

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.2180, 60.9786,  
41.5764)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADD99E
RGB	173, 217, 158
RGB Percent	68%, 85%, 62%
CMY	0.3216, 0.1490, 0.3804
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.27, 0.15
HSL	105°, 44%, 74%
HSV	105°, 27%, 85%
XYZ	48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764
YIQ	197.1180, -7.2850, -27.6770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

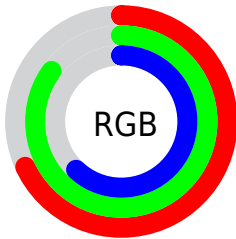
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	158, 217, 202
Decimal	11393438
CIELab	82.37, -25.22, 24.50
CIELCh	82, 35.164, 135.831
Yxy	60.9786, 0.3198, 0.4044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289583518 (0xFFADD99E)
YUV	197.1180, -19.2852, -21.1515
Hunter-Lab	78.0888, -26.4358, 23.0947

# Details

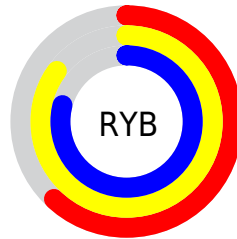
The XYZ color **48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **49.1109, 42.0218, 71.1715**, and the grayscale version is **53.2596, 56.0332, 61.0202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.0833, 92.9821, 76.6773**, and **23.2676, 30.8743, 18.3687** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.1484, 58.5640, 32.4349**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.0542, 63.7539, 52.4780**.

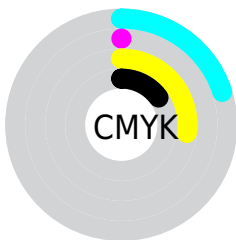
# Distribution



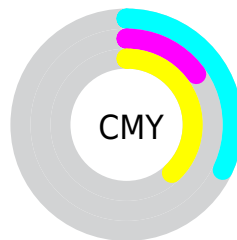
- Red (68%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764 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 48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.2180, 60.9786,  
41.5764


 48.2180, 60.9786,  
41.5764

370.2238,  
428.1955, 368.4717

 34.2115, 44.2079,  
28.4467


 86.7366, 106.2480,  
78.8213

 23.2198, 30.8340,  
18.4207


 111.9795,  
135.5154, 103.7735

 14.8775, 20.4725,  
11.0799


141.6985,  
169.7172, 133.5036

 8.8192, 12.7389,  
6.0057

176.2591,  
209.2378, 168.4302

 4.6796, 7.2490,  
2.7797

216.0266,  
254.4615, 208.9717

 2.0933, 3.6183,  
0.9833

261.3663,

 0.6856, 1.4624,

305.7728, 255.5468

0.0000

312.6436,  
363.5560, 308.5739

0.0000, 0.2621,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

48.2180, 60.9786,  
41.5764

48.2180, 60.9786,  
41.5764

43.1484, 58.5640,  
32.4349

54.0542, 63.7539,  
52.4780

38.8078, 56.4874,  
24.9573

60.6829, 66.8959,  
65.2210

35.1626, 54.7353,  
19.0445

68.1348, 70.4206,  
79.8866

32.1744, 53.2905,  
14.5853

76.4373, 74.3405,  
96.5498

■ 29.8008, 52.1336,  
11.4534

■ 83.7083, 77.9042,  
105.2328

■ 27.9936, 51.2433,  
9.5016

■ 84.1041, 78.1082,  
105.2514

■ 26.6937, 50.5933,  
8.5337

■ 26.3986, 50.4451,  
8.3455

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.1128, 60.9786, 34.0617



48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764



45.0709, 60.9786, 56.7905

# Triad

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



48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764



54.4996, 60.9786, 115.0264



72.9680, 60.9786, 55.7544

# Complementary

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



48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764



49.1109, 42.0218, 71.1715

# 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.



73.0943, 60.9786, 77.0264



48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764



61.9818, 60.9786, 114.5799

# Square

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



48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764



48.4801, 60.9786, 100.6420



68.9293, 60.9786, 99.5286



68.5979, 60.9786, 40.9596



# Rectangle

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



48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764



44.7637, 60.9786, 70.6799



68.9293, 60.9786, 99.5286



73.5201, 60.9786, 62.2875

# Sweetspot

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



48.2196, 60.9812, 41.5777



86.5602, 95.9829, 92.2589



55.7382, 59.1208, 40.8224



18.2043, 20.3912, 19.1208



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

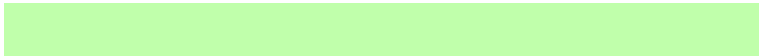


# Same Dimension

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



48.2196, 60.9812, 41.5777



64.8958, 85.6926, 51.5731



46.3393, 59.8672, 48.0268



13.1952, 14.7654, 13.8801



16.0625, 30.5780, 5.0556



1.1201, 2.0220, 0.3312



# Inverse Universe

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



49.1109, 42.0218, 71.1715



66.3879, 53.7154, 101.4768



51.6517, 43.5300, 62.3282



13.2744, 13.0996, 16.4810



16.6836, 7.7249, 40.3501



1.1585, 0.5405, 2.6177



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764 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 48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

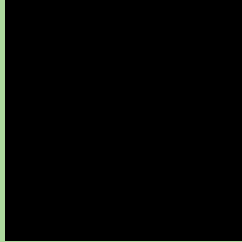
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.2180, 60.9786,

41.5764.

# 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



<b>Original Color</b>
<b>Protanopia</b>
<b>Deuteranopia</b>

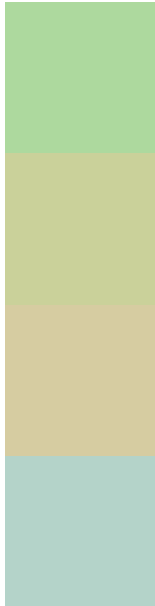
48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764
56.4738, 60.5128, 38.4094
61.5214, 60.2656, 42.5723



## Tritanopia

55.9136, 60.7383, 80.0109

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764

## Protanomaly

52.9903, 60.4906, 39.4548

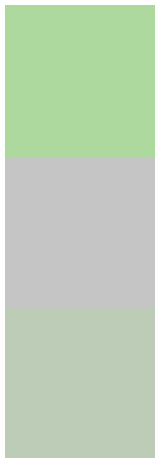
## Deuteranomaly

55.7574, 60.0551, 42.3713

## Tritanomaly

52.6593, 60.5089, 64.1623

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764

## Achromatopsia

53.0703, 55.8340, 60.8033

## Achromatomaly

50.8791, 57.2960, 53.1774

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764 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(173, 217, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 217, 158)  
}
```

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(173, 217, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 217, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764 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(173, 217, 158) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 217, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 217, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 217, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 217, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 217,  
158) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.2180, 60.9786, 41.5764 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 217, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
217, 158) }
```

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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