 149) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 160, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 160, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 160, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 160, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 160,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.1198, 42.8411, 34.1667 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 160, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
160, 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](#).

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