

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.7485, 42.1440,  
100.1730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.7485, 42.1440, 100.1730)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.8748, 42.2908,  
100.1947)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A2FF
RGB	176, 162, 255
RGB Percent	69%, 64%, 100%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3647, 0.0000
CMYK	0.31, 0.36, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	249°, 100%, 82%
HSV	249°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947
YIQ	176.7880, -21.5090, 31.8910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

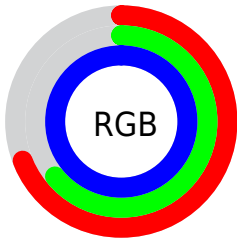
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	176, 162, 255
Decimal	11576063
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.07, 25.27, -44.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	71, 51.096, 299.641
Yxy	42.2908, 0.2554, 0.2210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289766143 (0xFFB0A2FF)
YUV	176.7880, 38.5585, -0.6911
Hunter-Lab	65.0314, 20.3481, -45.8269

# Details

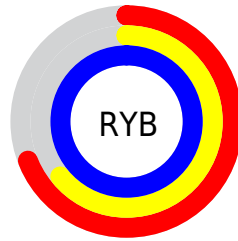
The XYZ color **48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **78.5576, 92.8295, 47.9615**, and the grayscale version is **41.4923, 43.6532, 47.5383**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.4671, 74.1693, 104.8936**, and **23.6541, 19.2940, 55.9035** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.3169, 31.8741, 98.6351**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.1277, 54.9349, 102.0949**.

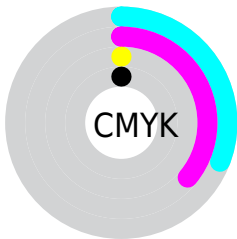
# Distribution



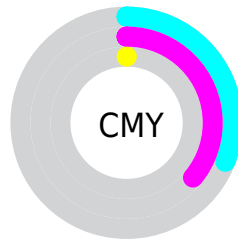
- Red (69%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947 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 48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



48.8748, 42.2908,  
100.1947

48.8748, 42.2908,  
100.1947

372.7744,  
355.6870, 582.0687

34.7343, 29.3291,  
75.8454

87.7073, 78.6395,  
163.4789

23.6238, 19.3299,  
55.7998

113.1300,  
102.7954, 203.2509

15.1780, 11.9089,  
39.6395

143.0442,  
131.4513, 249.0008

9.0316, 6.6817,  
26.9460

177.8152,  
164.9918, 301.1472

4.8190, 3.2638,  
17.3006

217.8084,  
203.8012, 360.1087

2.1751, 1.2710,  
10.2848

263.3890,

0.7296, 0.1186,

248.2639, 426.3038

5.4801

314.9226,  
298.7644, 500.1509

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.4680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8231

■ 48.8748, 42.2908,  
100.1947

■ 48.8748, 42.2908,  
100.1947

■ 40.3169, 31.8741,  
98.6351

■ 59.1277, 54.9349,  
102.0949

■ 33.3574, 23.5502,  
97.3953

■ 71.1566, 69.9209,  
104.3535

■ 27.8963, 17.1773,  
96.4530

■ 85.0425, 87.3611,  
106.9879

■ 23.8204, 12.5937,  
95.7831

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 20.9994, 9.6111,  
95.3561

■ 19.2761, 7.9971,  
95.1354

■ 18.8637, 7.6395,  
95.0881

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.0935, 42.2908, 110.8841



48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947



56.0920, 42.2908, 74.1338

# Triad

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



48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947



49.0779, 42.2908, 16.2250



25.9125, 42.2908, 45.7538

# Complementary

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



48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947



78.5576, 92.8295, 47.9615

# 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.



27.6288, 42.2908, 26.1372



48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947



40.2990, 42.2908, 13.2169

# Square

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



48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947



56.2204, 42.2908, 26.4882



32.6109, 42.2908, 16.0786



27.5488, 42.2908, 73.4357



# Rectangle

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



48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947



58.6057, 42.2908, 55.0299



32.6109, 42.2908, 16.0786



26.1124, 42.2908, 38.0999

# Sweetspot

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



48.8762, 42.2924, 100.1949



78.5162, 79.1485, 105.7467



64.4212, 77.8422, 106.2374



16.4039, 16.4365, 22.5579



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.



48.8762, 42.2924, 100.1949



42.2779, 34.2467, 98.9897



61.2335, 48.6628, 100.7732



17.2575, 17.5089, 22.7199



9.9323, 4.0308, 49.6891



1.0384, 0.4293, 4.8414



# Inverse Universe

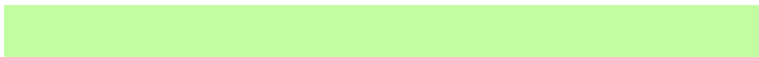
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.0381, 53.4528, 89.8452



66.4811, 47.0244, 86.5457



64.6720, 85.6713, 47.3117



18.6682, 18.2506, 22.1359



28.1113, 13.7338, 35.5659

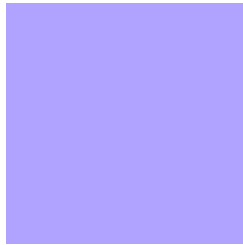


2.7676, 1.3494, 3.6235



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

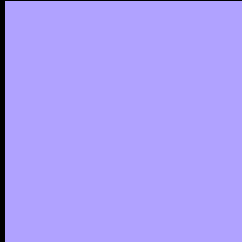
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

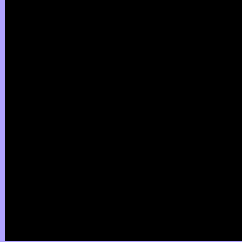
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.8748, 42.2908,



# 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

48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947

### Protanopia

44.4670, 42.4568, 100.4591

### Deuteranopia

43.8285, 42.7298, 98.8662



## Tritanopia

39.4156, 42.0154, 54.1765

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947

## Protanomaly

45.9573, 42.3934, 100.3683

## Deuteranomaly

45.4038, 42.4017, 99.5572

## Tritanomaly

42.3213, 41.7690, 68.7824

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947

## Achromatopsia

41.7894, 43.9657, 47.8787

## Achromatomaly

43.9034, 43.2599, 63.7937

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947 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(176, 162, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 162, 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(176, 162, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 162, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947 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(176, 162, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 162, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 162, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 162, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 162, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 162,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.8748, 42.2908, 100.1947 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 162, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
162, 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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