

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(12.6961, 0.5152, 0.4024)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(12.6961, 0.5152, 0.4024)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	99511A
RGB	153, 81, 26
RGB Percent	60%, 32%, 10%
CMY	0.4000, 0.6823, 0.8979
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.83, 0.40
HSL	26°, 71%, 35%
HSV	26°, 83%, 60%
XYZ	16.2651, 12.7317, 2.5798
YIQ	96.2580, 60.5670, -1.8410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

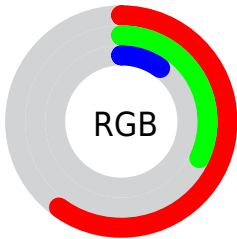
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 123, 26
Decimal	10047770
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.36, 26.06, 43.17
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 50.426, 58.884
Yxy	12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288237850 (0xFF99511A)
YUV	96.2580, -34.6372, 49.7627
Hunter-Lab	35.6815, 18.9251, 20.6903

# Details

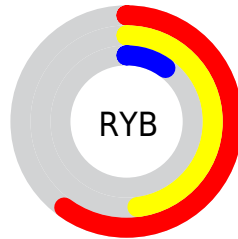
The Yxy color **12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **11.2601, 0.1969, 0.2102**, and the grayscale version is **11.8397, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.7241, 0.4697, 0.3954**, and **3.6309, 0.5714, 0.3845** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.4730, 0.5410, 0.3996**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.1930, 0.4861, 0.4018**.

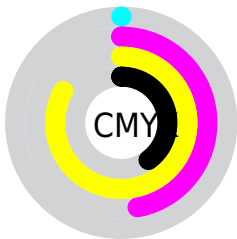
# Distribution



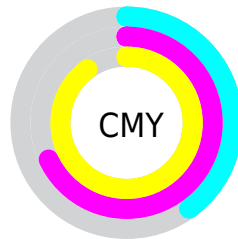
- Red (60%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (90%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032 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 12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 12.7317, 0.5151,  
0.4032


 12.7317, 0.5151,  
0.4032


209.1909, 0.3973,  
0.3708


 7.2441, 0.5468,  
0.4040


 30.8209, 0.4693,  
0.3951


 3.6152, 0.5959,  
0.4041

 44.1913, 0.4528,  
0.3906

 1.4607, 0.6292,  
0.3708

 60.9580, 0.4393,  
0.3864

 0.2608, 0.7723,  
0.2277

 81.5055, 0.4280,  
0.3826


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 106.2182, 0.4185,  
0.3792


 135.4803, 0.4104,


0.3761

 169.6765, 0.4034,  
0.3733


 12.7317, 0.5151,  
0.4032


 12.7317, 0.5151,  
0.4032

 11.4730, 0.5410,  
0.3996


 14.1930, 0.4861,  
0.4018

 10.6963, 0.5579,  
0.3952

 15.8659, 0.4560,  
0.3961

 17.7610, 0.4268,  
0.3874

 19.8872, 0.3995,  
0.3769

 22.2532, 0.3748,  
0.3656

■ 24.8668, 0.3530,  
0.3540

■ 27.7356, 0.3338,  
0.3428

■ 30.8669, 0.3172,  
0.3321

■ 34.2675, 0.3029,  
0.3220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



12.7317, 0.5116, 0.3313



12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032



12.7317, 0.4586, 0.4769

# Triad

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



12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032



12.7317, 0.1910, 0.3932



12.7317, 0.2281, 0.1819

# Complementary

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



12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032



11.2601, 0.1969, 0.2102

# 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.



12.7317, 0.1671, 0.1779



12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032



12.7317, 0.1472, 0.2763

# Square

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



12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032



12.7317, 0.2724, 0.5042



12.7317, 0.1408, 0.2057



12.7317, 0.3251, 0.2127



# Rectangle

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



12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032



12.7317, 0.4016, 0.5167



12.7317, 0.1408, 0.2057



12.7317, 0.2036, 0.1774

# Sweetspot

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



12.7324, 0.5151, 0.4032



43.3183, 0.3582, 0.3569



8.4342, 0.4259, 0.2272



9.2307, 0.3651, 0.3606



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.



12.7324, 0.5151, 0.4032



18.8029, 0.5611, 0.3927



26.3156, 0.4253, 0.4854



6.6406, 0.3273, 0.3387



8.9053, 0.5567, 0.3962



0.2035, 0.4902, 0.4489



# Inverse Universe

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



11.2601, 0.1969, 0.2102



15.8805, 0.1833, 0.1800



3.8195, 0.1659, 0.0928



6.5783, 0.2989, 0.3191



7.5689, 0.1845, 0.1841



0.1854, 0.2034, 0.2521



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

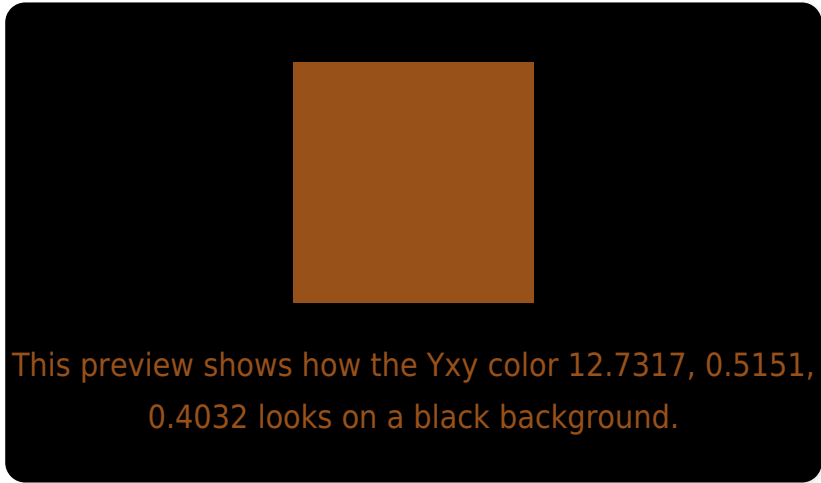
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

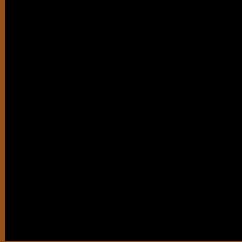
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032.

# 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

12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032

### Protanopia

12.9170, 0.4213, 0.4646

### Deuteranopia

12.7435, 0.4613, 0.4535



## Tritanopia

12.7315, 0.4437, 0.3212

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032

## Protanomaly

12.6833, 0.4569, 0.4415

## Deuteranomaly

12.6045, 0.4809, 0.4344

## Tritanomaly

12.6557, 0.4756, 0.3563

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032

## Achromatopsia

11.6971, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

11.7190, 0.3876, 0.3719

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032 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, 81, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 81, 26)  
}
```

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, 81, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 81, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032 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, 81, 26) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 81, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 81, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 81, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 81, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 81,  
26) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 12.7317, 0.5151, 0.4032 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 81, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 81,  
26) }
```

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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