

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.4231, 64.6102, 48.6478)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.4231, 64.6102, 48.6478)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153)</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(48.2573, 64.4009,  
48.4153)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CE2AB
RGB	156, 226, 171
RGB Percent	61%, 89%, 67%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1137, 0.3294
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.24, 0.11
HSL	133°, 55%, 75%
HSV	133°, 31%, 89%
XYZ	48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153
YIQ	198.8000, -24.0650, -31.9450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

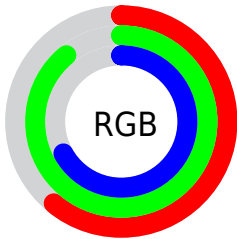
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	156, 214, 226
Decimal	10281643
CIELab	84.17, -32.90, 20.06
CIELCh	84, 38.536, 148.628
Yxy	64.4009, 0.2996, 0.3998
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288471723 (0xFF9CE2AB)
YUV	198.8000, -13.7054, -37.5356
Hunter-Lab	80.2502, -33.0994, 20.4052

# Details

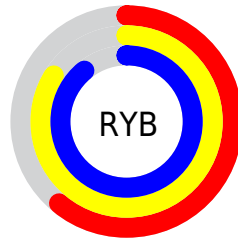
The XYZ color **48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **55.0125, 44.6501, 67.3493**, and the grayscale version is **54.2568, 57.0824, 62.1628**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.6388, 91.0080, 85.4785**, and **23.1840, 32.9061, 22.5824** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.7039, 61.7224, 39.9059**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.8553, 67.5952, 58.1634**.

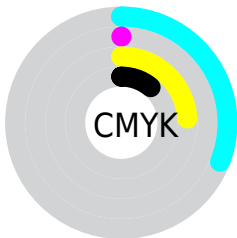
# Distribution



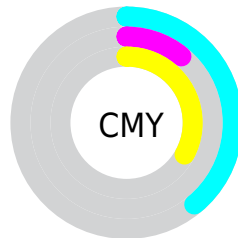
- Red (61%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153 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 48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.2573, 64.4009,  
48.4153


 48.2573, 64.4009,  
48.4153


370.3767,  
440.6359, 396.9920

 34.2428, 46.9755,  
33.7936


 86.7948, 111.1881,  
89.1944

 23.2440, 33.0163,  
22.4590


 112.0484,  
141.3186, 116.1888

 14.8954, 22.1389,  
13.9930


141.7792,  
176.4530, 148.1446

 8.8319, 13.9590,  
7.9771

176.3524,  
216.9756, 185.4802

 4.6879, 8.0921,  
3.9927

216.1334,  
263.2708, 228.6142

 2.0982, 4.1540,  
1.6214

261.4875,

 0.6882, 1.7601,

315.7230, 277.9652

0.3060

312.7802,  
374.7165, 333.9516

0.0000, 0.4621,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

48.2573, 64.4009,  
48.4153

48.2573, 64.4009,  
48.4153

42.7039, 61.7224,  
39.9059

54.8553, 67.5952,  
58.1634

38.1356, 59.5248,  
32.5814

62.5429, 71.3221,  
69.1925

34.4950, 57.7813,  
26.3903

71.3687, 75.6077,  
81.5485

31.7164, 56.4592,  
21.2757

81.3769, 80.4737,  
95.2734

■ 29.7250, 55.5213,  
17.1756

■ 86.4876, 82.8752,  
106.0459

■ 28.4328, 54.9235,  
14.0218

■ 27.7400, 54.6122,  
11.9222

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.6897, 64.4009, 36.4649



48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153



46.2453, 64.4009, 69.0041

# Triad

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



48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153



60.8197, 64.4009, 128.2896



76.7528, 64.4009, 49.9514

# Complementary

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



48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153



55.0125, 44.6501, 67.3493

# 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.



79.1007, 64.4009, 71.2512



48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153



69.4041, 64.4009, 119.9152

# Square

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



48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153



53.0695, 64.4009, 118.3157



76.2975, 64.4009, 97.5043



70.1455, 64.4009, 37.1962



# Rectangle

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



48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153



46.9572, 64.4009, 86.2085



76.2975, 64.4009, 97.5043



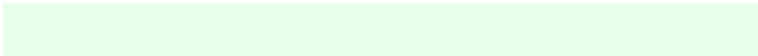
78.0919, 64.4009, 56.1719

# Sweetspot

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



48.2590, 64.4036, 48.4167



84.3363, 94.7967, 93.9488



60.3510, 70.7932, 41.9366



17.7059, 20.1227, 19.6208



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

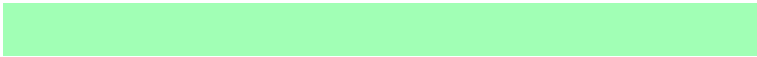


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



48.2590, 64.4036, 48.4167



58.7145, 82.3915, 56.4537



51.9280, 65.8712, 67.7374



13.6484, 15.3851, 15.1836



15.8606, 31.1691, 6.9891



1.1323, 2.1737, 0.6581



# Inverse Universe

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



55.0125, 44.6501, 67.3493



68.8877, 52.6131, 84.9567



51.1902, 43.1212, 47.2213



14.1627, 13.8827, 16.6268



22.4985, 11.0664, 25.0884

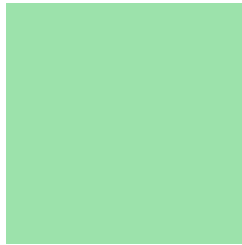


1.5912, 0.7798, 1.9061



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153 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 48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

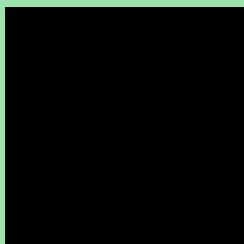
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

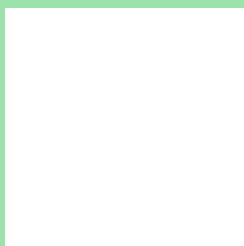
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.2573, 64.4009,



# 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

48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153

### Protanopia

59.8427, 63.9332, 43.8366

### Deuteranopia

64.9987, 63.6086, 49.9262



## **Tritanopia**

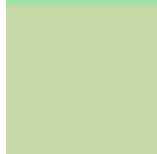
56.2152, 64.4658, 88.0775

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153



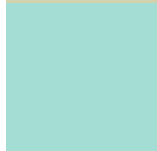
## Protanomaly

54.7366, 63.4962, 45.4475



## Deuteranomaly

57.2649, 62.8508, 49.1576



## Tritanomaly

53.0500, 64.3589, 71.9138

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153



## Achromatopsia

54.2854, 57.1125, 62.1955



## Achromatomaly

51.5142, 59.3423, 56.8832

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153 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(156, 226, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 226, 171)  
}
```

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(156, 226, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 226, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153 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(156, 226, 171) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 226, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 226, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 226, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 226, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 226,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.2573, 64.4009, 48.4153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 226, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
226, 171) }
```

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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