

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.3394, 47.9932, 65.1616)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.3394, 47.9932, 65.1616)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# **Color**

**XYZ(48.2009, 47.7901,  
65.0765)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCB4CE
RGB	188, 180, 206
RGB Percent	74%, 71%, 81%
CMY	0.2627, 0.2941, 0.1922
CMYK	0.09, 0.13, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	258°, 21%, 76%
HSV	258°, 13%, 81%
XYZ	48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765
YIQ	185.3560, -3.5780, 9.7820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

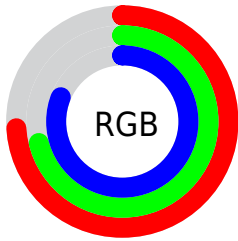
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	188, 180, 206
Decimal	12367054
CIE Lab	74.69, 7.81, -12.10
CIE LCh	75, 14.404, 302.841
Yxy	47.7901, 0.2993, 0.2967
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290557134 (0xFFBCB4CE)
YUV	185.3560, 10.1775, 2.3188
Hunter-Lab	69.1304, 3.4803, -7.4219

# Details

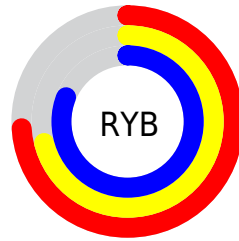
The XYZ color **48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **53.5999, 59.4449, 51.8313**, and the grayscale version is **46.2600, 48.6691, 53.0007**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.3537, 86.4440, 106.7945**, and **23.2485, 22.5966, 32.8420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.0060, 38.3605, 63.6364**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.3640, 58.6388, 66.7410**.

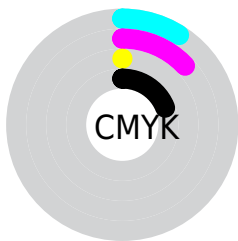
# Distribution



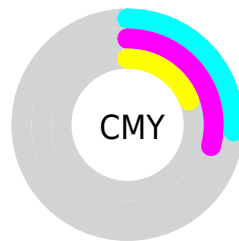
- Red (74%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765 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 48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.2009, 47.7901,  
65.0765

■ 48.2009, 47.7901,  
65.0765

370.1572,  
377.9595, 461.3806

■ 34.1979, 33.6607,  
47.0714

■ 86.7113, 86.8918,  
113.7742

■ 23.2093, 22.6331,  
32.7373

111.9495,  
112.6329, 145.3038

■ 14.8697, 14.3228,  
21.6558

141.6634,  
143.0133, 182.1786

■ 8.8137, 8.3455,  
13.4083

176.2185,  
178.4175, 224.8173

■ 4.6760, 4.3168,  
7.5763

215.9801,  
219.2298, 273.6383

■ 2.0912, 1.8523,  
3.7412

261.3135,

■ 0.6844, 0.5195,

265.8347, 329.0601

1.4845

312.5841,  
318.6164, 391.5014

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.2063

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.2009, 47.7901,  
65.0765

■ 48.2009, 47.7901,  
65.0765

■ 41.0060, 38.3605,  
63.6364

■ 56.3640, 58.6388,  
66.7410

■ 34.7377, 30.2845,  
62.4079

■ 65.5262, 70.9566,  
68.6357

■ 29.3579, 23.5004,  
61.3820

■ 75.7220, 84.7983,  
70.7700

■ 24.8239, 17.9390,  
60.5475

■ 84.5754, 95.3983,  
72.3494

■ 21.0891, 13.5249,  
59.8923

■ 88.1407, 97.2363,  
72.5163

■ 18.1023, 10.1736,  
59.4029

■ 15.8056, 7.7888,  
59.0636

■ 14.1308, 6.2556,  
58.8560

■ 13.2146, 5.5254,  
58.7633

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.6724, 47.7901, 67.7599



48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765



50.0387, 47.7901, 58.8791

# Triad

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



48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765



47.7538, 47.7901, 40.2605



40.5903, 47.7901, 52.7514

# Complementary

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



48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765



53.5999, 59.4449, 51.8313

# 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.



41.1003, 47.7901, 45.7435



48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765



45.1746, 47.7901, 38.9536

# Square

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



48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765



49.7737, 47.7901, 44.6198



42.7540, 47.7901, 40.8643



41.3336, 47.7901, 60.2300



# Rectangle

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



48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765



50.5895, 47.7901, 53.8480



42.7540, 47.7901, 40.8643



40.6209, 47.7901, 50.2638

# Sweetspot

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



48.2023, 47.7921, 65.0776



89.3313, 92.3490, 107.7246



50.2044, 54.6407, 66.2939



18.8967, 19.4678, 23.0117



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.



48.2023, 47.7921, 65.0776



74.9577, 73.2956, 104.8045



51.4970, 49.4906, 65.2317



10.9210, 11.0086, 14.1196



8.2248, 3.4476, 36.1882



0.5023, 0.2181, 1.8706



# Inverse Universe

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



51.9695, 49.8436, 60.3099



82.2013, 77.2421, 95.5553



50.3670, 57.7783, 51.6800



11.5349, 11.3427, 13.3512



18.7542, 9.3123, 16.9561



1.0005, 0.4936, 1.0484



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

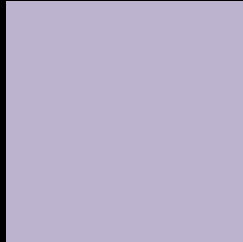
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

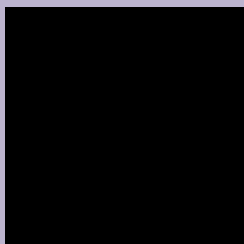
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.2009, 47.7901,

65.0765.

# 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

48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765

### Protanopia

46.9355, 47.7133, 66.4103

### Deuteranopia

48.7465, 47.7728, 65.0444



## Tritanopia

46.9415, 47.8805, 58.9923

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765

## Protanomaly

47.3148, 47.6200, 65.7293

## Deuteranomaly

48.4959, 47.6436, 65.0326

## Tritanomaly

47.4427, 47.7827, 61.3661

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765

## Achromatopsia

46.1135, 48.5150, 52.8328

## Achromatomaly

46.8088, 48.1563, 57.2801

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765 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(188, 180, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 180, 206)  
}
```

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(188, 180, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 180, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765 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(188, 180, 206) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 180, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 180, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 180, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 180, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 180,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.2009, 47.7901, 65.0765 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 180, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
180, 206) }
```

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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