

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.7634, 36.1553, 50.1250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.7634, 36.1553, 50.1250)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.8682, 36.2294,  
50.3163)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E483B9
RGB	228, 131, 185
RGB Percent	89%, 51%, 73%
CMY	0.1059, 0.4863, 0.2745
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.19, 0.11
HSL	327°, 64%, 70%
HSV	327°, 43%, 89%
XYZ	48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163
YIQ	166.1590, 40.4780, 37.3580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

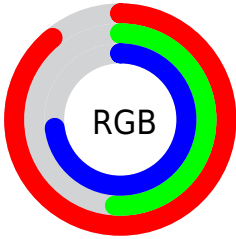
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 131, 185
Decimal	14975929
CIE Lab	66.69, 44.12, -12.05
CIE LCh	67, 45.731, 344.725
Yxy	36.2294, 0.3609, 0.2675
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293166009 (0xFFE483B9)
YUV	166.1590, 9.2886, 54.2346
Hunter-Lab	60.1909, 39.5879, -7.4296

# Details

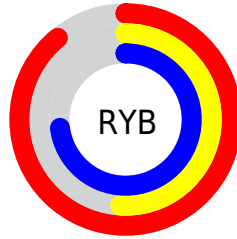
The XYZ color **48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **44.7451, 63.3692, 49.9205**, and the grayscale version is **36.2662, 38.1549, 41.5507**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.6761, 62.7287, 91.3911**, and **23.6838, 15.7726, 23.6259** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.1068, 30.3537, 43.9839**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.3814, 43.4864, 57.2744**.

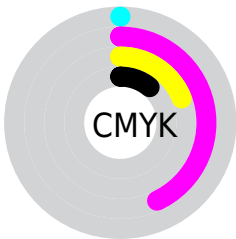
# Distribution



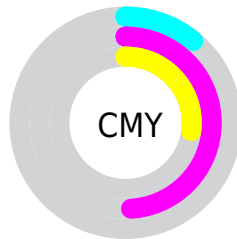
- Red (89%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (11%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163 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 48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 48.8682, 36.2294,  
50.3163


 48.8682, 36.2294,  
50.3163

372.7488,  
329.9621, 404.6720

 34.7290, 24.6114,  
35.2918


 87.6976, 69.3860,  
92.0445

 23.6198, 15.7878,  
23.6024


 113.1185, 91.6934,  
119.5853

 15.1750, 9.3741,  
14.8295

 143.0307,  
118.3327, 152.1353

 9.0294, 4.9860,  
8.5545

177.7996,  
149.6884, 190.1130

 4.8176, 2.2390,  
4.3590

217.7905,  
186.1447, 233.9370

 2.1743, 0.7412,  
1.8243

263.3688,

 0.7292, 0.0000,

228.0862, 284.0258

0.4439

314.8997,  
275.8972, 340.7980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.8682, 36.2294,  
50.3163

■ 48.8682, 36.2294,  
50.3163

■ 45.1068, 30.3537,  
43.9839

■ 53.3814, 43.4864,  
57.2744

■ 42.0477, 25.7640,  
38.2517

■ 58.6852, 52.2012,  
64.8774

■ 39.6402, 22.3613,  
33.0955


■ 64.8196, 62.4511,  
73.1465


■ 37.8251, 20.0297,  
28.4870


■ 71.8208, 74.3061,  
82.1006

■ 36.5310, 18.6293,  
24.3940

■ 79.7230, 87.8321,  
91.7581

 35.8209, 18.0244,  
21.6435

 84.3356, 94.6463,  
100.7289

 85.8051, 95.2341,  
108.4673

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.6291, 36.2294, 73.0288



48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163



48.9098, 36.2294, 30.5646

# Triad

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



48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163



31.1747, 36.2294, 12.9471



25.8506, 36.2294, 72.6415

# Complementary

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



48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163



44.7451, 63.3692, 49.9205

# 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.



23.1413, 36.2294, 49.9039



48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163



25.9249, 36.2294, 18.1580

# Square

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



48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163



38.0460, 36.2294, 12.9920



23.1665, 36.2294, 30.2690



31.0600, 36.2294, 88.5628



# Rectangle

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



48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163



46.5171, 36.2294, 21.5353



23.1665, 36.2294, 30.2690



24.6501, 36.2294, 65.2612

# Sweetspot

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



48.8693, 36.2311, 50.3170



83.0948, 79.7323, 93.6853



39.3626, 30.7241, 77.2550



17.3924, 16.4056, 19.5320



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.



48.8693, 36.2311, 50.3170



58.6850, 39.9617, 57.6518



44.6616, 34.5480, 28.1594



14.7112, 14.5017, 16.6795



20.7448, 10.4321, 12.8168



1.5795, 0.7895, 1.1924



# Inverse Universe

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



48.8693, 36.2311, 50.3170



58.6850, 39.9617, 57.6518



50.2271, 65.5619, 78.7880



14.7112, 14.5017, 16.6795



20.7448, 10.4321, 12.8168



1.5795, 0.7895, 1.1924



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

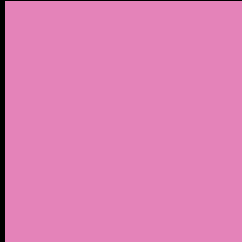
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

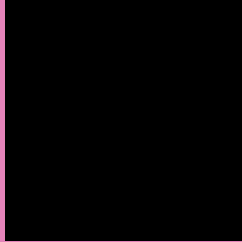
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.8682, 36.2294,



# 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

48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163

### Protanopia

36.7132, 36.5729, 62.8819

### Deuteranopia

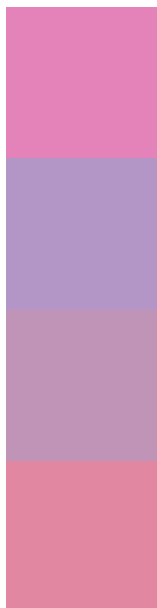
37.0426, 36.2951, 48.2333



## Tritanopia

45.1742, 36.1624, 32.6161

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163

## Protanomaly

39.9218, 35.5932, 58.1922

## Deuteranomaly

40.5193, 35.6336, 48.9983

## Tritanomaly

46.1483, 35.9087, 38.2170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163

## Achromatopsia

36.2450, 38.1326, 41.5264

## Achromatomaly

39.9203, 36.6184, 44.4992

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163 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(228, 131, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 131, 185)  
}
```

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(228, 131, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 131, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163 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(228, 131, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 131, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 131, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 131, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 131, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 131,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.8682, 36.2294, 50.3163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 131, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
131, 185) }
```

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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