

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.6322, 67.5875, 44.0808)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.6322, 67.5875, 44.0808)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036)</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(48.7088, 67.6233,  
44.2036)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99E9A1
RGB	153, 233, 161
RGB Percent	60%, 91%, 63%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0863, 0.3686
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.31, 0.09
HSL	126°, 65%, 76%
HSV	126°, 34%, 91%
XYZ	48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036
YIQ	200.8720, -24.5680, -39.3520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

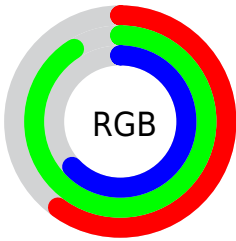
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	153, 226, 233
Decimal	10086817
CIELab	85.82, -38.75, 27.46
CIELCh	86, 47.489, 144.678
Yxy	67.6233, 0.3034, 0.4212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288276897 (0xFF99E9A1)
YUV	200.8720, -19.6569, -41.9837
Hunter-Lab	82.2334, -38.1786, 25.6927

# Details

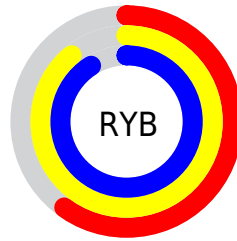
The XYZ color **48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **58.5883, 45.5437, 76.9396**, and the grayscale version is **55.5683, 58.4622, 63.6653**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.4492, 90.0332, 78.4200**, and **23.5195, 35.1451, 20.0121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.0363, 64.8970, 35.0815**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.5537, 70.9220, 55.0024**.

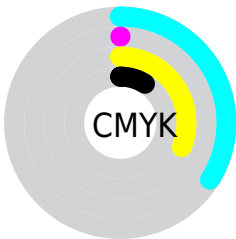
# Distribution



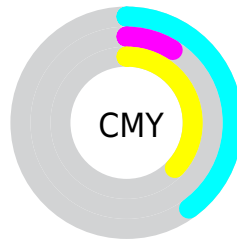
- Red (60%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (37%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036 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 48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.7088, 67.6233,  
44.2036


 48.7088, 67.6233,  
44.2036


372.1308,  
452.1602, 379.6041

 34.6021, 49.5913,  
30.4922


 87.4621, 115.8131,  
82.8298

 23.5216, 35.0888,  
19.9573


 112.8395,  
146.7397, 108.5816

 15.1019, 23.7313,  
12.1802


142.7045,  
182.7333, 139.1841

 8.9777, 15.1344,  
6.7425

177.4224,  
224.1783, 175.0557

 4.7837, 8.9138,  
3.2256

217.3586,  
271.4591, 216.6149

 2.1543, 4.6850,  
1.2110

262.8785,

 0.7185, 2.0636,

324.9601, 264.2804

0.0000

314.3475,  
385.0657, 318.4706

0.0000, 0.6441,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

48.7088, 67.6233,  
44.2036

48.7088, 67.6233,  
44.2036

43.0363, 64.8970,  
35.0815

55.5537, 70.9220,  
55.0024

38.4653, 62.7026,  
27.5477

63.6262, 74.8141,  
67.5513

34.9252, 61.0075,  
21.5128

72.9844, 79.3300,  
81.9247

32.3354, 59.7724,  
16.8766

83.6811, 84.4954,  
98.1915

■ 30.6028, 58.9515,  
13.5266

■ 88.4302, 86.7604,  
106.6934

■ 29.6152, 58.4899,  
11.3330

■ 29.2979, 58.3435,  
10.5439

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.9501, 67.6233, 31.5861



48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036



45.6570, 67.6233, 68.2258

# Triad

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



48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036



62.3581, 67.6233, 150.5924



85.1583, 67.6233, 51.3932

# Complementary

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



48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036



58.5883, 45.5437, 76.9396

# 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.



87.3674, 67.6233, 79.3128



48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036



73.3849, 67.6233, 142.3683

# Square

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



48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036



52.9495, 67.6233, 133.9385



82.8451, 67.6233, 113.8641



77.1077, 67.6233, 34.8446



# Rectangle

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



48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036



46.1291, 67.6233, 89.8331



82.8451, 67.6233, 113.8641



86.6442, 67.6233, 59.5032

# Sweetspot

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



48.7106, 67.6261, 44.2051



82.8055, 94.0894, 90.1781



65.9427, 76.5886, 41.4451



17.3836, 19.9749, 18.7785



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

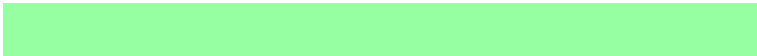


# Same Dimension

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



48.7106, 67.6261, 44.2051



54.8454, 80.6167, 46.3446



52.8203, 69.2701, 65.8469



14.9295, 16.8866, 16.3117



16.6441, 33.1121, 6.0909



1.3277, 2.6084, 0.5873



# Inverse Universe

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



58.5883, 45.5437, 76.9396



68.6302, 49.7814, 92.0134



53.7545, 43.6102, 51.4848



15.6461, 15.2863, 18.6876



25.6736, 12.4721, 35.6780

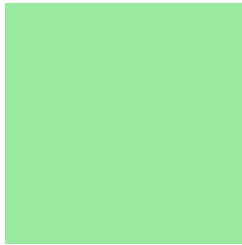


2.0348, 0.9869, 2.9006



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

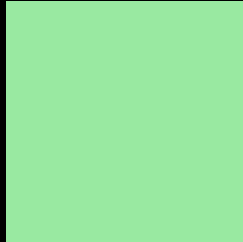
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036 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 48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.7088, 67.6233,



# 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

48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036

### Protanopia

62.0949, 66.6785, 39.3032

### Deuteranopia

68.2307, 66.7767, 45.8523



## **Tritanopia**

58.4133, 67.4511, 93.1597

# Trichromacy



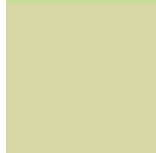
## Original Color

48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036



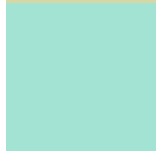
## Protanomaly

55.8667, 66.1095, 40.8263



## Deuteranomaly

59.1163, 65.7646, 45.1754



## Tritanomaly

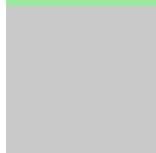
54.4570, 67.4782, 72.4418

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036



## Achromatopsia

55.5167, 58.4078, 63.6061



## Achromatomaly

52.4243, 61.3240, 55.5280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036 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(153, 233, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 233, 161)  
}
```

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(153, 233, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 233, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036 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(153, 233, 161) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 233, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 233, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 233, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 233, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 233,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.7088, 67.6233, 44.2036 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 233, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
233, 161) }
```

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