

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(11.0829, 0.4114, 0.2996)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(11.0829, 0.4114, 0.2996)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8E4859
RGB	142, 72, 89
RGB Percent	56%, 28%, 35%
CMY	0.4432, 0.7176, 0.6510
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.37, 0.44
HSL	345°, 33%, 42%
HSV	345°, 49%, 56%
XYZ	15.2737, 11.1068, 10.7908
YIQ	94.8680, 36.2630, 20.1270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

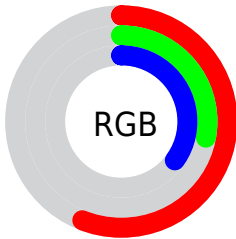
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 72, 89
Decimal	9324633
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.76, 31.49, 3.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 31.694, 6.492
Yxy	11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287514713 (0xFF8E4859)
YUV	94.8680, -2.8929, 41.3348
Hunter-Lab	33.3269, 23.4846, 4.1314

# Details

The Yxy color **11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **22.1995, 0.2627, 0.3634**, and the grayscale version is **11.4120, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.7889, 0.3851, 0.3066**, and **2.9590, 0.4643, 0.2803** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.3107, 0.4434, 0.2940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.3544, 0.3830, 0.3047**.

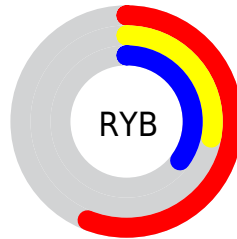
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (28%)

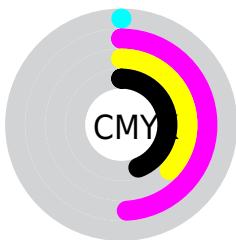
Blue (35%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (35%)

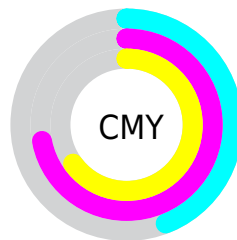


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (72%)


Yellow (65%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988 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 11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 11.1068, 0.4109,  
0.2988


 11.1068, 0.4109,  
0.2988


198.3988, 0.3501,  
0.3181


 6.1387, 0.4322,  
0.2916

 27.8575, 0.3850,  
0.3073

 2.9296, 0.4650,  
0.2801

 40.4089, 0.3765,  
0.3100

 1.0951, 0.5214,  
0.2594

 56.2568, 0.3698,  
0.3121

 0.0000, 1.0000,  
0.0000

 75.7857, 0.3644,  
0.3137

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 99.3800, 0.3599,  
0.3151

127.4240, 0.3561,

0.3163

160.3021, 0.3529,  
0.3173

■ 11.1068, 0.4109,  
0.2988

■ 11.1068, 0.4109,  
0.2988

■ 9.3107, 0.4434,  
0.2940

■ 13.3544, 0.3830,  
0.3047

■ 7.9337, 0.4798,  
0.2913

■ 16.0797, 0.3597,  
0.3111

■ 6.9417, 0.5182,  
0.2916


■ 19.3089, 0.3404,  
0.3175

■ 6.2945, 0.5551,  
0.2956

■ 23.0656, 0.3247,  
0.3236

■ 5.8943, 0.5880,  
0.3022

■ 27.3721, 0.3119,  
0.3294

 5.8674, 0.5903,  
0.3025

 32.2495, 0.3014,  
0.3348

 37.7175, 0.2928,  
0.3397

 43.7950, 0.2858,  
0.3441

 50.5002, 0.2799,  
0.3482

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



11.1068, 0.3418, 0.2554



11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988



11.1068, 0.4509, 0.3507

# Triad

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



11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988



11.1068, 0.3418, 0.4595



11.1068, 0.1918, 0.2373

# Complementary

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



11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988



22.1995, 0.2627, 0.3634

# 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.



11.1068, 0.1917, 0.2823



11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988



11.1068, 0.2737, 0.4239

# Square

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



11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988



11.1068, 0.4057, 0.4465



11.1068, 0.2197, 0.3523



11.1068, 0.2188, 0.2202



# Rectangle

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



11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988



11.1068, 0.4533, 0.3863



11.1068, 0.2197, 0.3523



11.1068, 0.1888, 0.2491

# Sweetspot

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



11.1074, 0.4109, 0.2988



36.5734, 0.3338, 0.3199



10.9110, 0.2920, 0.2045



7.9034, 0.3368, 0.3188



71.0566, 0.3127, 0.3290



10.6539, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



11.1074, 0.4109, 0.2988



16.1616, 0.4467, 0.2937



13.4468, 0.4276, 0.3608



5.4442, 0.3246, 0.3237



5.2721, 0.5892, 0.3019



0.0534, 0.4872, 0.2457



# Inverse Universe

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



11.1074, 0.4109, 0.2988



16.1616, 0.4467, 0.2937



17.8694, 0.2432, 0.2932



5.4442, 0.3246, 0.3237



5.2721, 0.5892, 0.3019

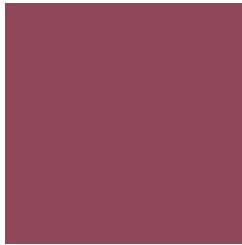


0.0534, 0.4872, 0.2457



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

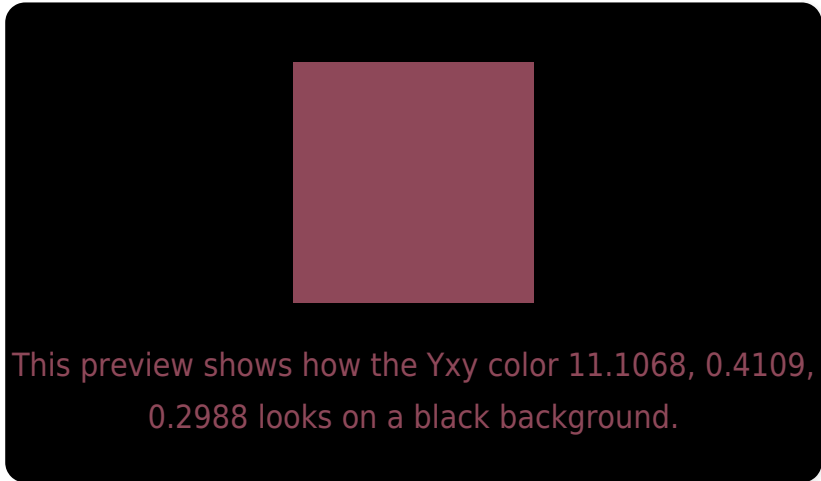
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

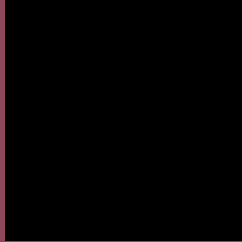
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988.

# 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

11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988

### Protanopia

11.3247, 0.3029, 0.3127

### Deuteranopia

11.2182, 0.3449, 0.3404



## Tritanopia

11.1248, 0.4274, 0.3203

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988

## Protanomaly

10.8982, 0.3371, 0.3051

## Deuteranomaly

10.9507, 0.3685, 0.3228

## Tritanomaly

11.0523, 0.4204, 0.3112

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988

## Achromatopsia

11.4435, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

11.0514, 0.3450, 0.3160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988 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(142, 72, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 72, 89)  
}
```

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(142, 72, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 72, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988 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(142, 72, 89) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 72, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 72, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 72, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 72, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 72,  
89) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 11.1068, 0.4109, 0.2988 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 72, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 72,  
89) }
```

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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