

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269)</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(48.3700, 38.2153,  
4.8269)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FA8900
RGB	250, 137, 0
RGB Percent	98%, 54%, 0%
CMY	0.0196, 0.4627, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 1.00, 0.02
HSL	33°, 100%, 49%
HSV	33°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269
YIQ	155.1690, 111.3250, -18.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

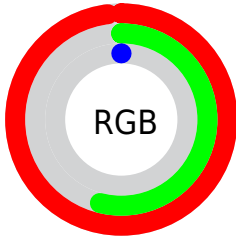
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	206, 250, 0
Decimal	16419072
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.18, 36.35, 74.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 82.763, 63.945
Yxy	38.2153, 0.5291, 0.4181
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294609152 (0xFFFA8900)
YUV	155.1690, -76.4983, 83.1668
Hunter-Lab	61.8185, 31.4852, 38.6435

# Details

The XYZ color **48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9900**. The color can be described as dark saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **23.1607, 18.7128, 92.8330**, and the grayscale version is **31.5262, 33.1680, 36.1199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.1068, 59.0160, 14.6491**, and **23.5775, 17.0947, 2.0569** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.3701, 38.2160, 4.8270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.2378, 41.6704, 6.3157**.

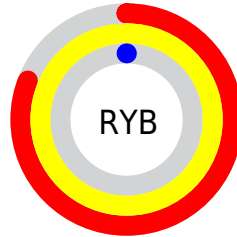
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (54%)

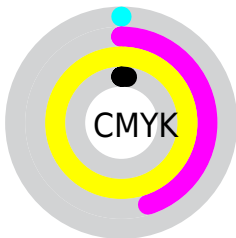
Blue (0%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (0%)

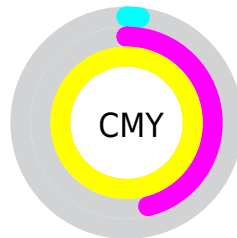


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (46%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269 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 48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.3700, 38.2153,  
4.8269


 48.3700, 38.2153,  
4.8269


370.8151,  
338.5426, 157.0153


 34.3325, 26.1498,  
2.0891


 86.9614, 72.4380,  
15.8759


 23.3132, 16.9358,  
0.6093


 112.2460, 95.3641,  
25.0242


 14.9469, 10.1887,  
0.0000


 142.0103,  
122.6791, 37.1465

 8.8682, 5.5243,  
0.0000

 176.6197,  
154.7675, 52.6611

 4.7117, 2.5580,  
0.0000

 216.4395,  
192.0136, 71.9868


 2.1121, 0.9056,  
0.0000

 261.8351,


 0.6958, 0.0000,


234.8019, 95.5420


0.0000


 313.1718,  
283.5168, 123.7453


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 48.3700, 38.2153,  
4.8269


 48.3700, 38.2153,  
4.8269


 48.3701, 38.2160,  
4.8270

 50.2378, 41.6704,  
6.3157

 52.5027, 45.5597,  
9.0455

 55.2396, 49.9225,  
13.3830

 58.4950, 54.7845,  
19.5506

 62.3083, 60.1687,  
27.7352

66.7147, 66.0958,  
38.0999

71.7457, 72.5849,  
50.7915

77.4304, 79.6542,  
65.9434

83.7960, 87.3206,  
83.6792

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.0895, 38.2153, 13.1746



48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269



34.6391, 38.2153, 3.3338

# Triad

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



48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269



16.7407, 38.2153, 46.7023



52.0446, 38.2153, 133.0023

# Complementary

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



48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269



23.1607, 18.7128, 92.8330

# 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.



38.0596, 38.2153, 160.6865



48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269



19.3588, 38.2153, 95.3597

# Square

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



48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269



18.2562, 38.2153, 17.5213



26.4625, 38.2153, 143.9153



63.5402, 38.2153, 81.3610



# Rectangle

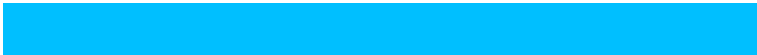
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269



27.1397, 38.2153, 4.5682



26.4625, 38.2153, 143.9153



47.3731, 38.2153, 146.4632

# Sweetspot

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



48.3708, 38.2174, 4.8276



75.0306, 75.9032, 53.0794



42.6158, 21.6007, 18.6519



15.5669, 15.6178, 10.0971



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.



48.3708, 38.2174, 4.8276



50.5806, 39.9413, 5.0435



70.6889, 87.1889, 13.1038



18.0331, 18.8020, 18.1411



25.8031, 20.5628, 2.6090



2.4957, 2.1163, 0.2769



# Inverse Universe

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



23.1607, 18.7128, 92.8330



24.2100, 19.5401, 97.1033



17.3597, 6.9561, 90.8695



16.9291, 17.9351, 21.9549



12.4241, 10.2038, 49.2883



1.2550, 1.1536, 4.5997



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269 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 48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269 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 48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.3700, 38.2153,



# 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

48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269

### Protanopia

34.6840, 38.3793, 6.2417

### Deuteranopia

39.0908, 38.3026, 5.3328



## Tritanopia

53.2733, 38.2163, 27.8612

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269

## Protanomaly

38.8251, 37.6549, 5.6026

## Deuteranomaly

41.9577, 37.8202, 5.0886

## Tritanomaly

50.3446, 37.8034, 13.6602

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269

## Achromatopsia

31.1553, 32.7778, 35.6950

## Achromatomaly

34.0772, 33.0278, 16.3833

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269 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(250, 137, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 137, 0)  
}
```

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(250, 137, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 137, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269 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(250, 137, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 137, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(250, 137, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 137, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 137, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 137,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.3700, 38.2153, 4.8269 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 137, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
137, 0) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor