

Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(0.1107, 0.1586, 0.0745)$

Have a look what the booklet for
Yxy(0.1107, 0.1586, 0.0745)
contains.

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Color

Yxy(0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01011D
RGB	1, 1, 29
RGB Percent	0%, 0%, 11%
CMY	0.9961, 0.9961, 0.8863
CMYK	0.97, 0.97, 0.00, 0.89
HSL	240°, 93%, 6%
HSV	240°, 97%, 11%
XYZ	0.2452, 0.1169, 1.1721
YIQ	4.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

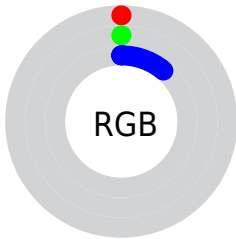
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 1, 29
Decimal	65821
CIE Lab	1.06, 5.49, -14.75
CIE LCh	1, 15.742, 290.415
Yxy	0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255901 (0xFF01011D)
YUV	4.1920, 12.2303, -2.7994
Hunter-Lab	3.4191, 6.8154, -17.9315

Details

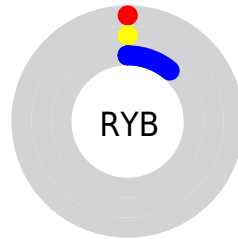
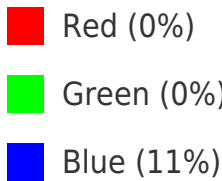
The Yxy color **0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **1.1421, 0.4150, 0.4982**, and the grayscale version is **0.1239, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **3.2688, 0.2589, 0.2460**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0.0887, 0.1500, 0.0600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **0.1986, 0.1845, 0.1171**.

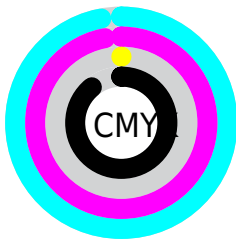
Distribution



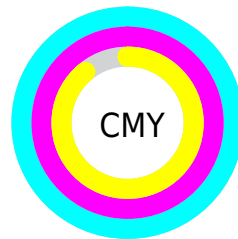
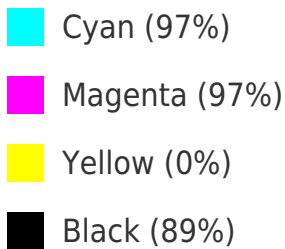
RGB



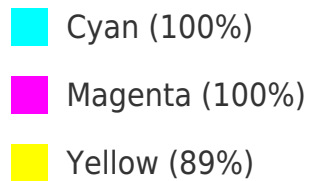
RYB



CMY



CMY



Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762 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 Yxy color 0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 0.1169, 0.1598,
0.0762

■ 0.1169, 0.1598,
0.0762

■ 78.6065, 0.2934,
0.2980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 3.2599, 0.2577,
0.2449

■ 6.6753, 0.2691,
0.2613

■ 11.8995, 0.2766,
0.2724


■ 19.3169, 0.2820,
0.2804


■ 29.3119, 0.2859,
0.2864


■ 42.2689, 0.2890,


0.2911


 58.5723, 0.2914,
0.2949


 0.1169, 0.1598,
0.0762


 0.1169, 0.1598,
0.0762


 0.0887, 0.1500,
0.0600

 0.1986, 0.1845,
0.1171

 0.2802, 0.2050,
0.1509

 0.3619, 0.2221,
0.1792

 0.4490, 0.2376,
0.2049

 0.5505, 0.2529,
0.2301

■ 0.6669, 0.2675,
0.2543

■ 0.7989, 0.2813,
0.2770

■ 0.9469, 0.2940,
0.2981

■ 1.1116, 0.3057,
0.3173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0.1169, 0.0337, 0.0836



0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762



0.1169, 0.3011, 0.0864

Triad

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



0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762



0.1169, 0.7528, 0.2472



0.1169, 0.0000, 1.0000

Complementary

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



0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762



1.1421, 0.4150, 0.4982

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.



0.1169, 0.0000, 1.0000



0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762



0.1169, 0.5997, 0.4003

Square

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



0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762



0.1169, 0.8012, 0.1988



0.1169, 0.0000, 1.0000



0.1169, 0.0000, 0.1861

Rectangle

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



0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762



0.1169, 0.4356, 0.1076



0.1169, 0.0000, 1.0000

Sweetspot

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



0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762



1.1679, 0.2746, 0.2660



0.9716, 0.2284, 0.3323



0.4340, 0.2756, 0.2676



29.5700, 0.3127, 0.3290



0.7194, 0.3127, 0.3290

Same Dimension

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



0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762



0.1416, 0.1500, 0.0600



0.2081, 0.2331, 0.1149



0.4348, 0.3043, 0.3151



0.5653, 0.1500, 0.0600



4.4832, 0.1500, 0.0600

Inverse Universe

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



0.2851, 0.6051, 0.3299



0.4168, 0.6400, 0.3300



0.9865, 0.3567, 0.5417



0.4431, 0.3220, 0.3290



1.6644, 0.6401, 0.3300



13.2007, 0.6401, 0.3300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762 looks on a white 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

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

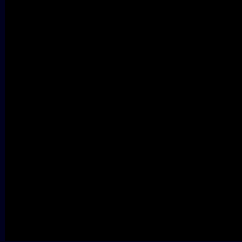
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

Yxy 0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762.

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

0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762

Protanopia

0.2173, 0.1927, 0.2137

Deuteranopia

0.2299, 0.2043, 0.2553



Tritanopia

0.2390, 0.2247, 0.3287

Trichromacy



Original Color

0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762

Protanomaly

0.1665, 0.1737, 0.1452

Deuteranomaly

0.1808, 0.1808, 0.1707

Tritanomaly

0.1924, 0.1910, 0.2074

Monochromacy



Original Color

0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762

Achromatopsia

0.1214, 0.3127, 0.3290

Achromatomaly

0.1135, 0.2191, 0.1743

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762 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(1, 1, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 1, 29)  
}
```

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(1, 1, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 1, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762 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(1, 1, 29) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 1, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 1, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 1, 29); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 1, 29); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 1, 29) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 0.1169, 0.1598, 0.0762 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 1, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 1,  
29) }
```

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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