

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(11.9366, 0.4785, 0.4485)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(11.9366, 0.4785, 0.4485)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	815A0B
RGB	129, 90, 11
RGB Percent	51%, 35%, 4%
CMY	0.4941, 0.6471, 0.9570
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.91, 0.49
HSL	40°, 84%, 27%
HSV	40°, 91%, 51%
XYZ	12.7709, 12.0036, 1.9596
YIQ	92.6550, 48.6030, -16.3010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

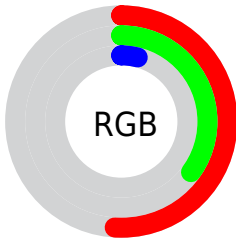
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	69, 129, 11
Decimal	8477195
CIE Lab	41.22, 9.45, 46.25
CIE LCh	41, 47.201, 78.455
Yxy	12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286667275 (0xFF815A0B)
YUV	92.6550, -40.2559, 31.8746
Hunter-Lab	34.6462, 5.1656, 20.8989

# Details

The Yxy color **12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **3.9364, 0.1722, 0.1293**, and the grayscale version is **10.9486, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **29.5654, 0.4424, 0.4281**, and **3.3726, 0.5012, 0.4402** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.3829, 0.4899, 0.4492**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.7856, 0.4622, 0.4462**.

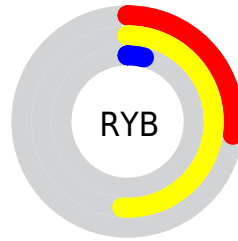
# Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (35%)

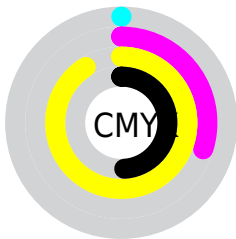
Blue (4%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (4%)

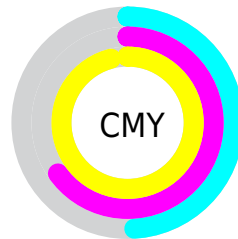


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (65%)


Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490 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 12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 12.0036, 0.4777,  
0.4490


 12.0036, 0.4777,  
0.4490


204.4291, 0.3837,  
0.3862

 6.7461, 0.5024,  
0.4613


 29.5017, 0.4424,  
0.4280

 3.3038, 0.5302,  
0.4698

 42.5110, 0.4292,  
0.4192


 1.2923, 0.5453,  
0.4547

 58.8732, 0.4183,  
0.4116

 0.1353, 0.7264,  
0.2736


 78.9725, 0.4091,  
0.4050


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 103.1933, 0.4012,  
0.3993


 131.9201, 0.3946,

0.3944

 165.5373, 0.3888,  
0.3901

 12.0036, 0.4777,  
0.4490


 12.0036, 0.4777,  
0.4490


 11.3829, 0.4899,  
0.4492

 12.7856, 0.4622,  
0.4462

 13.6344, 0.4442,  
0.4388

 14.5544, 0.4246,  
0.4276

 15.5489, 0.4044,  
0.4136

 16.6210, 0.3843,  
0.3978

■ 17.7736, 0.3650,  
0.3810

■ 19.0090, 0.3469,  
0.3640

■ 20.3299, 0.3301,  
0.3473

■ 21.7385, 0.3149,  
0.3313

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



12.0036, 0.5136, 0.3776



12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490



12.0036, 0.4009, 0.5088

# Triad

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



12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490



12.0036, 0.1637, 0.3141



12.0036, 0.2893, 0.2037

# Complementary

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



12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490



3.9364, 0.1722, 0.1293

# 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.



12.0036, 0.2069, 0.1825



12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490



12.0036, 0.1451, 0.2294

# Square

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



12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490



12.0036, 0.2202, 0.4320



12.0036, 0.1596, 0.1888



12.0036, 0.3955, 0.2485



# Rectangle

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



12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490



12.0036, 0.3392, 0.5219



12.0036, 0.1596, 0.1888



12.0036, 0.2581, 0.1938

# Sweetspot

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



12.0042, 0.4777, 0.4490



32.6590, 0.3579, 0.3744



5.1398, 0.5294, 0.2789



7.2555, 0.3630, 0.3791



65.5931, 0.3127, 0.3290



8.8982, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



12.0042, 0.4777, 0.4490



20.0958, 0.4919, 0.4476



18.9999, 0.3908, 0.5207



4.7873, 0.3263, 0.3434



11.1044, 0.4898, 0.4493



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



3.9364, 0.1722, 0.1293



5.6304, 0.1635, 0.1084



2.1099, 0.1675, 0.0762



4.4260, 0.2993, 0.3142



3.2112, 0.1646, 0.1126

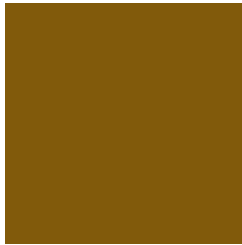


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

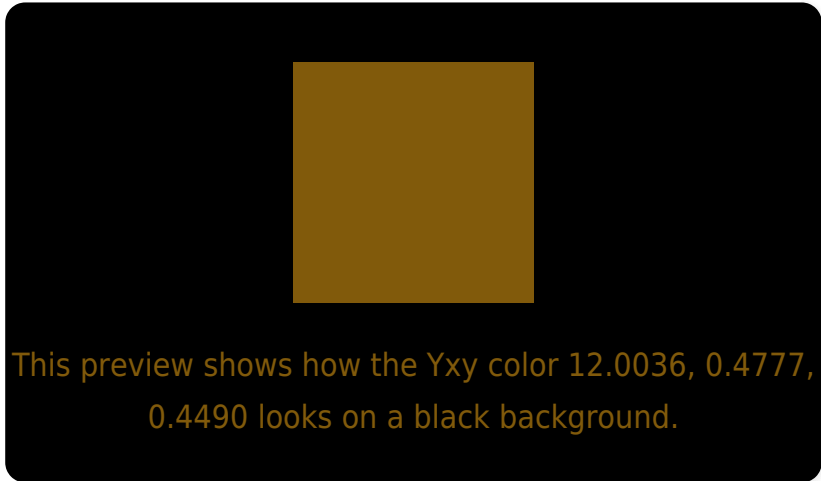
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490.

# 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

12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490

### Protanopia

12.0821, 0.4328, 0.4807

### Deuteranopia

12.0550, 0.4650, 0.4625



## Tritanopia

12.0654, 0.3867, 0.3177

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490

## Protanomaly

11.9954, 0.4495, 0.4688

## Deuteranomaly

12.0318, 0.4694, 0.4581

## Tritanomaly

11.8980, 0.4335, 0.3768

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490

## Achromatopsia

10.9462, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

11.0773, 0.3807, 0.3953

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490 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(129, 90, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 90, 11)  
}
```

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(129, 90, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 90, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490 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(129, 90, 11) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 90, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 90, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 90, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 90, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 90,  
11) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to  $\text{Yxy } 12.0036, 0.4777, 0.4490$  is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 90, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129, 90,  
11) }
```

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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