

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(12.5382, 0.4526, 0.4510)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(12.5382, 0.4526, 0.4510)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7C5F19
RGB	124, 95, 25
RGB Percent	49%, 37%, 10%
CMY	0.5137, 0.6275, 0.9020
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.80, 0.51
HSL	42°, 66%, 29%
HSV	42°, 80%, 49%
XYZ	12.5814, 12.5397, 2.6770
YIQ	95.6910, 39.7540, -15.6220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

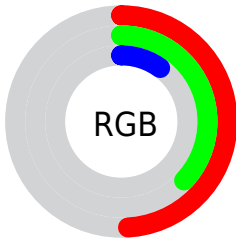
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	66, 124, 25
Decimal	8150809
CIE Lab	42.06, 4.56, 41.95
CIE LCh	42, 42.197, 83.802
Yxy	12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286340889 (0xFF7C5F19)
YUV	95.6910, -34.8507, 24.8270
Hunter-Lab	35.4114, 1.4496, 20.3059

# Details

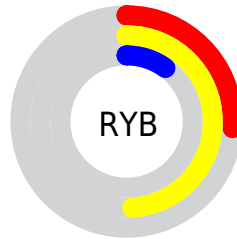
The Yxy color **12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **4.3023, 0.1830, 0.1469**, and the grayscale version is **11.6978, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.4485, 0.4228, 0.4265**, and **3.5362, 0.4788, 0.4580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.8586, 0.4670, 0.4556**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.2763, 0.4358, 0.4423**.

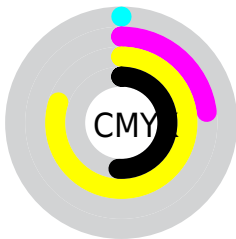
# Distribution



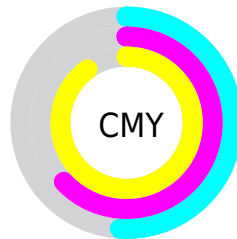
- Red (49%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (51%)




- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (90%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511 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 12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 12.5397, 0.4526,  
0.4511


 12.5397, 0.4526,  
0.4511


 207.9462, 0.3725,  
0.3837


 7.1124, 0.4729,  
0.4661


 30.4743, 0.4221,  
0.4265


 3.5325, 0.5078,  
0.4922

 43.7504, 0.4108,  
0.4170


 1.4156, 0.5150,  
0.4850

 60.4115, 0.4016,  
0.4091

 0.2282, 0.5898,  
0.4102

 80.8420, 0.3938,  
0.4024

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 105.4263, 0.3872,  
0.3967

 134.5489, 0.3816,

0.3917

■ 168.5941, 0.3768,  
0.3874

■ 12.5397, 0.4526,  
0.4511

■ 12.5397, 0.4526,  
0.4511

■ 11.8586, 0.4670,  
0.4556

■ 13.2763, 0.4358,  
0.4423

■ 11.2216, 0.4799,  
0.4570

■ 14.0699, 0.4175,  
0.4300

■ 11.2116, 0.4801,  
0.4570

■ 14.9238, 0.3985,  
0.4149

■ 15.8405, 0.3795,  
0.3981

■ 16.8225, 0.3610,  
0.3805

■ 17.8717, 0.3436,  
0.3628

■ 18.9903, 0.3274,  
0.3454

■ 20.1802, 0.3125,  
0.3287

■ 21.4431, 0.2990,  
0.3130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



12.5397, 0.4905, 0.3881



12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511



12.5397, 0.3805, 0.4946

# Triad

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



12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511



12.5397, 0.1732, 0.3013



12.5397, 0.3087, 0.2215

# Complementary

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



12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511



4.3023, 0.1830, 0.1469

# 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.



12.5397, 0.2291, 0.1978



12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511



12.5397, 0.1608, 0.2318

# Square

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



12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511



12.5397, 0.2197, 0.4008



12.5397, 0.1795, 0.1996



12.5397, 0.4027, 0.2661



# Rectangle

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



12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511



12.5397, 0.3240, 0.4946



12.5397, 0.1795, 0.1996



12.5397, 0.2793, 0.2110

# Sweetspot

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



12.5403, 0.4526, 0.4511



30.5543, 0.3517, 0.3712



5.2545, 0.4998, 0.2810



7.0676, 0.3569, 0.3765



63.8283, 0.3127, 0.3290



8.3535, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



12.5403, 0.4526, 0.4511



19.9200, 0.4771, 0.4559



17.4447, 0.3840, 0.5107



4.4449, 0.3261, 0.3441



11.3904, 0.4801, 0.4570



52.8067, 0.4841, 0.4539



# Inverse Universe

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



4.3023, 0.1830, 0.1469



5.0248, 0.1643, 0.1073



2.7044, 0.1868, 0.0998



4.0673, 0.2994, 0.3135



2.7789, 0.1621, 0.1036

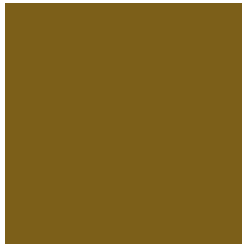


11.9521, 0.1597, 0.0950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

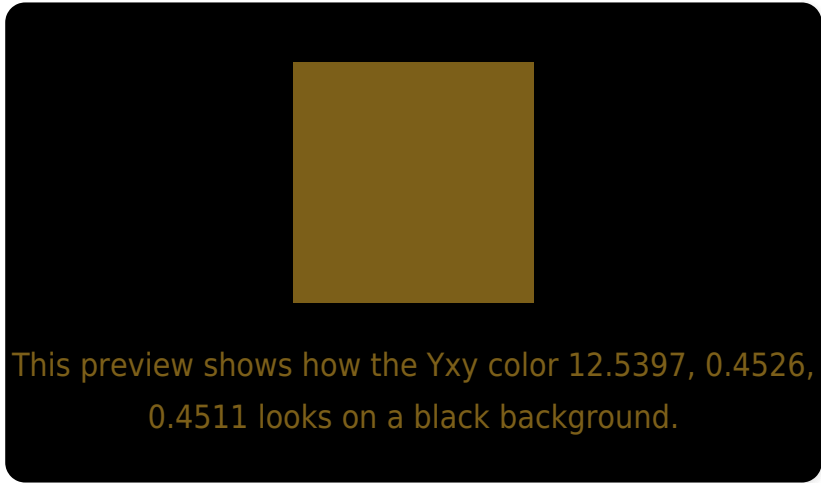
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511.

# 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

12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511

### Protanopia

12.6337, 0.4252, 0.4701

### Deuteranopia

12.4356, 0.4557, 0.4485



## Tritanopia

12.5602, 0.3673, 0.3173

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511

## Protanomaly

12.5230, 0.4346, 0.4629

## Deuteranomaly

12.4356, 0.4557, 0.4485

## Tritanomaly

12.4364, 0.4058, 0.3711

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511

## Achromatopsia

11.6971, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

11.8721, 0.3671, 0.3880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to  $Yxy$  12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511 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(124, 95, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(124, 95, 25)  
}
```

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(124, 95, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 95, 25) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511 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(124, 95, 25) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 95, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(124, 95, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 95, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 95, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 95,  
25) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 12.5397, 0.4526, 0.4511 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 95, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124, 95,  
25) }
```

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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