

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(12.8563, 0.2887, 0.4653)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(12.8563, 0.2887, 0.4653)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E713F
RGB	46, 113, 63
RGB Percent	18%, 44%, 25%
CMY	0.8197, 0.5568, 0.7529
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.44, 0.56
HSL	135°, 42%, 31%
HSV	135°, 59%, 44%
XYZ	7.9286, 12.7500, 6.7466
YIQ	87.2670, -23.8820, -29.7540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

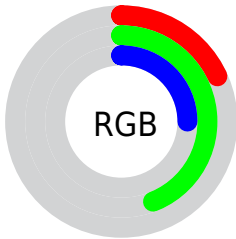
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	46, 99, 113
Decimal	3043647
CIELab	42.38, -33.19, 21.52
CIElCh	42, 39.554, 147.038
Yxy	12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281233727 (0xFF2E713F)
YUV	87.2670, -11.9636, -36.1912
Hunter-Lab	35.7071, -22.8522, 13.7926

# Details

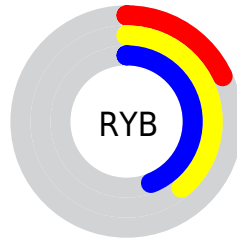
The Yxy color **12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **6.3079, 0.3539, 0.2256**, and the grayscale version is **9.6212, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.6546, 0.2973, 0.4267**, and **3.7138, 0.2830, 0.5386** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.4347, 0.2875, 0.4919**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.1499, 0.2918, 0.4380**.

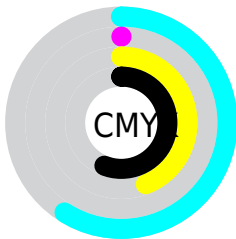
# Distribution



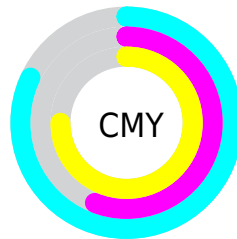
- Red (18%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (56%)




- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649 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 12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 12.7500, 0.2891,  
0.4649


 12.7500, 0.2891,  
0.4649


209.3092, 0.3061,  
0.3778


 7.2566, 0.2812,  
0.4975


 30.8539, 0.2973,  
0.4266


 3.6231, 0.2668,  
0.5494

 44.2332, 0.2997,  
0.4145

 1.4650, 0.2518,  
0.7482

 61.0100, 0.3015,  
0.4050

 0.2639, 0.0000,  
1.0000

 81.5686, 0.3028,  
0.3974

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 106.2934, 0.3039,  
0.3912

 135.5689, 0.3048,

0.3860

169.7793, 0.3055,  
0.3816

■ 12.7500, 0.2891,  
0.4649

■ 12.7500, 0.2891,  
0.4649

■ 12.4347, 0.2875,  
0.4919

■ 13.1499, 0.2918,  
0.4380

■ 12.1962, 0.2871,  
0.5177

■ 13.6384, 0.2953,  
0.4121

■ 12.0280, 0.2881,  
0.5412

■ 14.2211, 0.2994,  
0.3879

■ 11.9063, 0.2896,  
0.5615

■ 14.9027, 0.3039,  
0.3657

■ 11.8983, 0.2897,  
0.5629

■ 15.6875, 0.3084,  
0.3457

■ 16.5797, 0.3130,  
0.3278

■ 17.5832, 0.3175,  
0.3121

■ 18.7016, 0.3218,  
0.2982

■ 19.9384, 0.3260,  
0.2861

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



12.7500, 0.3694, 0.4854



12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649



12.7500, 0.2196, 0.3856

# Triad

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



12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649



12.7500, 0.1906, 0.2055



12.7500, 0.4676, 0.3321

# Complementary

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



12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649



6.3079, 0.3539, 0.2256

# 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.



12.7500, 0.4057, 0.2756



12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649



12.7500, 0.2412, 0.2063

# Square

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



12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649



12.7500, 0.1696, 0.2333



12.7500, 0.3186, 0.2312



12.7500, 0.4779, 0.3931



# Rectangle

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



12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649



12.7500, 0.1885, 0.3233



12.7500, 0.3186, 0.2312



12.7500, 0.4519, 0.3124

# Sweetspot

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



12.7505, 0.2891, 0.4649



26.7931, 0.3042, 0.3640



14.5085, 0.3682, 0.4749



6.1266, 0.3032, 0.3688



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.



12.7505, 0.2891, 0.4649



22.0964, 0.2872, 0.5013



13.2407, 0.2572, 0.3720



3.7758, 0.3086, 0.3451



13.4929, 0.2900, 0.5639



67.0928, 0.2924, 0.5726



# Inverse Universe

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



6.3079, 0.3539, 0.2256



9.3925, 0.3670, 0.2086



5.8197, 0.4376, 0.2935



3.4397, 0.3171, 0.3134



4.7105, 0.3944, 0.1946



23.3205, 0.3994, 0.1974



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649 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 12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649 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 12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649.

# 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

12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649

### Protanopia

12.6710, 0.3859, 0.4205

### Deuteranopia

12.5116, 0.3938, 0.3876



## Tritanopia

12.7370, 0.2479, 0.3073

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649

## Protanomaly

12.4078, 0.3433, 0.4389

## Deuteranomaly

12.1714, 0.3465, 0.4156

## Tritanomaly

12.6126, 0.2624, 0.3596

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649

## Achromatopsia

9.5307, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

10.2935, 0.3017, 0.3773

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649 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(46, 113, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 113, 63)  
}
```

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(46, 113, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 113, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649 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(46, 113, 63) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 113, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(46, 113, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 113, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 113, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 113,  
63) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 12.7500, 0.2891, 0.4649 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 113, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 113,  
63) }
```

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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