

# Converting Colors

XYZ(24.9474, 36.7976, 6.9129)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(24.9474, 36.7976, 6.9129)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(24.9339, 36.7597,  
6.8798)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7EB31C
RGB	126, 179, 28
RGB Percent	49%, 70%, 11%
CMY	0.5059, 0.2980, 0.8902
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.84, 0.30
HSL	81°, 73%, 41%
HSV	81°, 84%, 70%
XYZ	24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798
YIQ	145.9390, 16.8830, -58.1970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

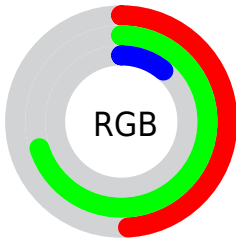
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 179, 81
Decimal	8303388
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	67.10, -38.10, 63.61
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 74.147, 120.918
Yxy	36.7597, 0.3636, 0.5361
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286493468 (0xFF7EB31C)
YUV	145.9390, -58.1439, -17.4865
Hunter-Lab	60.6298, -32.6943, 35.7131

# Details

The XYZ color **24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC33**. A complement of this color would be **11.9470, 5.8357, 43.1467**, and the grayscale version is **27.5238, 28.9572, 31.5344**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **51.0399, 70.2052, 20.3121**, and **9.9866, 16.2238, 2.6052** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.8827, 36.2368, 6.0259**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26.1723, 37.3668, 8.4085**.

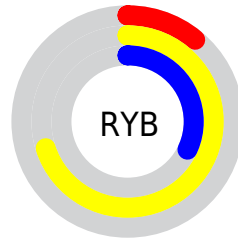
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (70%)

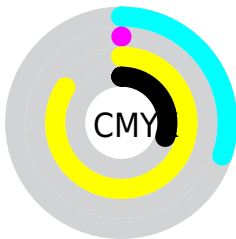
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (32%)

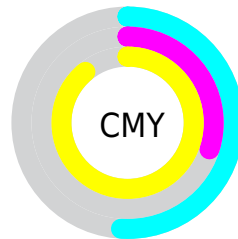


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (30%)


Yellow (89%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798 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 24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 24.9339, 36.7597,  
6.8798


 24.9339, 36.7597,  
6.8798


269.8623,  
332.2690, 176.2540


 16.1563, 25.0215,  
3.3097


 50.9936, 70.2030,  
20.2397


 9.7264, 16.0931,  
1.2549


 69.0065, 92.6770,  
30.8667


 5.2788, 9.5900,  
0.0244


 90.8284, 119.4983,  
44.6830

 2.4482, 5.1280,  
0.0000

 116.8248,  
151.0513, 62.1072

 0.8692, 2.3226,  
0.0000

 147.3611,  
187.7205, 83.5579

 0.0000, 0.7856,  
0.0000

 182.8025,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

229.8903, 109.4535

0.0000

223.5145,  
277.9450, 140.2128

■ 24.9339, 36.7597,  
6.8798

■ 24.9339, 36.7597,  
6.8798

■ 23.8827, 36.2368,  
6.0259

■ 26.1723, 37.3668,  
8.4085

■ 23.3457, 35.9664,  
5.7118

■ 27.6162, 38.0616,  
10.7132

■ 29.2836, 38.8528,  
13.8808

■ 31.1898, 39.7466,  
17.9859

■ 33.3482, 40.7485,  
23.0950

■ 35.7714, 41.8635,  
29.2688

■ 38.4708, 43.0965,  
36.5628

■ 41.4572, 44.4517,  
45.0290

■ 44.7406, 45.9333,  
54.7159

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.5925, 36.7597, 4.4970



24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798



19.1999, 36.7597, 16.7810

# Triad

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



24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798



25.4179, 36.7597, 122.5989



61.4352, 36.7597, 39.0376

# Complementary

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



24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798



11.9470, 5.8357, 43.1467

# 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.



57.5393, 36.7597, 78.4654



24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798



35.2878, 36.7597, 139.8582

# Square

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



24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798



19.4341, 36.7597, 81.1978



47.3158, 36.7597, 120.5108



57.0558, 36.7597, 15.8334



# Rectangle

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



24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798



17.5941, 36.7597, 30.9955



47.3158, 36.7597, 120.5108



61.0438, 36.7597, 50.6572

# Sweetspot

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



24.9347, 36.7613, 6.8806



63.5752, 74.7492, 51.1408



21.7329, 15.5317, 2.9516



13.7430, 16.4035, 10.4465



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.



24.9347, 36.7613, 6.8806



41.5577, 64.2818, 10.2173



17.6787, 33.0207, 6.5410



8.9018, 9.7544, 9.0661



16.5688, 25.4516, 4.0394



0.5816, 0.8319, 0.1299



# Inverse Universe

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



11.9470, 5.8357, 43.1467



18.0053, 7.5986, 76.8989



22.3316, 11.1891, 43.6327



8.3140, 8.3704, 10.6838



7.2555, 3.0761, 30.3483



0.2930, 0.1301, 0.9579



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798 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 24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798 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 24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 24.9339, 36.7597,



# 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

24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798

### Protanopia

32.7803, 36.3235, 6.0940

### Deuteranopia

36.8935, 36.1230, 7.3134



## Tritanopia

33.3846, 36.7724, 48.5182

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798

## Protanomaly

29.2637, 36.1275, 6.3506

## Deuteranomaly

31.3515, 35.5644, 7.0459

## Tritanomaly

28.5811, 35.9249, 24.8298

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798

## Achromatopsia

27.3213, 28.7441, 31.3023

## Achromatomaly

25.3225, 30.9220, 17.4659

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798 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(126, 179, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 179, 28)  
}
```

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(126, 179, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 179, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798 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(126, 179, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 179, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 179, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 179, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 179, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 179,  
28) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 24.9339, 36.7597, 6.8798 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 179, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
179, 28) }
```

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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