

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.9363, 49.7248, 50.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.9363, 49.7248, 50.2000)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.9319, 49.7184,  
50.1976)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C7B8B4
RGB	199, 184, 180
RGB Percent	78%, 72%, 71%
CMY	0.2196, 0.2784, 0.2941
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.10, 0.22
HSL	13°, 15%, 74%
HSV	13°, 10%, 78%
XYZ	48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976
YIQ	188.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

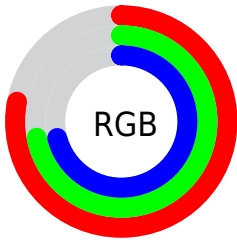
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	199, 185, 180
Decimal	13088948
CIE Lab	75.90, 4.63, 3.94
CIE LCh	76, 6.077, 40.393
Yxy	49.7184, 0.3287, 0.3340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291279028 (0xFFC7B8B4)
YUV	188.0290, -3.9583, 9.6216
Hunter-Lab	70.5113, 0.4769, 7.1488

# Details

The XYZ color **48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **48.6461, 52.8560, 61.6717**, and the grayscale version is **47.8353, 50.3265, 54.8055**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.5404, 89.6363, 92.0445**, and **23.6241, 23.7846, 23.4244** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.9652, 42.7993, 39.2480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.5548, 57.4828, 62.8031**.

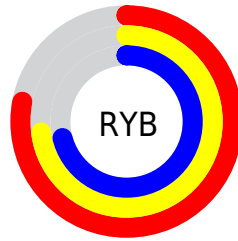
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (72%)

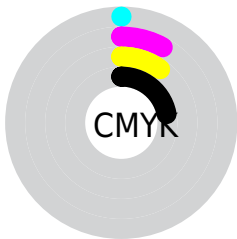
Blue (71%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (71%)

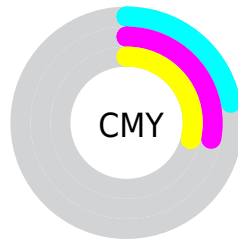


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (28%)


Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976 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 48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.9319, 49.7184,  
50.1976

 48.9319, 49.7184,  
50.1976


372.9956,  
385.5637, 404.1954

 34.7798, 35.1897,  
35.1981


 87.7916, 89.7575,  
91.8669

 23.6590, 23.8090,  
23.5308


113.2299,  
116.0367, 119.3738

 15.2042, 15.1920,  
14.7769


143.1610,  
147.0015, 151.8870

 9.0501, 8.9543,  
8.5181

177.9503,  
183.0363, 189.8249

 4.8312, 4.7114,  
4.3357

217.9630,  
224.5256, 233.6062

 2.1823, 2.0789,  
1.8113

263.5645,

 0.7334, 0.6527,

271.8536, 283.6494

0.4354

315.1203,  
325.4049, 340.3729

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.9319, 49.7184,  
50.1976

■ 48.9319, 49.7184,  
50.1976

■ 43.9652, 42.7993,  
39.2480

■ 54.5548, 57.4828,  
62.8031

■ 39.6264, 36.6906,  
29.8822

■ 60.8525, 66.1132,  
77.1262

■ 35.8912, 31.3642,  
22.0274

■ 67.8482, 75.6376,  
93.2293

■ 32.7322, 26.7882,  
15.6040

■ 74.8128, 85.7809,  
107.2221

■ 30.1197, 22.9283,  
10.5249

■ 77.3634, 90.8822,  
108.0723

■ 28.0213, 19.7475,  
6.6935

■ 26.4011, 17.2055,  
4.0000

■ 25.2178, 15.2573,  
2.3156

■ 24.4094, 13.8462,  
1.4119

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.4277, 49.7184, 53.0189



48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976



47.9895, 49.7184, 48.4762

# Triad

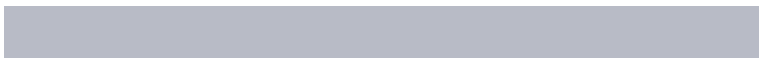
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976



45.2363, 49.7184, 52.0713



47.6493, 49.7184, 60.4962

# Complementary

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



48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976



48.6461, 52.8560, 61.6717

# 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.



46.5297, 49.7184, 60.2177



48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976



45.1485, 49.7184, 55.2664

# Square

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



48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976



45.8603, 49.7184, 49.5277



45.6185, 49.7184, 58.2729



48.6794, 49.7184, 59.0193



# Rectangle

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



48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976



47.2409, 49.7184, 48.1415



45.6185, 49.7184, 58.2729



47.2708, 49.7184, 60.6061

# Sweetspot

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



48.9333, 49.7206, 50.1987



91.9465, 95.7249, 101.9098



49.7480, 48.7345, 58.5337



19.5067, 20.2496, 21.4230



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

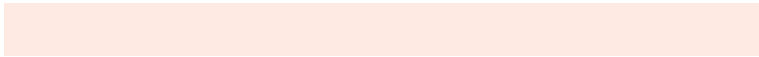


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



48.9333, 49.7206, 50.1987



84.1977, 85.0023, 84.6063



50.9284, 53.7107, 50.8637



10.8120, 10.9931, 11.1148



15.7285, 8.9741, 0.9032



0.7988, 0.5330, 0.0608

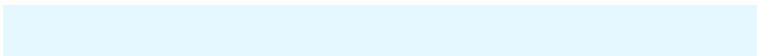


# Inverse Universe

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



48.6461, 52.8560, 61.6717



83.6161, 91.3493, 107.8329



46.6276, 48.8190, 60.9989



10.7497, 11.6734, 13.6041



14.4541, 18.3021, 37.5152



0.7333, 0.9645, 1.7927



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

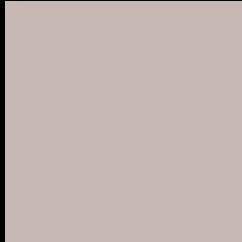
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

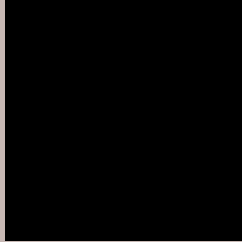
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.9319, 49.7184,



# 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

48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976

### Protanopia

47.6376, 49.6605, 50.7907

### Deuteranopia

50.8768, 49.7938, 50.6457



## Tritanopia

50.7791, 49.8589, 59.1719

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976

## Protanomaly

48.1951, 49.6362, 50.7567

## Deuteranomaly

50.2453, 49.7712, 50.6747

## Tritanomaly

50.0472, 49.8640, 55.7021

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976

## Achromatopsia

47.7994, 50.2886, 54.7643

## Achromatomaly

48.2655, 50.2499, 53.0543

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976 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(199, 184, 180) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 184, 180)  
}
```

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(199, 184, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 184, 180) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976 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(199, 184, 180) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 184, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 184, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 184, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 184, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 184,  
180) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.9319, 49.7184, 50.1976 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 184, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
184, 180) }
```

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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