

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.7558, 44.2185,  
100.5731)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.7558, 44.2185, 100.5731)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(48.6002, 44.0310,  
100.5451)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9A9FF
RGB	169, 169, 255
RGB Percent	66%, 66%, 100%
CMY	0.3372, 0.3372, 0.0000
CMYK	0.34, 0.34, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	240°, 100%, 83%
HSV	240°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451
YIQ	178.8040, -27.6060, 26.7460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

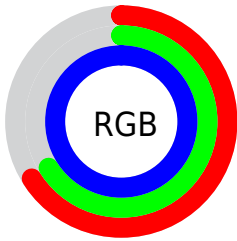
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	169, 169, 255
Decimal	11119103
CIE Lab	72.25, 19.44, -42.60
CIE LCh	72, 46.831, 294.527
Yxy	44.0310, 0.2516, 0.2279
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289309183 (0xFFA9A9FF)
YUV	178.8040, 37.5646, -8.5981
Hunter-Lab	66.3559, 14.6138, -43.3895

# Details

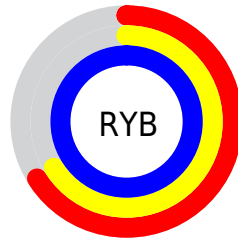
The XYZ color **48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **84.1615, 95.6446, 51.5632**, and the grayscale version is **42.5617, 44.7783, 48.7635**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.0697, 76.7001, 105.4030**, and **23.4938, 20.3772, 56.1210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.3634, 32.9011, 98.8836**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.8316, 57.5641, 102.5653**.

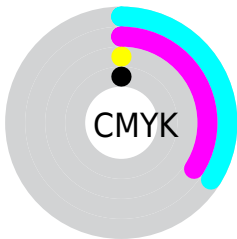
# Distribution



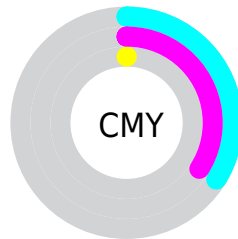
- Red (66%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (100%)



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



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451 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 48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.6002, 44.0310,  
100.5451

■ 48.6002, 44.0310,  
100.5451

371.7094,  
362.8348, 583.2005

■ 34.5157, 30.6949,  
76.1364

■ 87.3017, 81.2644,  
163.9645

■ 23.4548, 20.3666,  
56.0371

■ 112.6493,  
105.9304, 203.8123

■ 15.0522, 12.6618,  
39.8284

142.4821,  
135.1419, 249.6435

■ 8.9426, 7.1961,  
27.0920

177.1652,  
169.2833, 301.8768

■ 4.7606, 3.5850,  
17.4093

217.0642,  
208.7388, 360.9305

■ 2.1408, 1.4443,  
10.3617

262.5443,

■ 0.7112, 0.2490,

253.8930, 427.2234

5.5307

313.9709,  
305.1302, 501.1739

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.4978

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8390

■ 48.6002, 44.0310,  
100.5451

■ 48.6002, 44.0310,  
100.5451

■ 39.3634, 32.9011,  
98.8836

■ 59.8316, 57.5641,  
102.5653

■ 32.0006, 24.0295,  
97.5593

■ 73.1603, 73.6243,  
104.9627

■ 26.3851, 17.2632,  
96.5492

■ 88.6869, 92.3329,  
107.7555

■ 22.3724, 12.4282,  
95.8275

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 19.7952, 9.3228,  
95.3639

■ 18.4491, 7.7009,  
95.1218

■ 18.0500, 7.2200,  
95.0500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.3931, 44.0310, 106.8880



48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451



55.7424, 44.0310, 78.4934

# Triad

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



48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451



51.4763, 44.0310, 20.1726



28.2722, 44.0310, 43.8429

# Complementary

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



48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451



84.1615, 95.6446, 51.5632

# 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.



30.4821, 44.0310, 26.5681



48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451



43.3418, 44.0310, 15.9985

# Square

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



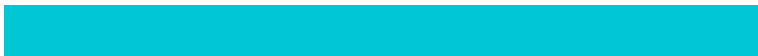
48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451



57.5462, 44.0310, 31.8137



35.7560, 44.0310, 17.8935



29.3041, 44.0310, 68.7667



# Rectangle

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



48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451



58.5844, 44.0310, 60.7485



35.7560, 44.0310, 17.8935



28.6510, 44.0310, 37.0755

# Sweetspot

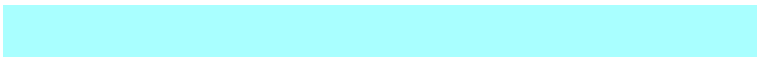
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



48.6016, 44.0326, 100.5453



78.6808, 80.2761, 105.9557



70.1729, 87.1754, 107.7358



16.3873, 16.6358, 22.5973



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.



48.6016, 44.0326, 100.5453



42.5782, 36.7748, 99.4619



59.3904, 49.5945, 101.0502



17.0031, 17.3778, 22.7080



9.4315, 3.7726, 49.6657



0.9183, 0.3673, 4.8358



# Inverse Universe

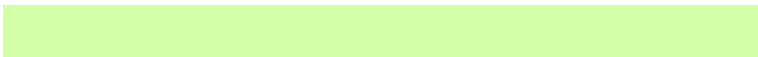
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



73.4785, 56.8571, 101.7090



70.6811, 51.2624, 100.7764



70.0736, 88.3820, 50.9039



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9801, 14.8814, 50.6733

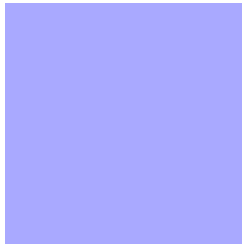


3.0164, 1.4489, 4.9339



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

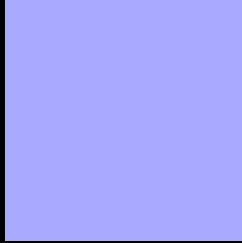
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

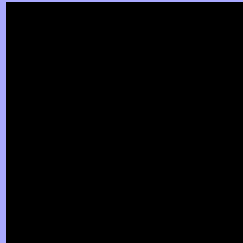
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.6002, 44.0310,



# 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

48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451

### Protanopia

45.9486, 44.0714, 100.6926

### Deuteranopia

45.2520, 44.0187, 99.8774



## Tritanopia

40.0845, 44.0558, 58.0207

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451

## Protanomaly

46.9031, 43.9941, 100.6274

## Deuteranomaly

46.3505, 44.0115, 99.8181

## Tritanomaly

42.9445, 44.0311, 71.8811

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451

## Achromatopsia

42.8472, 45.0786, 49.0906

## Achromatomaly

44.2717, 44.2789, 65.2448

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451 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(169, 169, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 169, 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(169, 169, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 169, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451 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(169, 169, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 169, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 169, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 169, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 169, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 169,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.6002, 44.0310, 100.5451 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 169, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
169, 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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