

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(13.0851, 0.4608, 0.4600)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(13.0851, 0.4608, 0.4600)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F610E
RGB	127, 97, 14
RGB Percent	50%, 38%, 5%
CMY	0.5019, 0.6196, 0.9452
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.89, 0.50
HSL	44°, 80%, 28%
HSV	44°, 89%, 50%
XYZ	13.1073, 13.0931, 2.2505
YIQ	96.5080, 44.5230, -19.4530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

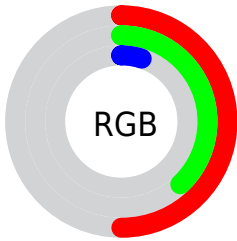
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	55, 127, 14
Decimal	8347918
CIE Lab	42.90, 4.43, 46.67
CIE LCh	43, 46.880, 84.579
Yxy	13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286537998 (0xFF7F610E)
YUV	96.5080, -40.6764, 26.7415
Hunter-Lab	36.1844, 1.3366, 21.6416

# Details

The Yxy color **13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **3.4252, 0.1704, 0.1188**, and the grayscale version is **11.9200, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.3400, 0.4300, 0.4350**, and **3.8235, 0.4795, 0.4575** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.4550, 0.4723, 0.4621**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.7762, 0.4472, 0.4550**.

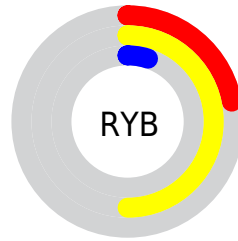
# Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (38%)

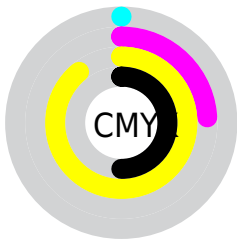
Blue (5%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (5%)

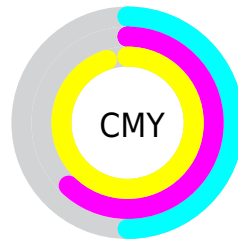


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (62%)


Yellow (95%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the Yxy color 13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602 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 13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 13.0931, 0.4607,  
0.4602


 13.0931, 0.4607,  
0.4602


 211.5135, 0.3780,  
0.3896


 7.4927, 0.4805,  
0.4749


 31.4709, 0.4302,  
0.4354

 3.7721, 0.5069,  
0.4931

 45.0172, 0.4186,  
0.4255

 1.5469, 0.5135,  
0.4865

 61.9808, 0.4089,  
0.4171

 0.3214, 0.5627,  
0.4373

 82.7462, 0.4007,  
0.4099


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 107.6977, 0.3938,  
0.4037


 137.2199, 0.3878,

0.3984


 171.6970, 0.3826,  
0.3937


 13.0931, 0.4607,  
0.4602

 13.0931, 0.4607,  
0.4602


 12.4550, 0.4723,  
0.4621


 13.7762, 0.4472,  
0.4550

 12.3929, 0.4735,  
0.4623

 14.5108, 0.4314,  
0.4455

 15.3008, 0.4139,  
0.4324

 16.1490, 0.3956,  
0.4167

 17.0581, 0.3771,  
0.3993

■ 18.0303, 0.3591,  
0.3810

■ 19.0678, 0.3420,  
0.3626

■ 20.1727, 0.3260,  
0.3446

■ 21.3468, 0.3113,  
0.3273

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



13.0931, 0.5049, 0.3916



13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602



13.0931, 0.3815, 0.5101

# Triad

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



13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602



13.0931, 0.1614, 0.2948



13.0931, 0.3103, 0.2144

# Complementary

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



13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602



3.4252, 0.1704, 0.1188

# 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.



13.0931, 0.2238, 0.1886



13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602



13.0931, 0.1499, 0.2215

# Square

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



13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602



13.0931, 0.2093, 0.4050



13.0931, 0.1705, 0.1891



13.0931, 0.4134, 0.2622



# Rectangle

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



13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602



13.0931, 0.3204, 0.5112



13.0931, 0.1705, 0.1891



13.0931, 0.2782, 0.2031

# Sweetspot

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



13.0937, 0.4607, 0.4602



32.5285, 0.3568, 0.3785



5.0086, 0.5433, 0.2905



7.4973, 0.3617, 0.3837



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.



13.0937, 0.4607, 0.4602



21.9371, 0.4750, 0.4610



17.9586, 0.3805, 0.5259



4.8323, 0.3262, 0.3448



12.4942, 0.4735, 0.4622



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



3.4252, 0.1704, 0.1188



4.5456, 0.1593, 0.0933



2.3037, 0.1776, 0.0839



4.3831, 0.2993, 0.3127



2.6808, 0.1603, 0.0970



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

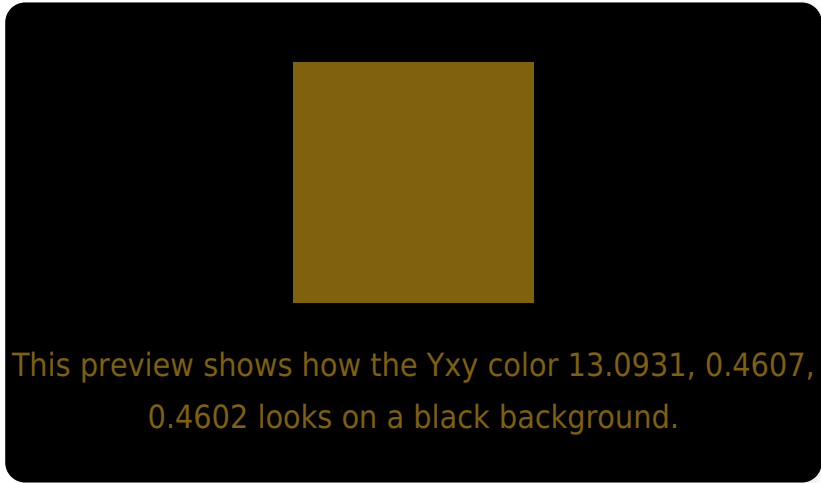
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602.

# 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

13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602

### Protanopia

13.1821, 0.4337, 0.4801

### Deuteranopia

12.9894, 0.4634, 0.4570



## Tritanopia

13.0809, 0.3700, 0.3157

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602

## Protanomaly

13.0708, 0.4431, 0.4727

## Deuteranomaly

12.9894, 0.4634, 0.4570

## Tritanomaly

12.9798, 0.4135, 0.3797

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602

## Achromatopsia

11.9538, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

12.1428, 0.3741, 0.3960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602 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(127, 97, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 97, 14)  
}
```

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(127, 97, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 97, 14) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602 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(127, 97, 14) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 97, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 97, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 97, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 97, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 97,  
14) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 13.0931, 0.4607, 0.4602 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 97, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 97,  
14) }
```

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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