

Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(1.2921, 0.5032, 0.1479)$

Have a look what the booklet for
Yxy(1.2921, 0.5032, 0.1479)
contains.

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Color

Yxy(2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C0032
RGB	92, 0, 50
RGB Percent	36%, 0%, 20%
CMY	0.6391, 1.0000, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.46, 0.64
HSL	327°, 100%, 18%
HSV	327°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	4.9908, 2.5056, 3.2388
YIQ	33.2080, 38.7820, 35.0540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

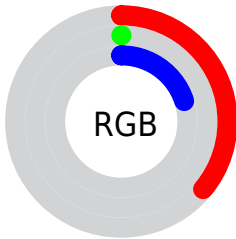
Format	Color
R_{YB}	92, 0, 50
Decimal	6029362
CIE _{Lab}	17.94, 40.92, -3.44
CIE _{LCh}	18, 41.067, 355.188
Yxy	2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284219442 (0xFF5C0032)
YUV	33.2080, 8.2785, 51.5606
Hunter-Lab	15.8291, 28.5789, -1.0511

Details

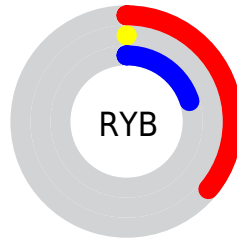
The Yxy color **2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **7.8247, 0.2731, 0.5032**, and the grayscale version is **1.5291, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **10.0834, 0.4108, 0.2667**, and **0.5377, 0.6293, 0.3240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **2.5066, 0.4649, 0.2335**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **2.7443, 0.4432, 0.2345**.

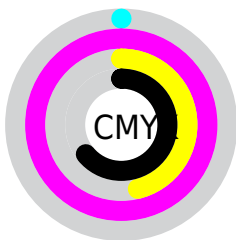
Distribution



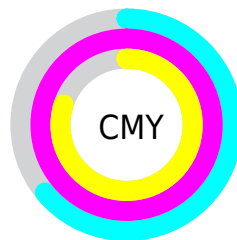
- Red (36%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (64%)





- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the Yxy color 2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334 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 2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 2.5056, 0.4649,
0.2334

 2.5056, 0.4649,
0.2334

 121.9837, 0.3563,
0.3004


 0.8794, 0.5205,
0.2011


 10.0567, 0.4111,
0.2659


 0.0000, 1.0000,
0.0000

 16.7503, 0.3962,
0.2752

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 25.9020, 0.3852,
0.2821


 37.8960, 0.3768,
0.2874


 53.1168, 0.3701,
0.2917


 71.9487, 0.3646,


0.2951


 94.7762, 0.3601,
0.2980


 2.5056, 0.4649,
0.2334


 2.5056, 0.4649,
0.2334


 2.5066, 0.4649,
0.2335

 2.7443, 0.4432,
0.2345

 3.0317, 0.4228,
0.2368

 3.4427, 0.4031,
0.2431

 3.9904, 0.3847,
0.2526

 4.6860, 0.3681,
0.2641

■ 5.5396, 0.3534,
0.2770

■ 6.5603, 0.3407,
0.2903

■ 7.7566, 0.3298,
0.3037

■ 9.1362, 0.3205,
0.3166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



2.5056, 0.3073, 0.1735



2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334



2.5056, 0.5767, 0.3077

Triad

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



2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334



2.5056, 0.3935, 0.6065



2.5056, 0.0966, 0.1716

Complementary

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



2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334



7.8247, 0.2731, 0.5032

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.



2.5056, 0.1044, 0.2646



2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334



2.5056, 0.2638, 0.6089

Square

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



2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334



2.5056, 0.5048, 0.4952



2.5056, 0.1570, 0.4419



2.5056, 0.1224, 0.1384

Rectangle

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



2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334



2.5056, 0.6086, 0.3726



2.5056, 0.1570, 0.4419



2.5056, 0.0953, 0.1942

Sweetspot

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



2.5066, 0.4649, 0.2335



11.2947, 0.3418, 0.2891



1.2529, 0.1997, 0.0874



2.7008, 0.3453, 0.2853



50.7079, 0.3127, 0.3290



4.6964, 0.3127, 0.3290

Same Dimension

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



2.5066, 0.4649, 0.2335



4.3655, 0.4705, 0.2366



2.2863, 0.6284, 0.3236



2.3663, 0.3195, 0.3181



3.6145, 0.4687, 0.2356



19.6120, 0.4806, 0.2421

Inverse Universe

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



2.5066, 0.4649, 0.2335



4.3655, 0.4705, 0.2366



8.3524, 0.2286, 0.3431



2.3663, 0.3195, 0.3181



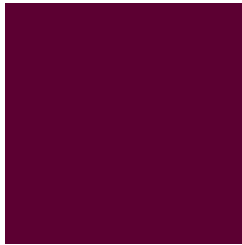
3.6145, 0.4687, 0.2356



19.6120, 0.4806, 0.2421

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

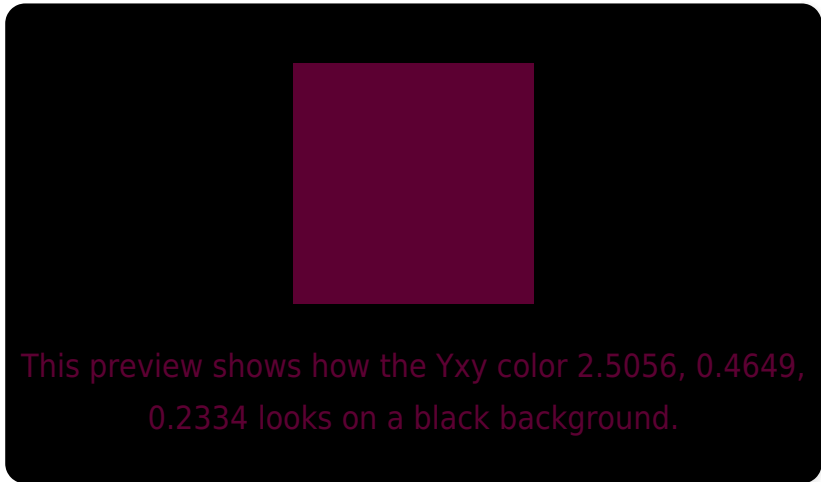
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

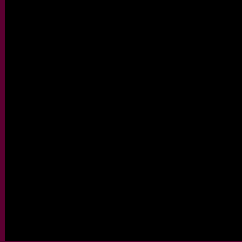
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

Yxy 2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334.

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

2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334

Protanopia

2.9520, 0.2439, 0.2352

Deuteranopia

3.0146, 0.3348, 0.3330



Tritanopia

2.7245, 0.5558, 0.3297

Trichromacy



Original Color

2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334

Protanomaly

2.2285, 0.3031, 0.2116

Deuteranomaly

2.3627, 0.3867, 0.2718

Tritanomaly

2.6109, 0.5306, 0.2944

Monochromacy



Original Color

2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334

Achromatopsia

1.5209, 0.3127, 0.3290

Achromatomaly

1.4671, 0.3774, 0.2569

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334 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(92, 0, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 0, 50)  
}
```

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(92, 0, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 0, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334 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(92, 0, 50) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 0, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 0, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 0, 50); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 0, 50); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 0, 50) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to $\text{Yxy } 2.5056, 0.4649, 0.2334$ is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 0, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 0,  
50) }
```

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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