

# Converting Colors

XYZ(24.5180, 26.3307, 4.3035)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(24.5180, 26.3307, 4.3035)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(24.4381, 26.2922,  
4.3172)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A38B11
RGB	163, 139, 17
RGB Percent	64%, 55%, 7%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4549, 0.9333
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.90, 0.36
HSL	50°, 81%, 35%
HSV	50°, 90%, 64%
XYZ	24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172
YIQ	132.2680, 53.4660, -32.8540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

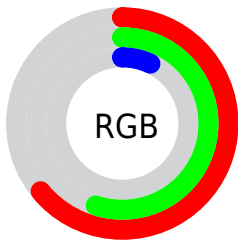
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	46, 163, 17
Decimal	10717969
CIE Lab	58.31, -2.38, 59.93
CIE LCh	58, 59.975, 92.270
Yxy	26.2922, 0.4439, 0.4776
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288908049 (0xFFA38B11)
YUV	132.2680, -56.8271, 26.9520
Hunter-Lab	51.2759, -4.6598, 30.9012

# Details

The XYZ color **24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **7.6352, 4.3497, 35.0874**, and the grayscale version is **22.2153, 23.3722, 25.4523**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **50.3134, 53.7647, 14.7470**, and **9.6358, 10.2706, 1.4746** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.9581, 25.4881, 3.6773**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **25.0090, 27.1500, 5.3839**.

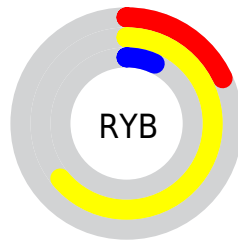
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (55%)

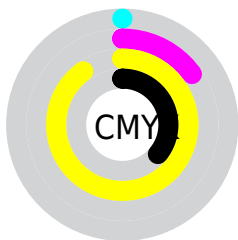
Blue (7%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (7%)

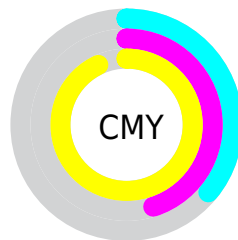


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (45%)


Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172 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 24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 24.4381, 26.2922,  
4.3172


 24.4381, 26.2922,  
4.3172


267.4275,  
284.2135, 151.6884


 15.7854, 17.0424,  
1.8009

 50.1937, 53.7460,  
14.7350


 9.4623, 10.2647,  
0.4286


 68.0273, 72.7187,  
23.4735

 5.1035, 5.5748,  
0.0000

 89.6519, 95.7011,  
35.1232

 2.3435, 2.5883,  
0.0000

 115.4328,  
123.0778, 50.1027

 0.8168, 0.9208,  
0.0000

 145.7355,  
155.2329, 68.8304

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 180.9253,

192.5510, 91.7249

221.3675,  
235.4164, 119.2047

24.4381, 26.2922,  
4.3172

24.4381, 26.2922,  
4.3172

23.9581, 25.4881,  
3.6773

25.0090, 27.1500,  
5.3839

23.9378, 25.4537,  
3.6514

25.6998, 28.0699,  
7.0369

26.5251, 29.0591,  
9.3509

27.4970, 30.1225,  
12.3891

28.6261, 31.2644,  
16.2072

■ 29.9221, 32.4888,  
20.8556

■ 31.3939, 33.7994,  
26.3803

■ 33.0494, 35.1993,  
32.8240

■ 34.8965, 36.6920,  
40.2267

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



32.1071, 26.2922, 5.7511



24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172



18.2197, 26.2922, 6.3147

# Triad

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



24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172



14.9009, 26.2922, 55.9024



39.5878, 26.2922, 51.7036

# Complementary

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



24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172



7.6352, 4.3497, 35.0874

# 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.



33.2586, 26.2922, 77.8479



24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172



19.0109, 26.2922, 80.9913

# Square

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



24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172



13.4244, 26.2922, 30.2497



25.5500, 26.2922, 90.5146



41.8037, 26.2922, 27.0648



# Rectangle

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



24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172



15.4509, 26.2922, 10.4009



25.5500, 26.2922, 90.5146



37.8170, 26.2922, 60.9480

# Sweetspot

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



24.4387, 26.2935, 4.3177



54.1064, 58.6570, 39.2628



15.7110, 8.3501, 2.9127



11.9715, 13.0091, 8.1535



78.6606, 82.7571, 90.1225



14.0027, 14.7319, 16.0430



# Same Dimension

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



24.4387, 26.2935, 4.3177



42.7456, 45.3352, 6.4976



20.1816, 29.8348, 5.2256



7.5499, 8.0381, 7.5337



18.6322, 19.8384, 2.8472



0.4163, 0.4664, 0.0681



# Inverse Universe

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



7.6352, 4.3497, 35.0874



12.4343, 5.9254, 62.5445



9.0361, 4.1924, 34.9832



6.7902, 7.0394, 8.9039



5.4622, 2.7039, 27.1638

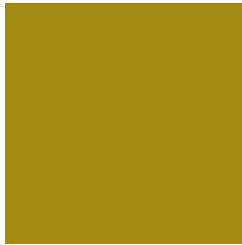


0.1398, 0.1069, 0.5791



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# 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 × Fail

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

**XYZ 24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 24.4381, 26.2922,



# 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

24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172

### Protanopia

23.7346, 26.3625, 4.4098

### Deuteranopia

26.6638, 26.1801, 4.4070



## Tritanopia

29.3050, 26.2225, 27.9430

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172

## Protanomaly

23.9845, 26.2734, 4.3794

## Deuteranomaly

25.8035, 26.1491, 4.3491

## Tritanomaly

26.6015, 25.9261, 14.4287

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172

## Achromatopsia

21.9318, 23.0740, 25.1276

## Achromatomaly

21.8371, 23.9058, 13.1362

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172 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(163, 139, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 139, 17)  
}
```

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(163, 139, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 139, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172 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(163, 139, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 139, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 139, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 139, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 139, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 139,  
17) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 24.4381, 26.2922, 4.3172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 139, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
139, 17) }
```

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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