

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.3167, 38.0290, 94.9328)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.3167, 38.0290, 94.9328)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.3670, 37.9717,  
95.2225)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD91FA
RGB	189, 145, 250
RGB Percent	74%, 57%, 98%
CMY	0.2588, 0.4314, 0.0196
CMYK	0.24, 0.42, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	265°, 91%, 77%
HSV	265°, 42%, 98%
XYZ	48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225
YIQ	170.1260, -7.4810, 41.9830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

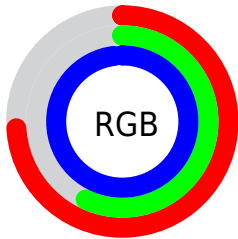
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	189, 145, 250
Decimal	12423674
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.00, 37.12, -46.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 59.444, 308.638
Yxy	37.9717, 0.2664, 0.2091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290613754 (0xFFBD91FA)
YUV	170.1260, 39.3779, 16.5525
Hunter-Lab	61.6212, 32.2691, -48.4853

# Details

The XYZ color **48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **64.7507, 83.5380, 39.5011**, and the grayscale version is **38.0850, 40.0684, 43.6345**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.8312, 67.8410, 103.6529**, and **23.3012, 16.8422, 52.4748** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.5349, 29.3897, 93.9268**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.4031, 48.4235, 96.8170**.

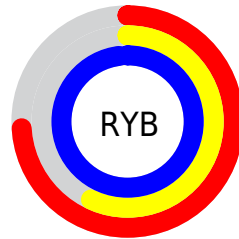
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (57%)

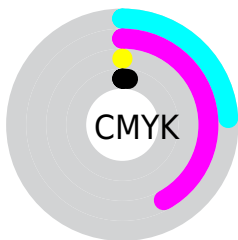
Blue (98%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (98%)

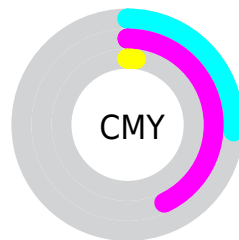


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (43%)


Yellow (2%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225 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 48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.3670, 37.9717,  
95.2225


 48.3670, 37.9717,  
95.2225


370.8034,  
337.4986, 565.8796

 34.3301, 25.9607,  
71.7223


 86.9570, 72.0648,  
156.5702

 23.3114, 16.7943,  
52.4464


 112.2407, 94.9156,  
195.2547

 14.9456, 10.0879,  
36.9763


142.0041,  
122.1486, 239.8378

 8.8672, 5.4573,  
24.8935

176.6126,  
154.1480, 290.7379

 4.7111, 2.5180,  
15.7794

216.4313,  
191.2984, 348.3735

 2.1118, 0.8856,  
9.2155

261.8258,

 0.6956, 0.0000,

233.9840, 413.1634

4.7833

313.1614,  
282.5892, 485.5259

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.0642

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.5943

■ 48.3670, 37.9717,  
95.2225

■ 48.3670, 37.9717,  
95.2225

■ 41.5349, 29.3897,  
93.9268

■ 56.4031, 48.4235,  
96.8170

■ 35.8363, 22.5562,  
92.9081

■ 65.6998, 60.8471,  
98.7250

■ 31.1992, 17.3420,  
92.1461

■ 76.3149, 75.3424,  
100.9634

■ 27.5399, 13.5972,  
91.6161

■ 88.3011, 92.0011,  
103.5471

■ 24.7594, 11.1420,  
91.2888

■ 94.2554, 99.6822,  
104.7159

■ 23.0535, 9.8912,  
91.1372

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.8271, 37.9717, 114.8642



48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225



55.3061, 37.9717, 62.8001

# Triad

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



48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225



42.9612, 37.9717, 9.7468



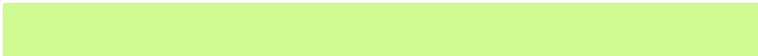
21.2147, 37.9717, 49.4716

# Complementary

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



48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225



64.7507, 83.5380, 39.5011

# 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.



21.9383, 37.9717, 25.4346



48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225



33.4865, 37.9717, 8.6743

# Square

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



48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225



51.8329, 37.9717, 17.0077



26.0906, 37.9717, 12.9654



23.9103, 37.9717, 81.9749



# Rectangle

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



48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225



56.9385, 37.9717, 42.5669



26.0906, 37.9717, 12.9654



21.0770, 37.9717, 40.1461

# Sweetspot

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



48.3684, 37.9732, 95.2234



78.6378, 77.1716, 105.3587



51.0650, 57.1862, 98.7897



16.2874, 15.7706, 22.4355



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.



48.3684, 37.9732, 95.2234



44.7437, 32.3435, 98.4924



63.7427, 45.8989, 95.9429



16.9723, 16.9984, 21.7718



12.3836, 5.3266, 48.3490



1.2647, 0.5541, 4.4835



# Inverse Universe

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



60.6912, 45.0322, 63.8863



59.5039, 40.8122, 60.3520



52.5764, 77.2619, 38.9314



17.6675, 17.3943, 20.1047



23.7060, 11.8981, 15.6918

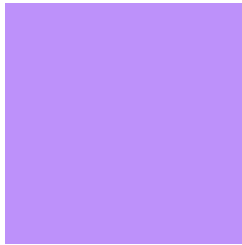


2.2485, 1.1231, 1.7318



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

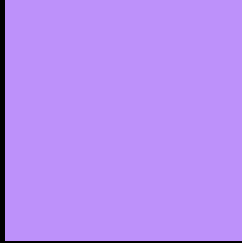
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

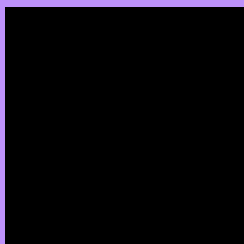
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.3670, 37.9717,

95.2225.

# 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

48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225

### Protanopia

40.6629, 38.3199, 99.8611

### Deuteranopia

39.2956, 38.3099, 92.5122



## Tritanopia

38.2395, 38.0106, 45.3657

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225

## Protanomaly

42.7550, 37.6411, 97.9405

## Deuteranomaly

41.7779, 37.7484, 93.0799

## Tritanomaly

41.3715, 37.7445, 60.9820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225

## Achromatopsia

38.2080, 40.1978, 43.7754

## Achromatomaly

41.1851, 38.9604, 59.3822

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225 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(189, 145, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 145, 250)  
}
```

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(189, 145, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 145, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225 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(189, 145, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 145, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 145, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 145, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 145, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 145,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.3670, 37.9717, 95.2225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 145, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
145, 250) }
```

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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