

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.4326, 70.1915, 36.1952)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.4326, 70.1915, 36.1952)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.4367, 70.2354,  
36.2032)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97EF8D
RGB	151, 239, 141
RGB Percent	59%, 94%, 55%
CMY	0.4078, 0.0627, 0.4470
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.41, 0.06
HSL	114°, 75%, 75%
HSV	114°, 41%, 94%
XYZ	48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032
YIQ	201.5160, -20.9900, -49.1340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

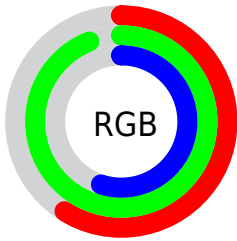
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	141, 239, 229
Decimal	9957261
CIELab	87.11, -45.07, 39.22
CIELCh	87, 59.750, 138.969
Yxy	70.2354, 0.3127, 0.4535
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288147341 (0xFF97EF8D)
YUV	201.5160, -29.8344, -44.3025
Hunter-Lab	83.8066, -43.4959, 33.0522

# Details

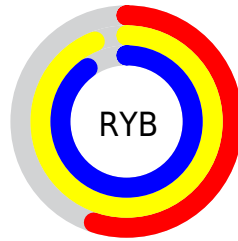
The XYZ color **48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **57.4213, 41.9420, 86.7343**, and the grayscale version is **56.0282, 58.9460, 64.1922**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.7362, 88.9154, 65.6060**, and **23.2504, 36.6101, 15.2922** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.2201, 67.7320, 27.6568**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.7657, 73.2720, 46.8076**.

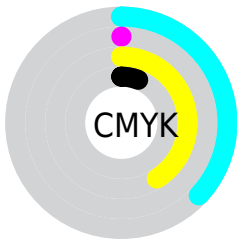
# Distribution



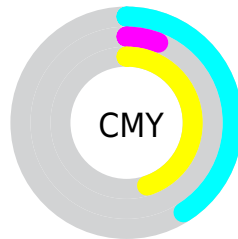
- Red (59%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (45%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032 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 48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.4367, 70.2354,  
36.2032


 48.4367, 70.2354,  
36.2032


371.0743,  
461.3761, 344.9121

 34.3855, 51.7185,  
24.3002


 87.0600, 119.5444,  
70.5182

 23.3542, 36.7807,  
15.3422


 112.3629,  
151.1052, 93.7672

 14.9774, 25.0378,  
8.9106


142.1470,  
187.7828, 121.6354

 8.8897, 16.1052,  
4.5869

176.7778,  
229.9616, 154.5413

 4.7259, 9.5986,  
1.9525

216.6206,  
278.0259, 192.9033

 2.1204, 5.1337,  
0.5259


262.0407,

 0.7003, 2.3259,


332.3602, 237.1401


0.0000


313.4035,  
393.3488, 287.6702


 0.0000, 0.7874,  
0.0000


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 48.4367, 70.2354,  
36.2032


 48.4367, 70.2354,  
36.2032


 43.2201, 67.7320,  
27.6568


 54.7657, 73.2720,  
46.8076


 39.0463, 65.7227,  
21.0306

 62.2608, 76.8609,  
59.5866

 35.8460, 64.1770,  
16.1775

 70.9788, 81.0307,  
74.6536

 33.5394, 63.0574,  
12.9269

 80.9711, 85.8058,  
92.1128

■ 32.0334, 62.3205,  
11.0748

■ 90.1579, 90.2158,  
107.2693

■ 31.2538, 61.9347,  
10.3074

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.3817, 70.2354, 24.2761



48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032



43.6642, 70.2354, 62.6498

# Triad

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



48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032



61.7367, 70.2354, 179.8683



95.5922, 70.2354, 54.0483

# Complementary

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



48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032



57.4213, 41.9420, 86.7343

# 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.



96.8231, 70.2354, 92.1964



48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032



75.8965, 70.2354, 175.0258

# Square

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



48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032



50.5963, 70.2354, 150.6342



89.1960, 70.2354, 139.0812



86.0365, 70.2354, 31.8088



# Rectangle

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



48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032



43.5376, 70.2354, 89.1369



89.1960, 70.2354, 139.0812



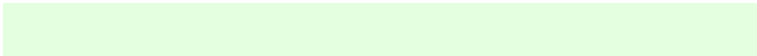
97.0387, 70.2354, 65.0717

# Sweetspot

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



48.4385, 70.2384, 36.2048



81.1123, 93.3394, 84.5470



68.0318, 75.5259, 36.1927



17.0645, 19.8365, 17.5816



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.



48.4385, 70.2384, 36.2048



51.0852, 78.9546, 33.6840



49.9462, 70.6361, 53.4220



15.7155, 17.7335, 16.7443



17.3208, 34.2508, 5.6982



1.4907, 2.8750, 0.4764



# Inverse Universe

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



57.4213, 41.9420, 86.7343



62.7441, 42.1206, 99.4309



55.7177, 41.6398, 60.6291



16.2861, 15.9447, 19.9409



24.0998, 11.4293, 46.0637

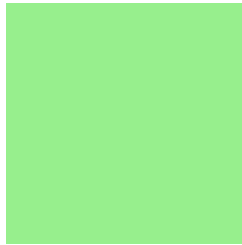


2.0503, 0.9742, 3.8342



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032 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 48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

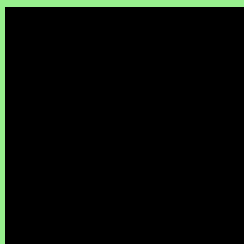
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032.



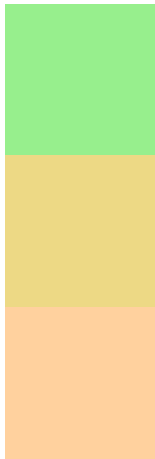
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.4367, 70.2354,



# 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

48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032

### Protanopia

63.9715, 69.3237, 32.1994

### Deuteranopia

70.2120, 69.3296, 42.0291



## Tritanopia

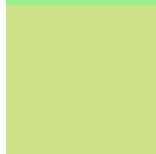
60.5281, 70.0768, 96.7222

# Trichromacy



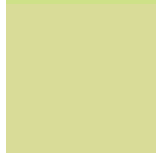
## Original Color

48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032



## Protanomaly

56.8227, 68.7498, 33.5677



## Deuteranomaly

59.8760, 68.2051, 39.7149



## Tritanomaly

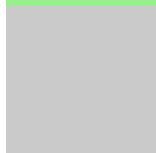
54.9427, 69.4434, 69.5396

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032



## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184



## Achromatomaly

52.0671, 61.9634, 52.3959

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032 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(151, 239, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 239, 141)  
}
```

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(151, 239, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 239, 141) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032 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(151, 239, 141) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 239, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 239, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 239, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 239, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 239,  
141) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.4367, 70.2354, 36.2032 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 239, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
239, 141) }
```

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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