

# Converting Colors

XYZ(49.0384, 44.7862, 89.2832)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(49.0384, 44.7862, 89.2832)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(49.0743, 44.8036,  
89.2806)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4AAF1
RGB	180, 170, 241
RGB Percent	71%, 67%, 95%
CMY	0.2941, 0.3333, 0.0549
CMYK	0.25, 0.29, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	248°, 72%, 81%
HSV	248°, 29%, 95%
XYZ	49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806
YIQ	181.0840, -16.8310, 24.2010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

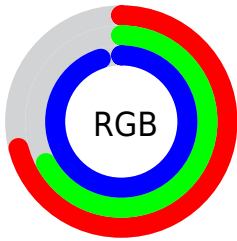
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	180, 170, 241
Decimal	11840241
CIE Lab	72.76, 18.52, -34.16
CIE LCh	73, 38.857, 298.472
Yxy	44.8036, 0.2679, 0.2446
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290030321 (0xFFB4AAF1)
YUV	181.0840, 29.5386, -0.9507
Hunter-Lab	66.9355, 13.7316, -32.2280

# Details

The XYZ color **49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **71.6672, 82.8028, 50.2373**, and the grayscale version is **43.8195, 46.1015, 50.2045**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.9003, 79.0750, 105.6595**, and **23.8396, 20.8953, 48.6756** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.4984, 34.2803, 87.7022**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.2014, 57.3579, 91.1708**.

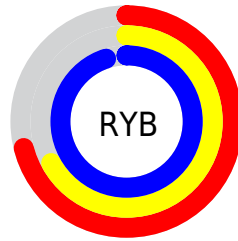
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (67%)

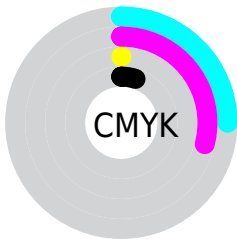
Blue (95%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (95%)

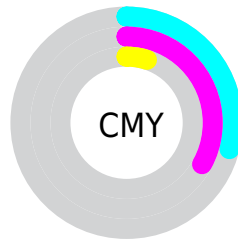


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806 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 49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.0743, 44.8036,  
89.2806

■ 49.0743, 44.8036,  
89.2806

373.5469,  
365.9776, 546.1975

■ 34.8932, 31.3028,  
66.8138

■ 88.0019, 82.4256,  
148.2655

■ 23.7467, 20.8295,  
48.4727

113.4790,  
107.3156, 185.6206

■ 15.2696, 12.9994,  
33.8387

143.4523,  
136.7707, 228.7756

■ 9.0963, 7.4282,  
22.4934

178.2869,  
171.1754, 278.1491

■ 4.8617, 3.7313,  
14.0181

218.3483,  
210.9140, 334.1594

■ 2.2003, 1.5244,  
7.9943

264.0019,

■ 0.7429, 0.3058,

256.3710, 397.2252

4.0036

315.6130,  
307.9307, 467.7651

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.6273

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3102

■ 49.0743, 44.8036,  
89.2806

■ 49.0743, 44.8036,  
89.2806

■ 40.4984, 34.2803,  
87.7022

■ 59.2014, 57.3579,  
91.1708

■ 33.3921, 25.6756,  
86.4158

■ 70.9468, 72.0368,  
93.3851

■ 27.6730, 18.8744,  
85.4045

■ 84.3793, 88.9348,  
95.9388

■ 23.2486, 13.7469,  
84.6480

■ 92.8773, 99.1309,  
97.4589

■ 20.0151, 10.1459,  
84.1233

■ 17.8516, 7.8976,  
83.8034

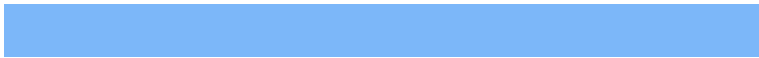
■ 16.5867, 6.7376,  
83.6462

■ 16.5351, 6.6900,  
83.6397

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.2395, 44.8036, 96.1546



49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806



54.6290, 44.8036, 70.9082

# Triad

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



49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806



49.7358, 44.8036, 23.4703



30.8866, 44.8036, 47.7995

# Complementary

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



49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806



71.6672, 82.8028, 50.2373

# 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.



32.4547, 44.8036, 31.8184



49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806



42.9313, 44.8036, 20.2683

# Square

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



49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806



55.0384, 44.8036, 33.1264



36.6936, 44.8036, 22.8672



32.1670, 44.8036, 68.7291



# Rectangle

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



49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806



56.6046, 44.8036, 56.5925



36.6936, 44.8036, 22.8672



31.0946, 44.8036, 41.7281

# Sweetspot

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



49.0758, 44.8054, 89.2816



81.2749, 82.6716, 106.2813



61.1815, 72.3490, 93.9600



16.9513, 17.1373, 22.6644



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.



49.0758, 44.8054, 89.2816



50.0745, 43.9045, 100.4430



58.2679, 49.5440, 89.7118



15.1043, 15.3355, 19.8856



9.0322, 3.6617, 45.3586



0.8152, 0.3375, 3.7764



# Inverse Universe

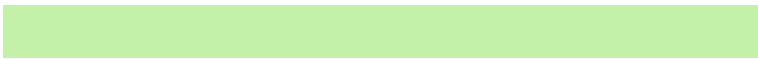
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



65.0754, 53.2214, 82.4454



70.9225, 54.8783, 91.1979



61.4859, 77.5542, 49.7608



16.3529, 15.9909, 19.4147



25.8208, 12.6007, 33.3025

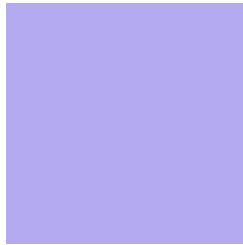


2.1741, 1.0587, 2.9076



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

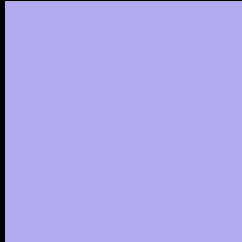
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806 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 49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.0743, 44.8036,



# 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

49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806

### Protanopia

46.2604, 44.9736, 93.4314

### Deuteranopia

46.1538, 45.0233, 88.6959



## Tritanopia

42.5403, 44.7484, 56.8473

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806

## Protanomaly

47.1911, 44.9107, 91.7694

## Deuteranomaly

47.2264, 44.9984, 88.6345

## Tritanomaly

44.6138, 44.7025, 67.2498

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806

## Achromatopsia

43.9204, 46.2077, 50.3202

## Achromatomaly

45.5577, 45.5798, 62.8966

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806 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(180, 170, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 170, 241)  
}
```

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(180, 170, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 170, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806 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(180, 170, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 170, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 170, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 170, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 170, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 170,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.0743, 44.8036, 89.2806 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 170, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
170, 241) }
```

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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