

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(11.9220, 0.2788, 0.5027)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(11.9220, 0.2788, 0.5027)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	107034
RGB	16, 112, 52
RGB Percent	6%, 44%, 20%
CMY	0.9374, 0.5608, 0.7961
CMYK	0.86, 0.00, 0.54, 0.56
HSL	143°, 75%, 25%
HSV	143°, 86%, 44%
XYZ	6.6271, 11.9464, 5.2051
YIQ	76.4560, -37.9560, -39.0120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

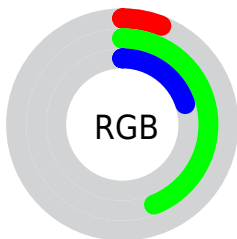
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	16, 86, 112
Decimal	1077300
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.13, -40.46, 25.92
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 48.048, 147.360
Yxy	11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279267380 (0xFF107034)
YUV	76.4560, -12.0568, -53.0199
Hunter-Lab	34.5636, -26.2612, 15.2656

# Details

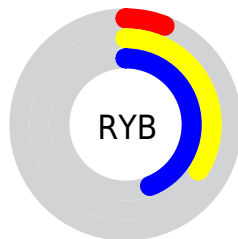
The Yxy color **11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **4.3357, 0.4138, 0.2196**, and the grayscale version is **7.3414, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **29.4926, 0.2910, 0.4522**, and **3.5682, 0.2947, 0.5807** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.8093, 0.2804, 0.5233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.1401, 0.2784, 0.4800**.

# Distribution



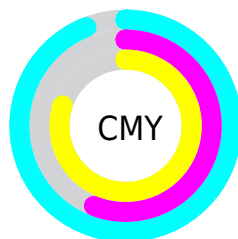
- Red (6%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (56%)




- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (80%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024 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 11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 11.9464, 0.2787,  
0.5024


 11.9464, 0.2787,  
0.5024


204.0501, 0.3037,  
0.3894


 6.7072, 0.2664,  
0.5458


 29.3974, 0.2911,  
0.4520


 3.2797, 0.2446,  
0.6170

 42.3781, 0.2946,  
0.4363


 1.2794, 0.1254,  
0.8746

 58.7080, 0.2971,  
0.4240

 0.1252, 0.0000,  
1.0000

 78.7715, 0.2991,  
0.4143

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 102.9531, 0.3006,  
0.4063

 131.6371, 0.3018,

0.3997

165.2080, 0.3029,  
0.3942

11.9464, 0.2787,  
0.5024

11.9464, 0.2787,  
0.5024

11.8093, 0.2804,  
0.5233

12.1401, 0.2784,  
0.4800

11.7565, 0.2811,  
0.5319

12.4014, 0.2797,  
0.4570

12.7371, 0.2825,  
0.4340

13.1528, 0.2865,  
0.4117

13.6533, 0.2914,  
0.3907

■ 14.2434, 0.2970,  
0.3712

■ 14.9273, 0.3030,  
0.3534

■ 15.7089, 0.3091,  
0.3374

■ 16.5920, 0.3154,  
0.3231

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



11.9464, 0.3744, 0.5221



11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024



11.9464, 0.1974, 0.3979

# Triad

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



11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024



11.9464, 0.1680, 0.1816



11.9464, 0.5044, 0.3286

# Complementary

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



11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024



4.3357, 0.4138, 0.2196

# 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.



11.9464, 0.4284, 0.2642



11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024



11.9464, 0.2263, 0.1840

# Square

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



11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024



11.9464, 0.1437, 0.2111



11.9464, 0.3196, 0.2130



11.9464, 0.5121, 0.3990



# Rectangle

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



11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024



11.9464, 0.1627, 0.3176



11.9464, 0.3196, 0.2130



11.9464, 0.4858, 0.3062

# Sweetspot

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



11.9469, 0.2787, 0.5024



24.9172, 0.2964, 0.3729



13.1954, 0.3617, 0.5344



5.9177, 0.2949, 0.3779



58.7016, 0.3127, 0.3290



6.8385, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



11.9469, 0.2787, 0.5024



20.6294, 0.2824, 0.5365



12.6036, 0.2381, 0.3630



3.7820, 0.3071, 0.3424



13.5861, 0.2814, 0.5332



67.5228, 0.2842, 0.5430



# Inverse Universe

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



4.3357, 0.4138, 0.2196



6.8036, 0.4411, 0.2204



3.9020, 0.5662, 0.3118



3.4333, 0.3188, 0.3159



4.4887, 0.4384, 0.2189

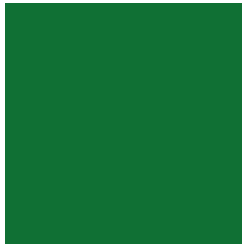


22.1888, 0.4467, 0.2235



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024 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



This preview shows how the Yxy color 11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024 looks on a 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 11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024.

# 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

11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024

### Protanopia

11.8804, 0.3998, 0.4377

### Deuteranopia

11.7316, 0.4084, 0.4026



## Tritanopia

11.8989, 0.2372, 0.3063

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024

## Protanomaly

11.1803, 0.3395, 0.4669

## Deuteranomaly

10.9050, 0.3434, 0.4426

## Tritanomaly

11.8378, 0.2518, 0.3753

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024

## Achromatopsia

7.2272, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

8.3343, 0.2903, 0.3962

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024 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(16, 112, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 112, 52)  
}
```

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(16, 112, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 112, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024 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(16, 112, 52) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 112, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 112, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 112, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 112, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 112,  
52) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 11.9464, 0.2787, 0.5024 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 112, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 112,  
52) }
```

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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