

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(10.0545, 0.4074, 0.2939)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(10.0545, 0.4074, 0.2939)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	884457
RGB	136, 68, 87
RGB Percent	53%, 27%, 34%
CMY	0.4667, 0.7333, 0.6589
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.36, 0.47
HSL	343°, 33%, 40%
HSV	343°, 50%, 53%
XYZ	13.9403, 10.0566, 10.2208
YIQ	90.4980, 34.4290, 20.3250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

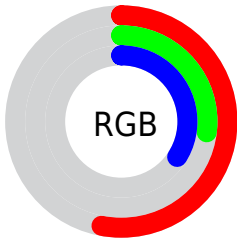
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 68, 87
Decimal	8930391
CIE Lab	37.94, 31.17, 2.11
CIE LCh	38, 31.238, 3.876
Yxy	10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287120471 (0xFF884457)
YUV	90.4980, -1.7245, 39.9053
Hunter-Lab	31.7121, 22.9704, 3.0893

# Details

The Yxy color **10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **20.1220, 0.2643, 0.3693**, and the grayscale version is **10.3407, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **25.8394, 0.3809, 0.3031**, and **2.5065, 0.4607, 0.2727** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8.4489, 0.4382, 0.2884**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.0687, 0.3809, 0.3007**.

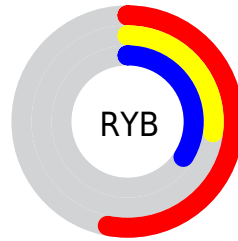
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (27%)

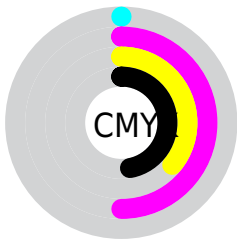
Blue (34%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (34%)

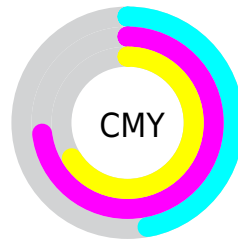


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (73%)


Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939 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 10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 10.0566, 0.4074,  
0.2939


 10.0566, 0.4074,  
0.2939


191.0756, 0.3482,  
0.3162


 5.4365, 0.4287,  
0.2856

 25.9019, 0.3818,  
0.3037


 2.5056, 0.4620,  
0.2724

 37.8959, 0.3736,  
0.3068

 0.8794, 0.5220,  
0.2488

 53.1167, 0.3671,  
0.3092

 0.0000, 1.0000,  
0.0000

 71.9486, 0.3619,  
0.3112

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 94.7760, 0.3575,  
0.3128

121.9834, 0.3539,

0.3141

153.9551, 0.3508,  
0.3153

■ 10.0566, 0.4074,  
0.2939

■ 10.0566, 0.4074,  
0.2939

■ 8.4489, 0.4382,  
0.2884

■ 12.0687, 0.3809,  
0.3007

■ 7.2166, 0.4726,  
0.2851

■ 14.5088, 0.3586,  
0.3080

■ 6.3288, 0.5090,  
0.2850


■ 17.4003, 0.3402,  
0.3153


■ 5.7493, 0.5446,  
0.2890

■ 20.7647, 0.3251,  
0.3223


■ 5.3741, 0.5773,  
0.2954


■ 24.6218, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 5.3739, 0.5773,  
0.2954

 28.9905, 0.3026,  
0.3352

 33.8887, 0.2942,  
0.3409

 39.3333, 0.2874,  
0.3460

 45.3406, 0.2817,  
0.3508

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



10.0566, 0.3357, 0.2510



10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939



10.0566, 0.4517, 0.3460

# Triad

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



10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939



10.0566, 0.3483, 0.4628



10.0566, 0.1888, 0.2385

# Complementary

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



10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939



20.1220, 0.2643, 0.3693

# 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.



10.0566, 0.1911, 0.2867



10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939



10.0566, 0.2786, 0.4310

# Square

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



10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939



10.0566, 0.4120, 0.4455



10.0566, 0.2219, 0.3595



10.0566, 0.2138, 0.2189



# Rectangle

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



10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939



10.0566, 0.4567, 0.3823



10.0566, 0.2219, 0.3595



10.0566, 0.1865, 0.2513

# Sweetspot

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



10.0571, 0.4074, 0.2939



33.3278, 0.3328, 0.3186



9.6761, 0.2882, 0.2019



7.4710, 0.3356, 0.3173



69.2071, 0.3127, 0.3290



10.0482, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



10.0571, 0.4074, 0.2939



14.5696, 0.4425, 0.2878



11.7981, 0.4316, 0.3568



5.0701, 0.3240, 0.3229



5.0878, 0.5767, 0.2951



0.0360, 0.4721, 0.2375



# Inverse Universe

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



10.0571, 0.4074, 0.2939



14.5696, 0.4425, 0.2878



16.7466, 0.2435, 0.2977



5.0701, 0.3240, 0.3229



5.0878, 0.5767, 0.2951

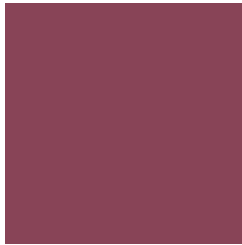


0.0360, 0.4721, 0.2375



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

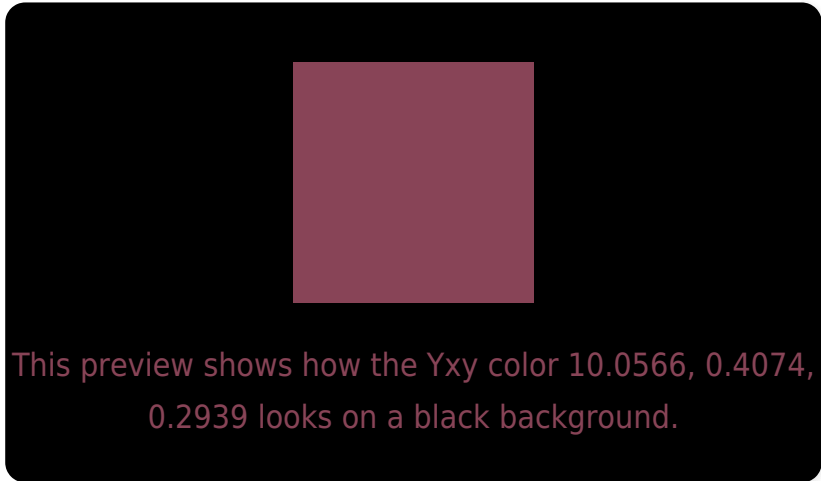
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

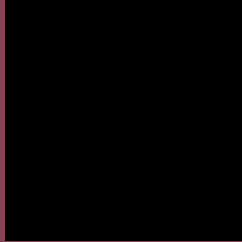
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939**

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939.

# 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

10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939

### Protanopia

10.1695, 0.2981, 0.3049

### Deuteranopia

10.2232, 0.3412, 0.3362



## Tritanopia

10.0392, 0.4287, 0.3200

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939

## Protanomaly

9.7753, 0.3333, 0.2975

## Deuteranomaly

9.9706, 0.3653, 0.3182

## Tritanomaly

9.9717, 0.4214, 0.3105

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939

## Achromatopsia

10.4616, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

10.0505, 0.3429, 0.3132

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939 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(136, 68, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 68, 87)  
}
```

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(136, 68, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 68, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939 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(136, 68, 87) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 68, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(136, 68, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 68, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 68, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 68,  
87) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 10.0566, 0.4074, 0.2939 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 68, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 68,  
87) }
```

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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