

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(12.1900, 0.5362, 0.4125)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(12.1900, 0.5362, 0.4125)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	994E00
RGB	153, 78, 0
RGB Percent	60%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.4000, 0.6941, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	31°, 100%, 30%
HSV	31°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	15.8626, 12.2211, 1.5217
YIQ	91.5330, 69.7380, -8.3580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

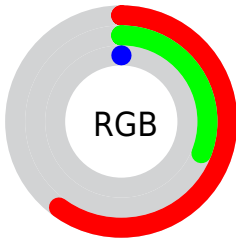
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 153, 0
Decimal	10046976
CIE Lab	41.57, 27.16, 51.08
CIE LCh	42, 57.847, 62.000
Yxy	12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288237056 (0xFF994E00)
YUV	91.5330, -45.1258, 53.9066
Hunter-Lab	34.9587, 19.8170, 21.8902

# Details

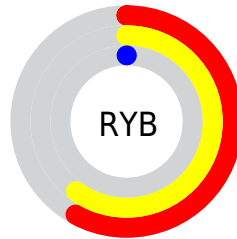
The Yxy color **12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **7.3339, 0.1769, 0.1570**, and the grayscale version is **10.6835, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **29.8799, 0.4882, 0.4064**, and **3.4129, 0.5784, 0.3789** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.2218, 0.5358, 0.4128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.3846, 0.5149, 0.4173**.

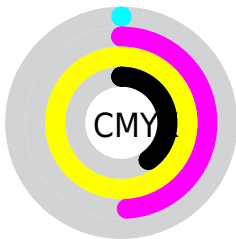
# Distribution



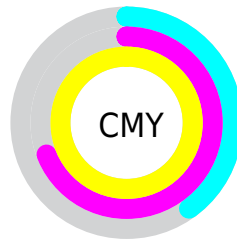
- Red (60%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the Yxy color 12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128 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 12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 12.2211, 0.5358,  
0.4128


 12.2211, 0.5358,  
0.4128


 205.8636, 0.4092,  
0.3797


 6.8944, 0.5718,  
0.4142


 29.8972, 0.4887,  
0.4068

 3.3962, 0.6021,  
0.3979

 43.0153, 0.4709,  
0.4022


 1.3419, 0.6380,  
0.3620

 59.4995, 0.4561,  
0.3977

 0.1733, 0.8269,  
0.1731

 79.7340, 0.4436,  
0.3934


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 104.1033, 0.4330,  
0.3895


 132.9917, 0.4239,


0.3859

 166.7837, 0.4160,  
0.3827


 12.2211, 0.5358,  
0.4128

 12.2211, 0.5358,  
0.4128

 12.2218, 0.5358,  
0.4128

 13.3846, 0.5149,  
0.4173

 14.6990, 0.4915,  
0.4177

 16.1807, 0.4657,  
0.4133

 17.8382, 0.4392,  
0.4049

 19.6789, 0.4132,  
0.3938

■ 21.7098, 0.3888,  
0.3811

■ 23.9374, 0.3664,  
0.3678

■ 26.3677, 0.3463,  
0.3544

■ 29.0065, 0.3284,  
0.3413

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



12.2211, 0.5457, 0.3342



12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128



12.2211, 0.4622, 0.4983

# Triad

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



12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128



12.2211, 0.1659, 0.3868



12.2211, 0.2254, 0.1672

# Complementary

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



12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128



7.3339, 0.1769, 0.1570

# 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.



12.2211, 0.1549, 0.1590



12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128



12.2211, 0.1248, 0.2543

# Square

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



12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128



12.2211, 0.2514, 0.5282



12.2211, 0.1231, 0.1833



12.2211, 0.3390, 0.2034



# Rectangle

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



12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128



12.2211, 0.3952, 0.5470



12.2211, 0.1231, 0.1833



12.2211, 0.1970, 0.1612

# Sweetspot

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



12.2218, 0.5358, 0.4128



42.6167, 0.3677, 0.3686



7.3021, 0.4929, 0.2489



9.0635, 0.3761, 0.3737



76.7769, 0.3127, 0.3290



12.5967, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



12.2218, 0.5358, 0.4128



21.5120, 0.5386, 0.4106



29.5590, 0.4193, 0.5053



6.7171, 0.3271, 0.3404



10.1668, 0.5347, 0.4136



0.2248, 0.4765, 0.4599



# Inverse Universe

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



7.3339, 0.1769, 0.1570



12.7625, 0.1760, 0.1537



2.3002, 0.1500, 0.0600



6.5012, 0.2989, 0.3174



6.1271, 0.1773, 0.1582

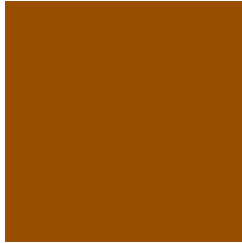


0.1641, 0.1985, 0.2345



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128 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 12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128 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 12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128.

# 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

12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128

### Protanopia

12.3322, 0.4332, 0.4817

### Deuteranopia

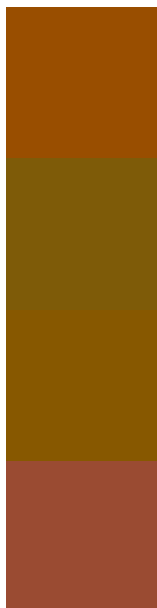
12.3654, 0.4692, 0.4656



## Tritanopia

12.2837, 0.4519, 0.3213

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128

## Protanomaly

11.9353, 0.4728, 0.4555

## Deuteranomaly

12.1303, 0.4949, 0.4453

## Tritanomaly

12.1325, 0.4968, 0.3672

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128

## Achromatopsia

10.7023, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

10.7096, 0.4055, 0.3899

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128 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(153, 78, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 78, 0)  
}
```

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(153, 78, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 78, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128 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(153, 78, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 78, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 78, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 78, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 78, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 78, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 12.2211, 0.5358, 0.4128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 78, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 78,  
0) }
```

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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