

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.6360, 45.1249,  
100.7543)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.6360, 45.1249, 100.7543)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(48.7195, 45.2141,  
100.7671)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6ADFF
RGB	166, 173, 255
RGB Percent	65%, 68%, 100%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3216, 0.0000
CMYK	0.35, 0.32, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	235°, 100%, 83%
HSV	235°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671
YIQ	180.2550, -30.4940, 24.0180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

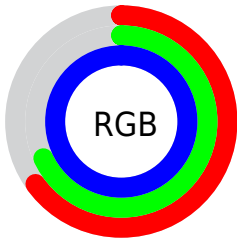
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	166, 172, 255
Decimal	10923519
CIE Lab	73.03, 16.39, -41.40
CIE LCh	73, 44.524, 291.600
Yxy	45.2141, 0.2502, 0.2322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289113599 (0xFFA6ADFF)
YUV	180.2550, 36.8493, -12.5016
Hunter-Lab	67.2414, 11.6589, -41.7822

# Details

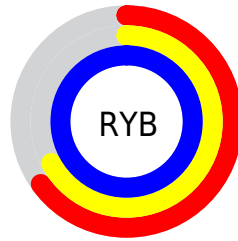
The XYZ color **48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **81.6912, 91.1490, 49.3664**, and the grayscale version is **43.3406, 45.5977, 49.6559**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.2248, 78.3948, 105.7220**, and **23.5860, 21.1315, 56.2617** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.7785, 34.4955, 99.1695**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.5153, 58.0666, 102.6789**.

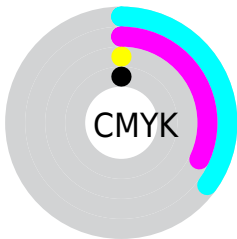
# Distribution



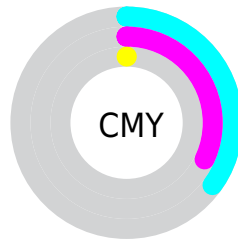
- Red (65%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671 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 48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.7195, 45.2141,  
100.7671

■ 48.7195, 45.2141,  
100.7671

372.1723,  
367.6400, 583.9169

■ 34.6106, 31.6261,  
76.3209

■ 87.4779, 83.0416,  
164.2720

■ 23.5282, 21.0761,  
56.1874

■ 112.8582,  
108.0499, 204.1678

■ 15.1069, 13.1796,  
39.9482

142.7264,  
137.6337, 250.0505

■ 8.9812, 7.5523,  
27.1847

177.4477,  
172.1775, 302.3387

■ 4.7859, 3.8099,  
17.4783

217.3876,  
212.0656, 361.4509

■ 2.1557, 1.5678,  
10.4106

262.9115,

■ 0.7192, 0.3357,

257.6825, 427.8056

5.5629

314.3846,  
309.4125, 501.8215

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.5167

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8490

■ 48.7195, 45.2141,  
100.7671

■ 48.7195, 45.2141,  
100.7671

■ 39.7785, 34.4955,  
99.1695

■ 59.5153, 58.0666,  
102.6789

■ 32.5834, 25.7903,  
97.8684

■ 72.2578, 73.1548,  
104.9196

■ 27.0209, 18.9740,  
96.8459

■ 87.0379, 90.5797,  
107.5040

■ 22.9624, 13.9056,  
96.0815

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 20.2595, 10.4247,  
95.5521

■ 18.7335, 8.3405,  
95.2303

■ 18.3011, 7.7222,  
95.1337

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.8264, 45.2141, 104.9319



48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671



55.7951, 45.2141, 80.9210

# Triad

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



48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671



52.9513, 45.2141, 22.7117



29.8107, 45.2141, 43.2340

# Complementary

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



48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671



81.6912, 91.1490, 49.3664

# 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.



32.2859, 45.2141, 27.1278



48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671



45.1970, 45.2141, 17.8490

# Square

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



48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671



58.4362, 45.2141, 35.0846



37.7001, 45.2141, 19.1765



30.5135, 45.2141, 66.7439



# Rectangle

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



48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671



58.7876, 45.2141, 64.0279



37.7001, 45.2141, 19.1765



30.2867, 45.2141, 36.9089

# Sweetspot

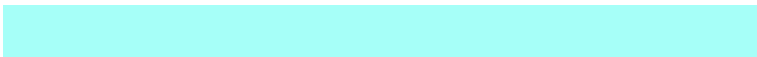
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



48.7209, 45.2158, 100.7674



79.2404, 81.3955, 106.1422



68.3655, 86.3790, 101.5382



16.5212, 16.9037, 22.6419



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.



48.7209, 45.2158, 100.7674



42.1873, 37.3919, 99.6016



56.3390, 47.2026, 100.7494



17.1178, 17.6071, 22.7463



9.6029, 4.1154, 49.7228



0.9727, 0.4762, 4.8539



# Inverse Universe

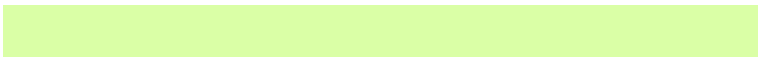
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



62.4201, 51.5513, 46.1972



57.8423, 44.8197, 37.1982



71.5324, 89.1662, 49.5191



18.0673, 18.0102, 18.9717



21.6353, 11.1434, 1.4640

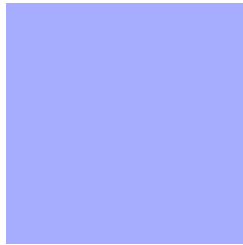


2.1256, 1.0926, 0.2428



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

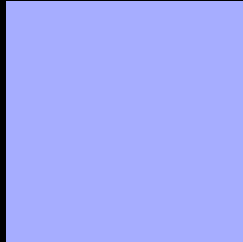
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671 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 48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.7195, 45.2141,

100.7671.

# 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

48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671

### Protanopia

46.9018, 45.1407, 100.8488

### Deuteranopia

46.3740, 45.1793, 100.0422



## Tritanopia

40.5862, 45.1768, 60.6137

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671

## Protanomaly

47.4805, 45.1490, 100.8199

## Deuteranomaly

47.1250, 45.2743, 100.0210

## Tritanomaly

43.2080, 45.0261, 73.4314

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671

## Achromatopsia

43.3819, 45.6411, 49.7032

## Achromatomaly

44.6638, 45.0632, 65.3755

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671 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(166, 173, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 173, 255)  
}
```

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(166, 173, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 173, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671 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(166, 173, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 173, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 173, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 173, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 173, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 173,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.7195, 45.2141, 100.7671 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 173, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
173, 255) }
```

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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