

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(10.8594, 0.3165, 0.4607)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(10.8594, 0.3165, 0.4607)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E6636
RGB	62, 102, 54
RGB Percent	24%, 40%, 21%
CMY	0.7568, 0.6000, 0.7882
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.47, 0.60
HSL	110°, 31%, 31%
HSV	110°, 47%, 40%
XYZ	7.4051, 10.7932, 5.1838
YIQ	84.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

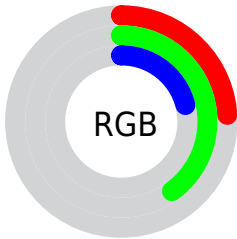
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	54, 102, 94
Decimal	4089398
CIELab	39.23, -24.51, 22.74
CIElCh	39, 33.432, 137.148
Yxy	10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282279478 (0xFF3E6636)
YUV	84.5680, -15.0700, -19.7921
Hunter-Lab	32.8530, -17.2585, 13.6418

# Details

The Yxy color **10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **5.9769, 0.3020, 0.2166**, and the grayscale version is **9.0242, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.1865, 0.3179, 0.4222**, and **2.8377, 0.3076, 0.5519** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.4540, 0.3162, 0.4936**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.1964, 0.3165, 0.4298**.

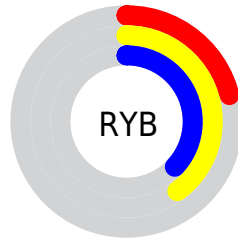
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (40%)

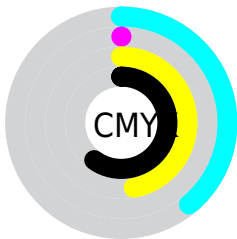
Blue (21%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (37%)

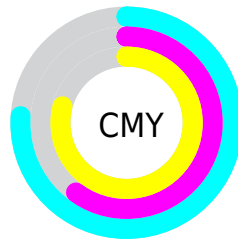


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (60%)


Yellow (79%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616 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 10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 10.7932, 0.3167,  
0.4616


 10.7932, 0.3167,  
0.4616


196.2432, 0.3168,  
0.3757


 5.9280, 0.3141,  
0.4945

 27.2771, 0.3179,  
0.4234


 2.8013, 0.3079,  
0.5493


 39.6646, 0.3179,  
0.4115

 1.0289, 0.2660,  
0.7340

 55.3282, 0.3178,  
0.4022

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 74.6525, 0.3176,  
0.3948

 98.0217, 0.3174,  
0.3887

 125.8203, 0.3172,

0.3836

158.4327, 0.3170,  
0.3794

■ 10.7932, 0.3167,  
0.4616

■ 10.7932, 0.3167,  
0.4616

■ 10.4540, 0.3162,  
0.4936

■ 11.1964, 0.3165,  
0.4298

■ 10.1742, 0.3151,  
0.5240

■ 11.6652, 0.3159,  
0.3994

■ 9.9506, 0.3132,  
0.5509


■ 12.2029, 0.3149,  
0.3711


■ 9.7794, 0.3106,  
0.5725

■ 12.8122, 0.3137,  
0.3455


■ 9.6529, 0.3081,  
0.5892

■ 13.4956, 0.3123,  
0.3225

 9.6218, 0.3076,  
0.5940

 14.2555, 0.3109,  
0.3021

 15.0942, 0.3094,  
0.2842

 16.0138, 0.3080,  
0.2684

 17.0164, 0.3066,  
0.2547

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



10.7932, 0.3882, 0.4637



10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616



10.7932, 0.2480, 0.4058

# Triad

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



10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616



10.7932, 0.1921, 0.2223



10.7932, 0.4373, 0.3153

# Complementary

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



10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616



5.9769, 0.3020, 0.2166

# 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.



10.7932, 0.3714, 0.2659



10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616



10.7932, 0.2300, 0.2143

# Square

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



10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616



10.7932, 0.1818, 0.2585



10.7932, 0.2935, 0.2301



10.7932, 0.4636, 0.3710



# Rectangle

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



10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616



10.7932, 0.2131, 0.3516



10.7932, 0.2935, 0.2301



10.7932, 0.4186, 0.2978

# Sweetspot

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



10.7937, 0.3167, 0.4616



21.6729, 0.3146, 0.3641



10.9548, 0.3860, 0.4196



5.0750, 0.3148, 0.3682



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.



10.7937, 0.3167, 0.4616



18.3049, 0.3162, 0.4953



10.7190, 0.2893, 0.4217



3.1626, 0.3139, 0.3501



12.3447, 0.3070, 0.5945



64.1139, 0.3044, 0.5965



# Inverse Universe

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



5.9769, 0.3020, 0.2166



8.7503, 0.2983, 0.1932



6.1486, 0.3492, 0.2523



2.8671, 0.3113, 0.3085



3.6960, 0.2807, 0.1320



18.9511, 0.2783, 0.1307



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

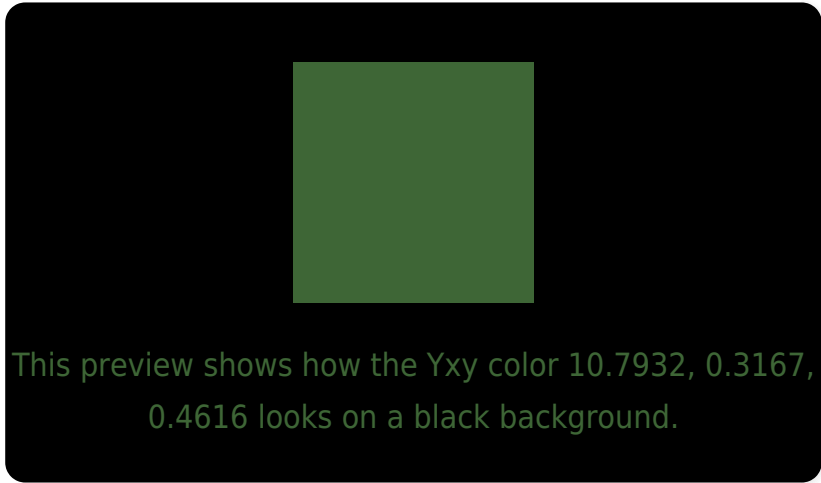
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

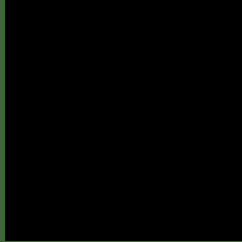
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616**

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616.

# 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

10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616

### Protanopia

10.6513, 0.3911, 0.4264

### Deuteranopia

10.6544, 0.4024, 0.3976



## Tritanopia

10.7048, 0.2678, 0.3089

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616

## Protanomaly

10.6310, 0.3619, 0.4417

## Deuteranomaly

10.4414, 0.3678, 0.4200

## Tritanomaly

10.6362, 0.2860, 0.3608

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616

## Achromatopsia

9.0842, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

9.5544, 0.3153, 0.3748

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616 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(62, 102, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 102, 54)  
}
```

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(62, 102, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 102, 54) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616 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(62, 102, 54) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 102, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 102, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 102, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 102, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 102,  
54) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 10.7932, 0.3167, 0.4616 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 102, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 102,  
54) }
```

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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