

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.1986, 76.5447, 75.1969)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.1986, 76.5447, 75.1969)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.1962, 76.5437,  
75.1850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1AFFD5
RGB	26, 255, 213
RGB Percent	10%, 100%, 84%
CMY	0.8980, 0.0000, 0.1647
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.16, 0.00
HSL	169°, 100%, 55%
HSV	169°, 90%, 100%
XYZ	48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850
YIQ	181.7410, -123.0020, -61.6100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

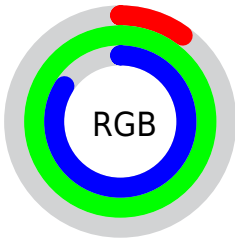
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	26, 152, 255
Decimal	1769429
CIE Lab	90.11, -58.66, 6.18
CIE LCh	90, 58.986, 173.990
Yxy	76.5437, 0.2411, 0.3829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279959509 (0xFF1AFFD5)
YUV	181.7410, 15.4107, -136.5849
Hunter-Lab	87.4893, -54.7739, 10.2909

# Details

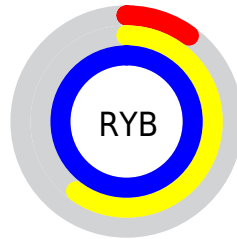
The XYZ color **48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **42.6539, 22.4174, 7.5510**, and the grayscale version is **44.2927, 46.5993, 50.7467**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.8360, 82.8776, 107.3456**, and **26.1378, 42.4011, 39.1544** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.1917, 76.0935, 72.0846**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.7647, 77.2826, 78.4039**.

# Distribution



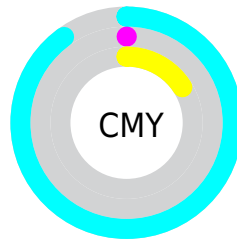
- Red (10%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850 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 48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.1962, 76.5437,  
75.1850


 48.1962, 76.5437,  
75.1850


370.1389,  
483.2069, 497.8256


 34.1942, 56.8784,  
55.2618


 86.7044, 128.4952,  
128.3237


 23.2064, 40.9077,  
39.2114


 111.9413,  
161.5502, 162.3763

 14.8675, 28.2469,  
26.6151


 141.6538,  
199.8372, 201.9758

 8.8122, 18.5119,  
17.0545

 176.2074,  
243.7407, 247.5407

 4.6750, 11.3181,  
10.1110

215.9673,  
293.6450, 299.4896

 2.0906, 6.2812,  
5.3660

261.2990,

 0.6841, 3.0168,

349.9345, 358.2411

2.4011

312.5677,  
412.9937, 424.2135

■ 0.0000, 1.1405,  
0.7871

■ 0.0000, 0.0123,  
0.0000

■ 48.1962, 76.5437,  
75.1850

■ 48.1962, 76.5437,  
75.1850

■ 47.1917, 76.0935,  
72.0846


■ 49.7647, 77.2826,  
78.4039


■ 47.1734, 76.0854,  
72.0220

■ 52.0550, 78.3918,  
81.7454


■ 55.1686, 79.9233,  
85.2162

■ 59.1899, 81.9207,  
88.8211

 64.1925, 84.4220,  
92.5641

 70.2425, 87.4611,  
96.4492

 77.4003, 91.0693,  
100.4798

 85.7215, 95.2752,  
104.6591

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.2760, 76.5437, 44.3651



48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850



49.9473, 76.5437, 120.6035

# Triad

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



48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850



84.8075, 76.5437, 180.8168



90.5876, 76.5437, 33.6621

# Complementary

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



48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850



42.6539, 22.4174, 7.5510

# 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.



101.6177, 76.5437, 54.6759



48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850



97.9797, 76.5437, 140.2886

# Square

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



48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850



69.8452, 76.5437, 191.9668



104.4894, 76.5437, 92.0709



75.7394, 76.5437, 26.1314



# Rectangle

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



48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850



54.3223, 76.5437, 152.8055



104.4894, 76.5437, 92.0709



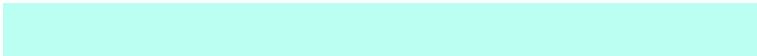
94.9407, 76.5437, 38.9559

# Sweetspot

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



48.1971, 76.5441, 75.1864



72.1291, 88.4111, 97.5610



38.6057, 72.9654, 13.0276



14.9478, 18.6765, 20.5917



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.



48.1971, 76.5441, 75.1864



47.1734, 76.0854, 72.0220



36.1002, 42.6871, 100.9445



18.4035, 20.4209, 22.4278



24.7007, 39.7769, 37.9047



2.4405, 3.8871, 3.8772



# Inverse Universe

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



42.6539, 22.4174, 7.5510



41.7485, 21.4634, 4.6076



45.4934, 29.4680, 4.2687



18.1454, 18.0415, 19.3829



21.8533, 11.2306, 2.6121

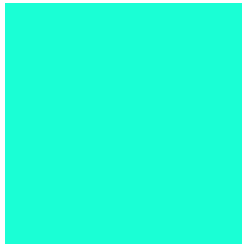


2.1626, 1.1074, 0.4378



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

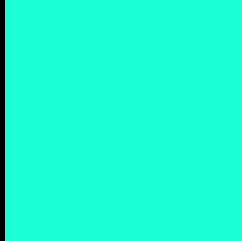
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

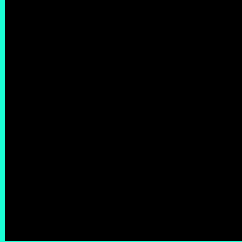
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

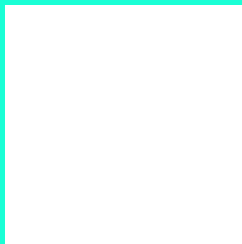
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.1962, 76.5437,



# Color Blindness Simulation

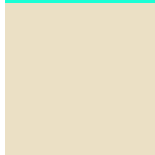
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



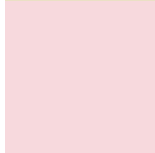
### Original Color

48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850



### Protanopia

70.9946, 75.0047, 63.5589



### Deuteranopia

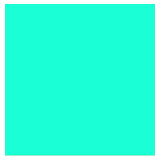
76.2218, 74.6203, 78.7925



## Tritanopia

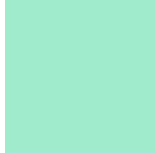
61.0069, 76.0599, 106.0734

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850



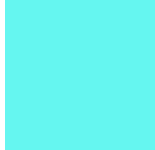
## Protanomaly

54.7859, 71.0994, 67.3359



## Deuteranomaly

57.1672, 70.4293, 76.9108



## Tritanomaly

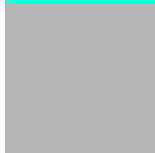
54.0508, 74.9695, 94.0599

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850



## Achromatopsia

44.4628, 46.7784, 50.9417



## Achromatomaly

40.8836, 53.8112, 58.6839

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850 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(26, 255, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 255, 213)  
}
```

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(26, 255, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 255, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850 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(26, 255, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 255, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(26, 255, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 255, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 255, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 255,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.1962, 76.5437, 75.1850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 255, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 255,  
213) }
```

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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