

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.6953, 36.4941, 43.6902)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.6953, 36.4941, 43.6902)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.6527, 36.4700,  
43.5049)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E784AC
RGB	231, 132, 172
RGB Percent	91%, 52%, 67%
CMY	0.0941, 0.4823, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.26, 0.09
HSL	336°, 67%, 71%
HSV	336°, 43%, 91%
XYZ	48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049
YIQ	166.1610, 46.1640, 33.4280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

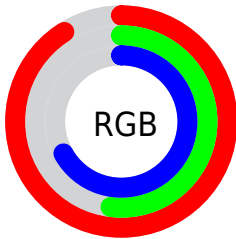
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	231, 132, 172
Decimal	15172780
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.88, 42.74, -4.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 42.966, 354.103
Yxy	36.4700, 0.3782, 0.2835
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293362860 (0xFFE784AC)
YUV	166.1610, 2.8786, 56.8638
Hunter-Lab	60.3904, 38.1229, -0.4389

# Details

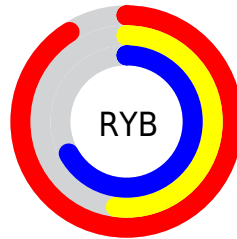
The XYZ color **48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **47.4973, 65.8200, 59.4946**, and the grayscale version is **36.2952, 38.1854, 41.5839**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.8755, 62.3467, 80.8662**, and **23.4924, 15.9776, 19.6151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.6055, 30.3829, 35.9668**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.5325, 44.0023, 51.9972**.

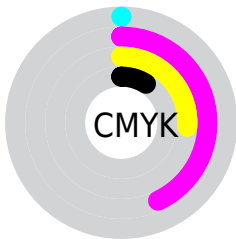
# Distribution



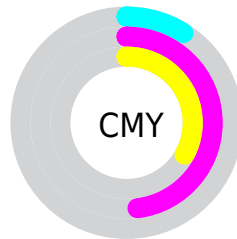
- Red (91%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049 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 48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 48.6527, 36.4700,  
43.5049


 48.6527, 36.4700,  
43.5049

371.9131,  
331.0102, 376.6661


 34.5575, 24.7974,  
29.9471


 87.3792, 69.7569,  
81.7667

 23.4871, 15.9262,  
19.5468

 112.7413, 92.1400,  
107.3079

 15.0763, 9.4719,  
11.8852


 142.5896,  
118.8620, 137.6806

 8.9596, 5.0503,  
6.5440

177.2896,  
150.3074, 173.3034

 4.7717, 2.2768,  
3.1045

217.2065,  
186.8605, 214.5948

 2.1473, 0.7614,  
1.1482

262.7059,

 0.7148, 0.0000,

228.9057, 261.9733

0.0000

314.1530,  
276.8275, 315.8576

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.6527, 36.4700,  
43.5049

■ 48.6527, 36.4700,  
43.5049

■ 44.6055, 30.3829,  
35.9668

■ 53.5325, 44.0023,  
51.9972

■ 41.3372, 25.6415,  
29.3434

■ 59.2877, 53.0603,  
61.4764

■ 38.7928, 22.1421,  
23.5951

■ 65.9620, 63.7247,  
71.9762

■ 36.9076, 19.7629,  
18.6779

■ 73.5950, 76.0689,  
83.5279

■ 35.6045, 18.3573,  
14.5419

■ 82.2239, 90.1618,  
96.1614

■ 34.9455, 17.7851,  
12.0230

■ 86.7017, 95.7036,  
108.1778

■ 86.7652, 95.7290,  
108.5123

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.8148, 36.4700, 64.6328



48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049



47.3800, 36.4700, 26.8042

# Triad

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



48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049



29.8027, 36.4700, 15.1656



27.8351, 36.4700, 76.3683

# Complementary

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



48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049



47.4973, 65.8200, 59.4946

# 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.



24.4542, 36.4700, 56.2075



48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049



25.4868, 36.4700, 22.1921

# Square

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



48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049



35.9647, 36.4700, 13.6733



23.6515, 36.4700, 36.1418



33.3944, 36.4700, 87.0599



# Rectangle

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



48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049



44.4432, 36.4700, 19.6334



23.6515, 36.4700, 36.1418



26.4355, 36.4700, 70.2193

# Sweetspot

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



48.6537, 36.4718, 43.5056



82.3520, 79.4351, 89.7735



43.8495, 33.1891, 79.6967



17.2094, 16.3325, 18.5684



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.



48.6537, 36.4718, 43.5056



56.5522, 39.1085, 46.4205



46.5359, 37.4861, 26.6148



14.6171, 14.4640, 16.1840



19.6485, 9.9936, 7.0441



1.4970, 0.7565, 0.7575



# Inverse Universe

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



48.6537, 36.4718, 43.5056



56.5522, 39.1085, 46.4205



50.2617, 63.3180, 85.1742



14.6171, 14.4640, 16.1840



19.6485, 9.9936, 7.0441



1.4970, 0.7565, 0.7575



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

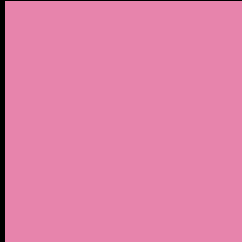
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

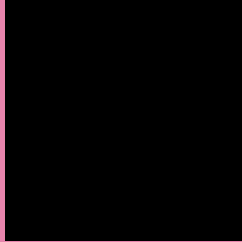
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.6527, 36.4700,



# 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

48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049

### Protanopia

36.4249, 36.8713, 54.4873

### Deuteranopia

37.3334, 36.5909, 41.6543



## Tritanopia

46.5252, 36.6559, 32.2269

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049

## Protanomaly

39.7259, 35.9082, 50.1846

## Deuteranomaly

40.9348, 36.2298, 42.3717

## Tritanomaly

47.2979, 36.5512, 36.0147

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049

## Achromatopsia

36.2450, 38.1326, 41.5264

## Achromatomaly

39.8587, 36.8855, 42.0646

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049 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(231, 132, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 132, 172)  
}
```

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(231, 132, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 132, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049 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(231, 132, 172) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 132, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(231, 132, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 132, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 132, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 132,  
172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.6527, 36.4700, 43.5049 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 132, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
132, 172) }
```

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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