

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.3881, 31.7267, 16.1463)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.3881, 31.7267, 16.1463)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.3896, 31.7221,  
16.1429)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF6666
RGB	255, 102, 102
RGB Percent	100%, 40%, 40%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6000, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.60, 0.00
HSL	0°, 100%, 70%
HSV	0°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429
YIQ	147.7470, 91.1880, 32.4360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

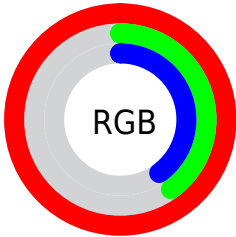
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 102, 102
Decimal	16737894
CIE Lab	63.11, 58.24, 30.55
CIE LCh	63, 65.769, 27.676
Yxy	31.7221, 0.5027, 0.3296
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294927974 (0xFFFF6666)
YUV	147.7470, -22.5533, 94.0609
Hunter-Lab	56.3224, 54.7948, 22.4322

# Details

The XYZ color **48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6666**. A complement of this color would be **59.2863, 81.5584, 107.2247**, and the grayscale version is **28.1086, 29.5725, 32.2044**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.2166, 48.0136, 36.2835**, and **23.2917, 13.2101, 4.9366** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.1815, 27.0283, 9.7648**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.7584, 38.1156, 24.8266**.

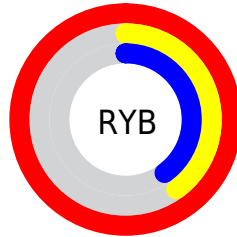
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (40%)

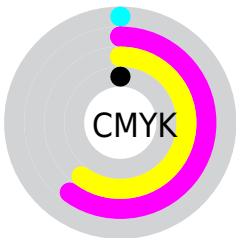
Blue (40%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (40%)

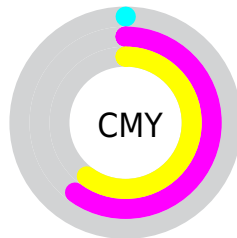


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (60%)


Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429 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 48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.3896, 31.7221,  
16.1429


 48.3896, 31.7221,  
16.1429


370.8913,  
309.8514, 242.0579

 34.3481, 21.1493,  
9.4699


 86.9904, 62.3752,  
37.6163


 23.3253, 13.2332,  
4.9479


 112.2803, 83.2243,  
53.2539

 14.9559, 7.5893,  
2.1585


 142.0505,  
108.2676, 72.7166

 8.8745, 3.8333,  
0.6503

 176.6661,  
137.8895, 96.4231

 4.7159, 1.5808,  
0.0000

216.4927,  
172.4745, 124.7920

 2.1146, 0.3446,  
0.0000

261.8955,

 0.6971, 0.0000,

212.4068, 158.2417

0.0000

313.2399,  
258.0710, 197.1908

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.3896, 31.7221,  
16.1429

■ 48.3896, 31.7221,  
16.1429

■ 45.1815, 27.0283,  
9.7648

■ 52.7584, 38.1156,  
24.8266

■ 43.0217, 23.8677,  
5.4715

■ 58.3818, 46.3444,  
36.0056

■ 41.7794, 22.0497,  
3.0023

■ 65.3470, 56.5365,  
49.8519

■ 41.2399, 21.2602,  
1.9301

■ 73.7325, 68.8069,  
66.5219

■ 41.2399, 21.2602,  
1.9300

■ 83.6109, 83.2617,  
86.1599

95.0497, 99.9998,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.1571, 31.7221, 36.6059



48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429



40.4743, 31.7221, 7.1860

# Triad

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



48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429



17.6809, 31.7221, 14.1204



29.4490, 31.7221, 112.3754

# Complementary

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



48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429



59.2863, 81.5584, 107.2247

# 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.



21.7516, 31.7221, 96.2999



48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429



15.8631, 31.7221, 32.5533

# Square

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



48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429



22.7522, 31.7221, 6.4978



17.1899, 31.7221, 63.3314



39.0014, 31.7221, 100.3694



# Rectangle

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



48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429



34.0299, 31.7221, 5.1113



17.1899, 31.7221, 63.3314



26.5785, 31.7221, 109.9552

# Sweetspot

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



48.3904, 31.7239, 16.1434



75.5867, 71.5198, 70.2074



64.0410, 37.9827, 98.5631



15.6055, 14.4695, 13.8879



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.



48.3904, 31.7239, 16.1434



44.6697, 26.2790, 8.7468



59.6581, 54.2593, 19.8993



18.0095, 17.9873, 18.6670



21.5489, 11.1091, 1.0085



2.0982, 1.0817, 0.0982



# Inverse Universe

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



59.2863, 81.5584, 107.2247



56.4345, 80.0877, 107.0918



39.5495, 42.0849, 100.6458



18.5549, 20.4813, 23.2253



28.1144, 41.1383, 55.8933



2.7374, 4.0056, 5.4421



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

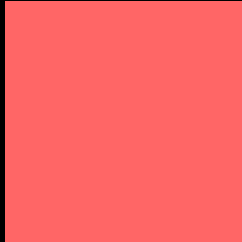
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429 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 48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.3896, 31.7221,



# 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

48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429

### Protanopia

29.9296, 31.9191, 23.6523

### Deuteranopia

32.3520, 31.6983, 15.2397



## Tritanopia

48.6005, 31.6501, 17.7349

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429

## Protanomaly

34.4424, 30.0469, 20.5073

## Deuteranomaly

36.7656, 30.5487, 15.5140

## Tritanomaly

48.4952, 31.6080, 17.1806

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429

## Achromatopsia

28.1479, 29.6138, 32.2495

## Achromatomaly

32.7066, 28.4361, 25.2376

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429 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, 102, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 102, 102)  
}
```

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, 102, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 102, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429 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, 102, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 102, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 102, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102, 102); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102, 102); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102, 102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.3896, 31.7221, 16.1429 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 102, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
102, 102) }
```

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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