

# Converting Colors

XYZ(24.8003, 35.3688, 48.6868)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(24.8003, 35.3688, 48.6868)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(24.8862, 35.5111,  
48.7227)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	24B2B4
RGB	36, 178, 180
RGB Percent	14%, 70%, 71%
CMY	0.8588, 0.3020, 0.2941
CMYK	0.80, 0.01, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	181°, 67%, 42%
HSV	181°, 80%, 71%
XYZ	24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227
YIQ	135.7700, -85.2740, -29.4820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

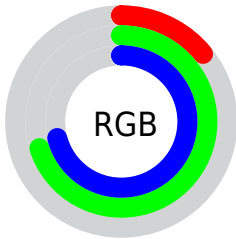
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	36, 107, 180
Decimal	2405044
CIELab	66.14, -34.20, -11.35
CIELCh	66, 36.032, 198.354
Yxy	35.5111, 0.2281, 0.3254
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280595124 (0xFF24B2B4)
YUV	135.7700, 21.8054, -87.4983
Hunter-Lab	59.5912, -29.7402, -6.7626

# Details

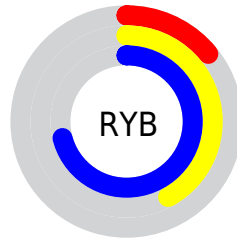
The XYZ color **24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **19.8349, 11.2180, 2.7901**, and the grayscale version is **23.2616, 24.4731, 26.6512**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **50.8698, 68.1530, 89.8306**, and **11.1644, 16.1995, 22.6171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **24.3593, 35.1665, 48.6846**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **25.7311, 36.0213, 48.7773**.

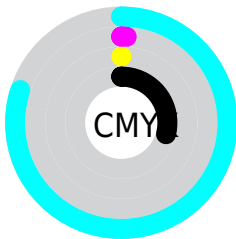
# Distribution



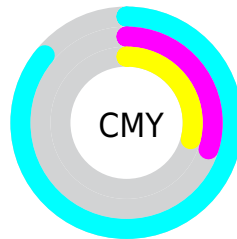
- Red (14%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227 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 24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 24.8862, 35.5111,  
48.7227


 24.8862, 35.5111,  
48.7227


269.6288,  
326.8186, 398.2407


 16.1206, 24.0568,  
34.0355


 50.9168, 68.2768,  
89.6562


 9.7009, 15.3758,  
22.6433


 68.9124, 90.3570,  
116.7396


 5.2618, 9.0836,  
14.1275


 90.7155, 116.7480,  
148.7921

 2.4380, 4.7957,  
8.0697

 116.6912,  
147.8342, 186.2323

 0.8641, 2.1279,  
4.0511

 147.2051,  
184.0000, 229.4787

 0.0000, 0.6803,  
1.6534

182.6224,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

225.6297, 278.9499

0.3285

223.3086,  
273.1078, 335.0643

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 24.8862, 35.5111,  
48.7227

■ 24.8862, 35.5111,  
48.7227

■ 24.3593, 35.1665,  
48.6846

■ 25.7311, 36.0213,  
48.7773

■ 24.0601, 34.9387,  
48.6564

■ 26.9324, 36.7146,  
48.8478

■ 24.0599, 34.9385,  
48.6564

■ 28.5267, 37.6106,  
48.9367

■ 30.5450, 38.7254,  
49.0455

■ 33.0154, 40.0733,  
49.1755

■ 35.9634, 41.6677,  
49.3279

■ 39.4129, 43.5206,  
49.5037

■ 43.3859, 45.6436,  
49.7041

■ 47.9032, 48.0473,  
49.9300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



24.6324, 35.5111, 33.0090



24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227



27.3573, 35.5111, 65.1766

# Triad

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



24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227



42.0529, 35.5111, 61.7789



35.8753, 35.5111, 16.3657

# Complementary

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



24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227



19.8349, 11.2180, 2.7901

# 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.



41.0733, 35.5111, 20.5396



24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227



44.8839, 35.5111, 44.9339

# Square

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



24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227



37.1021, 35.5111, 73.9836



44.5076, 35.5111, 30.0973



30.6103, 35.5111, 16.8748



# Rectangle

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



24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227



30.0921, 35.5111, 73.0936



44.5076, 35.5111, 30.0973



37.6977, 35.5111, 17.2106

# Sweetspot

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



24.8873, 35.5124, 48.7236



62.7369, 74.2174, 89.3134



17.3682, 33.1458, 7.1526



13.1621, 15.8258, 19.2832



86.6293, 91.1408, 99.2523



17.0014, 17.8868, 19.4787



# Same Dimension

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



24.8873, 35.5124, 48.7236



43.7638, 63.4529, 88.2357



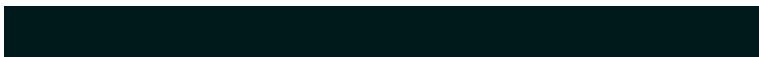
14.3298, 14.3974, 45.2044



8.7323, 9.6109, 10.9012



16.7964, 24.3933, 33.9601



0.5317, 0.7739, 1.0696



# Inverse Universe

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



27.4901, 14.1805, 43.4090



48.7217, 23.5942, 77.9387



24.5047, 20.5577, 4.3467



8.8448, 8.6447, 10.6814



18.7127, 9.0026, 29.9768

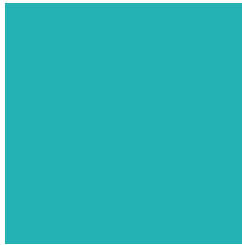


0.5904, 0.2839, 0.9517



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227 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 24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

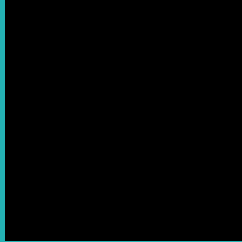
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

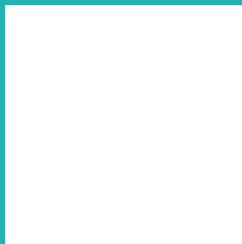
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227.



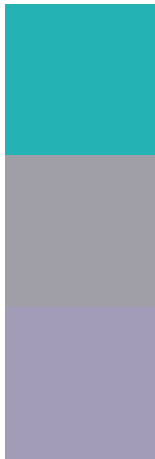
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 24.8862, 35.5111,



# 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

24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227

### Protanopia

33.9632, 35.0970, 42.0301

### Deuteranopia

35.7497, 35.0662, 50.7832



## Tritanopia

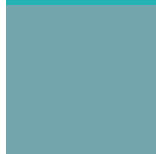
26.0560, 35.3931, 54.7485

# Trichromacy



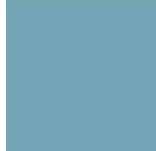
## Original Color

24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227



## Protanomaly

28.1528, 33.8958, 44.0885



## Deuteranomaly

29.1588, 33.7517, 49.7776



## Tritanomaly

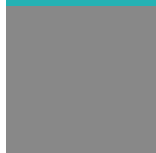
25.6466, 35.5244, 52.5189

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227



## Achromatopsia

23.4014, 24.6201, 26.8113



## Achromatomaly

21.9896, 27.1095, 33.7795

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227 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(36, 178, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 178, 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(36, 178, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 178, 180) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227 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".

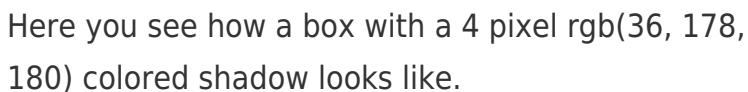
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(36, 178, 180) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 178, 180) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 178, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 178, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 178, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 178,  
180) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 24.8862, 35.5111, 48.7227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 178, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 178,  
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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