

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(11.2870, 0.2905, 0.4596)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(11.2870, 0.2905, 0.4596)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E6A3C
RGB	46, 106, 60
RGB Percent	18%, 42%, 24%
CMY	0.8197, 0.5843, 0.7647
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.43, 0.58
HSL	134°, 39%, 30%
HSV	134°, 57%, 42%
XYZ	7.0957, 11.2152, 6.0646
YIQ	82.8160, -20.9940, -27.0260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

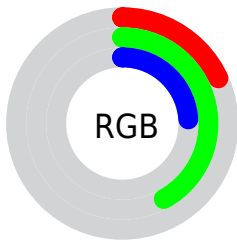
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	46, 95, 106
Decimal	3041852
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.94, -30.59, 20.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 36.585, 146.731
Yxy	11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281231932 (0xFF2E6A3C)
YUV	82.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876
Hunter-Lab	33.4891, -20.7850, 12.7054

# Details

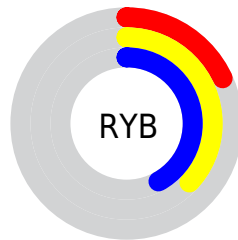
The Yxy color **11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **5.7900, 0.3483, 0.2278**, and the grayscale version is **8.6367, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **28.0778, 0.2987, 0.4222**, and **3.0635, 0.2835, 0.5406** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.9198, 0.2892, 0.4876**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.5855, 0.2939, 0.4329**.

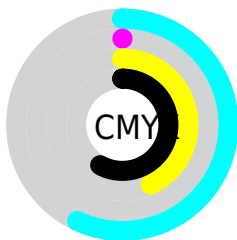
# Distribution



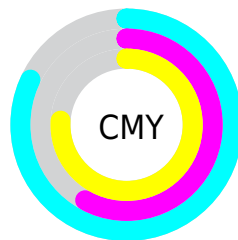
- Red (18%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (58%)




- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (76%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601 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 11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 11.2152, 0.2911,  
0.4601


 11.2152, 0.2911,  
0.4601


199.1381, 0.3069,  
0.3750


 6.2118, 0.2833,  
0.4932

 28.0574, 0.2989,  
0.4221


 2.9743, 0.2688,  
0.5471


 40.6650, 0.3011,  
0.4103

 1.1183, 0.2111,  
0.7889

 56.5761, 0.3027,  
0.4011

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 76.1751, 0.3039,  
0.3937

 99.8464, 0.3049,  
0.3877

 127.9744, 0.3057,

0.3828

160.9435, 0.3063,  
0.3786

■ 11.2152, 0.2911,  
0.4601

■ 11.2152, 0.2911,  
0.4601

■ 10.9198, 0.2892,  
0.4876

■ 11.5855, 0.2939,  
0.4329

■ 10.6928, 0.2885,  
0.5141

■ 12.0341, 0.2974,  
0.4070

■ 10.5288, 0.2890,  
0.5385

■ 12.5657, 0.3014,  
0.3828

■ 10.4135, 0.2903,  
0.5596

■ 13.1841, 0.3056,  
0.3607

■ 10.3780, 0.2906,  
0.5661

■ 13.8932, 0.3099,  
0.3409

■ 14.6964, 0.3141,  
0.3233

■ 15.5971, 0.3183,  
0.3078

■ 16.5983, 0.3222,  
0.2941

■ 17.7030, 0.3260,  
0.2822

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



11.2152, 0.3690, 0.4799



11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601



11.2152, 0.2233, 0.3846

# Triad

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



11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601



11.2152, 0.1937, 0.2092



11.2152, 0.4619, 0.3319

# Complementary

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



11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601



5.7900, 0.3483, 0.2278

# 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.



11.2152, 0.4017, 0.2768



11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601



11.2152, 0.2428, 0.2096

# Square

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



11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601



11.2152, 0.1735, 0.2369



11.2152, 0.3178, 0.2337



11.2152, 0.4729, 0.3914



# Rectangle

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



11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601



11.2152, 0.1927, 0.3247



11.2152, 0.3178, 0.2337



11.2152, 0.4466, 0.3127

# Sweetspot

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



11.2157, 0.2911, 0.4601



23.0380, 0.3052, 0.3625



12.7814, 0.3677, 0.4671



5.3608, 0.3047, 0.3654



55.4222, 0.3127, 0.3290



5.9254, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



11.2157, 0.2911, 0.4601



19.0203, 0.2888, 0.4964



11.6277, 0.2601, 0.3722



3.4553, 0.3089, 0.3454



12.8735, 0.2911, 0.5679



65.4806, 0.2935, 0.5765



# Inverse Universe

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



5.7900, 0.3483, 0.2278



8.4412, 0.3596, 0.2097



5.3651, 0.4248, 0.2926



3.1524, 0.3168, 0.3132



4.5396, 0.3873, 0.1907



22.9931, 0.3919, 0.1932



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

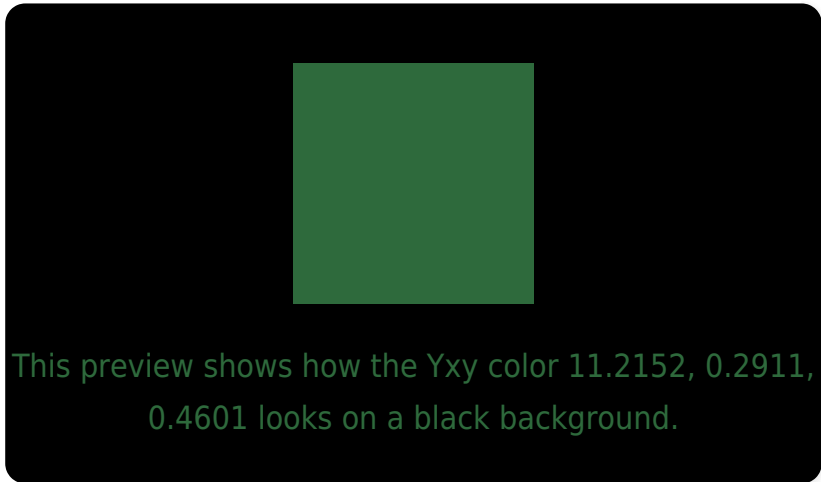
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601**

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601.

# 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

11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601

### Protanopia

11.1648, 0.3856, 0.4185

### Deuteranopia

11.1272, 0.3912, 0.3864



## Tritanopia

11.1269, 0.2515, 0.3086

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601

## Protanomaly

10.8246, 0.3446, 0.4344

## Deuteranomaly

10.7993, 0.3474, 0.4120

## Tritanomaly

11.0423, 0.2649, 0.3585

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601

## Achromatopsia

8.6500, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

9.2923, 0.3029, 0.3735

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601 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(46, 106, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 106, 60)  
}
```

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(46, 106, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 106, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601 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(46, 106, 60) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 106, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 106, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 106, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 106, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 106,  
60) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 11.2152, 0.2911, 0.4601 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 106, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 106,  
60) }
```

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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