

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.3049, 26.1743, 32.6951)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.3049, 26.1743, 32.6951)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.3089, 26.1982,  
32.6476)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF3699
RGB	255, 54, 153
RGB Percent	100%, 21%, 60%
CMY	0.0000, 0.7882, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 0.40, 0.00
HSL	330°, 100%, 61%
HSV	330°, 79%, 100%
XYZ	48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476
YIQ	125.3850, 88.0170, 73.4010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

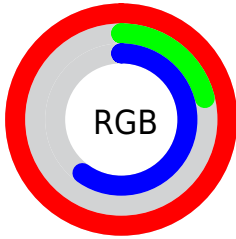
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 54, 153
Decimal	16725657
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.22, 79.09, -5.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 79.309, 355.741
Yxy	26.1982, 0.4508, 0.2445
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294915737 (0xFFFF3699)
YUV	125.3850, 13.6142, 113.6724
Hunter-Lab	51.1842, 78.9004, -1.9889

# Details

The XYZ color **48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3399**. The color can be described as light washed rose. A complement of this color would be **43.2841, 74.7054, 43.5974**, and the grayscale version is **19.5598, 20.5785, 22.4099**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.3399, 39.4397, 63.5166**, and **24.3906, 12.2968, 13.6584** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.4055, 24.0103, 27.0225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.9508, 29.6776, 39.0913**.

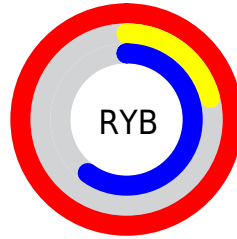
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (21%)

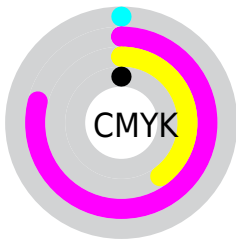
Blue (60%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (60%)

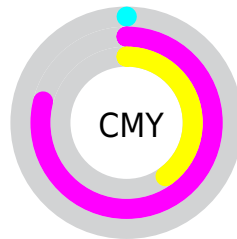


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (79%)


Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476 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 48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.3089, 26.1982,  
32.6476


 48.3089, 26.1982,  
32.6476


370.5775,  
283.7537, 328.6420


 34.2838, 16.9720,  
21.5877


 86.8711, 53.5945,  
64.9346

 23.2757, 10.2145,  
13.3589


 112.1389, 72.5334,  
86.9988


 14.9190, 5.5414,  
7.5425


 141.8850, 95.4786,  
113.5682

 8.8485, 2.5683,  
3.7201

 176.4748,  
122.8146, 145.0613

 4.6988, 0.9108,  
1.4731

 216.2735,  
154.9257, 181.8967

 2.1046, 0.0000,  
0.1977

261.6467,

 0.6917, 0.0000,

192.1963, 224.4930

0.0000

312.9595,  
235.0108, 273.2685

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.3089, 26.1982,  
32.6476

■ 48.3089, 26.1982,  
32.6476

■ 46.4055, 24.0103,  
27.0225

■ 50.9508, 29.6776,  
39.0913

■ 45.1111, 22.8608,  
22.1540

■ 54.4179, 34.6162,  
46.3992

■ 44.9793, 22.7557,  
21.6211

■ 58.7863, 41.1607,  
54.6135

■ 64.1221, 49.4385,  
63.7722

■ 70.4853, 59.5643,  
73.9106

■ 77.9306, 71.6427,  
85.0618

■ 86.5086, 85.7705,  
97.2570

95.0499, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.5559, 26.1982, 70.0063



48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476



45.5828, 26.1982, 11.1354

# Triad

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



48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476



17.6928, 26.1982, 2.4593



15.8633, 26.1982, 98.6438

# Complementary

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



48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476



43.2841, 74.7054, 43.5974

# 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.



11.6676, 26.1982, 58.3146



48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476



12.5170, 26.1982, 7.8749

# Square

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



48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476



26.3012, 26.1982, 1.5898



10.6227, 26.1982, 24.7656



23.5507, 26.1982, 120.8327



# Rectangle

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



48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476



40.1891, 26.1982, 4.9069



10.6227, 26.1982, 24.7656



14.0838, 26.1982, 85.8615

# Sweetspot

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



48.3096, 26.1997, 32.6480



73.9339, 65.1332, 79.1543



32.7931, 16.7797, 96.1180



15.2737, 13.0502, 16.1073



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.



48.3096, 26.1997, 32.6480



45.5496, 23.2090, 23.9298



43.2260, 24.1662, 5.8782



18.3823, 18.1362, 20.6304



23.5777, 11.9204, 11.6928



2.3507, 1.1827, 1.4283



# Inverse Universe

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



48.3096, 26.1997, 32.6480



45.5496, 23.2090, 23.9298



55.3321, 79.5246, 107.0411



18.3823, 18.1362, 20.6304



23.5777, 11.9204, 11.6928



2.3507, 1.1827, 1.4283



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

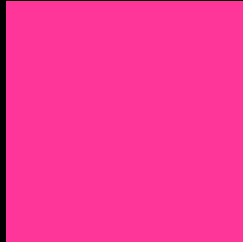
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476 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 × Fail

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

**XYZ 48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.3089, 26.1982,

32.6476.

# 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

48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476

### Protanopia

27.7003, 26.4847, 62.0446

### Deuteranopia

26.7110, 26.2669, 29.6488



## Tritanopia

43.4568, 26.0721, 10.3314

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476



## Protanomaly

30.3758, 22.4281, 49.7418



## Deuteranomaly

31.4068, 23.2335, 30.4330



## Tritanomaly

44.8658, 25.8912, 16.5427

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476



## Achromatopsia

19.4927, 20.5079, 22.3331



## Achromatomaly

25.8483, 19.4436, 25.3123

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476 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(255, 54, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 54, 153)  
}
```

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(255, 54, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 54, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476 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(255, 54, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 54, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 54, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 54, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 54, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 54,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.3089, 26.1982, 32.6476 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 54, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 54,  
153) }
```

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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