

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(10.4053, 0.3497, 0.5604)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(10.4053, 0.3497, 0.5604)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3A6600
RGB	58, 102, 0
RGB Percent	23%, 40%, 0%
CMY	0.7726, 0.6000, 0.9997
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 1.00, 0.60
HSL	86°, 100%, 20%
HSV	86°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	6.4961, 10.4023, 1.6672
YIQ	77.2160, 6.5180, -41.0500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

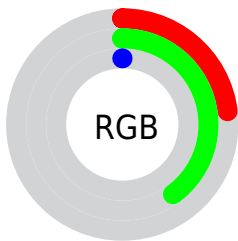
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 102, 44
Decimal	3827200
CIELab	38.55, -30.72, 44.40
CIELCh	39, 53.990, 124.683
Yxy	10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282017280 (0xFF3A6600)
YUV	77.2160, -38.0675, -16.8524
Hunter-Lab	32.2526, -20.4898, 19.5120

# Details

The Yxy color **10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **1.4980, 0.1953, 0.0850**, and the grayscale version is **7.5365, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **26.4030, 0.3500, 0.4972**, and **2.6383, 0.3000, 0.6000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.4018, 0.3499, 0.5604**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **10.5628, 0.3523, 0.5457**.

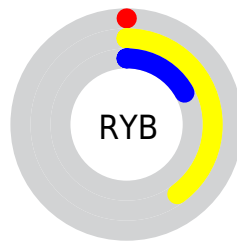
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (40%)

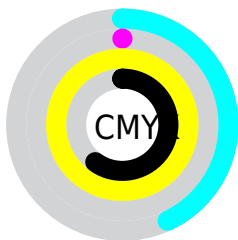
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (17%)

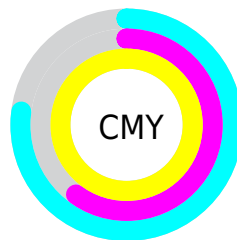


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (60%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the Yxy color 10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603 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 10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 10.4023, 0.3499,  
0.5603

 10.4023, 0.3499,  
0.5603

 193.5197, 0.3373,  
0.4130


 5.6665, 0.3471,  
0.6161

 26.5495, 0.3501,  
0.4979


 2.6434, 0.3222,  
0.6778


 38.7297, 0.3482,  
0.4771

 0.9485, 0.1367,  
0.8633

 54.1601, 0.3461,  
0.4606

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 73.2252, 0.3440,  
0.4474


 96.3093, 0.3421,  
0.4365


 123.7968, 0.3404,


0.4274

 156.0722, 0.3388,  
0.4196

 10.4023, 0.3499,  
0.5603


 10.4023, 0.3499,  
0.5603


 10.4018, 0.3499,  
0.5604

 10.5628, 0.3523,  
0.5457

 10.7417, 0.3538,  
0.5291

 10.9478, 0.3532,  
0.5082

 11.1830, 0.3506,  
0.4841

 11.4489, 0.3464,  
0.4579

■ 11.7472, 0.3408,  
0.4307

■ 12.0793, 0.3343,  
0.4036

■ 12.4464, 0.3273,  
0.3772

■ 12.8498, 0.3200,  
0.3522

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



10.4023, 0.4528, 0.5043



10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603



10.4023, 0.2437, 0.5153

# Triad

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



10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603



10.4023, 0.1265, 0.1814



10.4023, 0.4758, 0.2698

# Complementary

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



10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603



1.4980, 0.1953, 0.0850

# 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.



10.4023, 0.3503, 0.2093



10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603



10.4023, 0.1612, 0.1604

# Square

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



10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603



10.4023, 0.1253, 0.2469



10.4023, 0.2350, 0.1710



10.4023, 0.5451, 0.3414



# Rectangle

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



10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603



10.4023, 0.1848, 0.4236



10.4023, 0.2350, 0.1710



10.4023, 0.4369, 0.2479

# Sweetspot

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



10.4028, 0.3499, 0.5603



21.1265, 0.3350, 0.4061



4.5196, 0.5556, 0.3969



4.9424, 0.3369, 0.4140



53.8236, 0.3127, 0.3290



5.4972, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



10.4028, 0.3499, 0.5603



18.1756, 0.3481, 0.5618



9.5588, 0.3035, 0.5971



3.2121, 0.3192, 0.3498



13.3353, 0.3490, 0.5611



69.0268, 0.3453, 0.5641



# Inverse Universe

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



1.4980, 0.1953, 0.0850



2.5597, 0.1925, 0.0834



3.3146, 0.3012, 0.1433



2.8161, 0.3058, 0.3081



1.8987, 0.1939, 0.0842

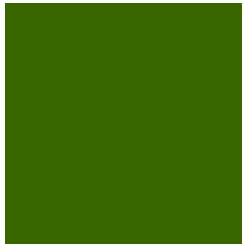


9.4048, 0.1881, 0.0810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

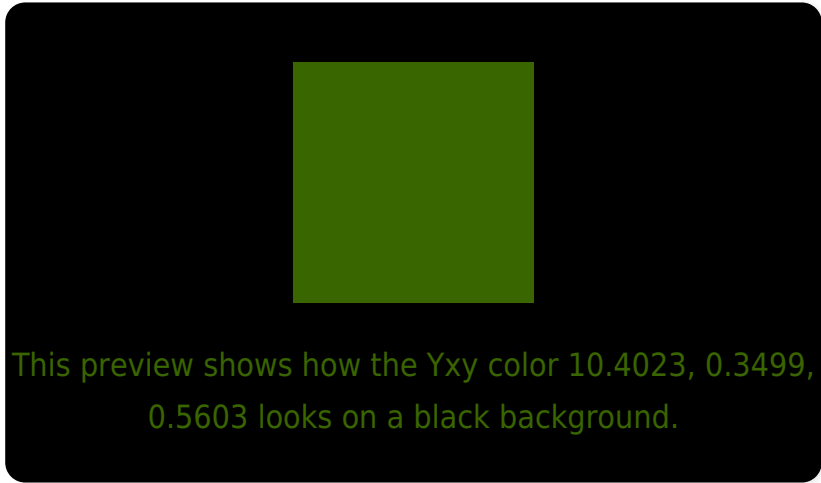
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603.

# 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

10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603

### Protanopia

10.3070, 0.4384, 0.4901

### Deuteranopia

10.2835, 0.4563, 0.4515



## Tritanopia

10.4458, 0.2686, 0.3111

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603

## Protanomaly

10.1629, 0.4038, 0.5175

## Deuteranomaly

10.0630, 0.4164, 0.4920

## Tritanomaly

10.2753, 0.3098, 0.4206

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603

## Achromatopsia

7.4214, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

8.1794, 0.3420, 0.4366

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603 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(58, 102, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 102, 0)  
}
```

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(58, 102, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 102, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603 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(58, 102, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 102, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 102, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 102, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 102, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 102, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 10.4023, 0.3499, 0.5603 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 102, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 102,  
0) }
```

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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