

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(13.1458, 0.4912, 0.4096)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(13.1458, 0.4912, 0.4096)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	935722
RGB	147, 87, 34
RGB Percent	58%, 34%, 13%
CMY	0.4235, 0.6588, 0.8667
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.77, 0.42
HSL	28°, 62%, 35%
HSV	28°, 77%, 58%
XYZ	15.7304, 13.1349, 3.2180
YIQ	98.8980, 52.7730, -3.7630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

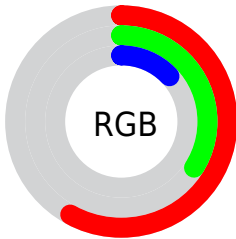
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 134, 34
Decimal	9656098
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.97, 20.36, 39.83
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 44.730, 62.931
Yxy	13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287846178 (0xFF935722)
YUV	98.8980, -31.9947, 42.1855
Hunter-Lab	36.2421, 14.0520, 20.1051

# Details

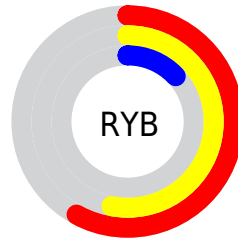
The Yxy color **13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **10.4499, 0.2006, 0.2112**, and the grayscale version is **12.5224, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.4797, 0.4495, 0.3969**, and **3.8612, 0.5458, 0.4048** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.8719, 0.5166, 0.4098**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.5722, 0.4622, 0.4044**.

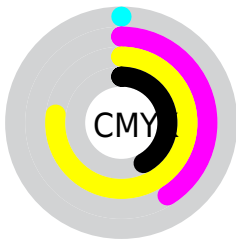
# Distribution



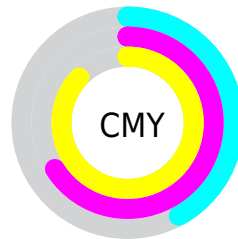
- Red (58%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (42%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094 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 13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 13.1349, 0.4903,  
0.4094


 13.1349, 0.4903,  
0.4094


211.7804, 0.3865,  
0.3703


 7.5215, 0.5191,  
0.4144


 31.5459, 0.4495,  
0.3973


 3.7903, 0.5726,  
0.4274

 45.1123, 0.4350,  
0.3919

 1.5570, 0.5992,  
0.4008

 62.0986, 0.4231,  
0.3871

 0.3283, 0.7113,  
0.2887

 82.8890, 0.4132,  
0.3828

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 107.8680, 0.4049,  
0.3791

 137.4199, 0.3979,

0.3758

171.9293, 0.3918,  
0.3729

13.1349, 0.4903,  
0.4094

13.1349, 0.4903,  
0.4094

11.8719, 0.5166,  
0.4098

14.5722, 0.4622,  
0.4044

10.7701, 0.5398,  
0.4055

16.1900, 0.4342,  
0.3959

10.4551, 0.5470,  
0.4039

17.9966, 0.4074,  
0.3852

19.9989, 0.3826,  
0.3732

22.2035, 0.3604,  
0.3608

■ 24.6166, 0.3406,  
0.3485

■ 27.2440, 0.3233,  
0.3367

■ 30.0913, 0.3082,  
0.3256

■ 33.1641, 0.2951,  
0.3153

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



13.1349, 0.4927, 0.3429



13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094



13.1349, 0.4370, 0.4724

# Triad

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



13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094



13.1349, 0.1974, 0.3709



13.1349, 0.2478, 0.1982

# Complementary

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



13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094



10.4499, 0.2006, 0.2112

# 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.



13.1349, 0.1869, 0.1914



13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094



13.1349, 0.1608, 0.2732

# Square

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



13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094



13.1349, 0.2680, 0.4701



13.1349, 0.1583, 0.2139



13.1349, 0.3379, 0.2297



# Rectangle

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



13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094



13.1349, 0.3846, 0.5007



13.1349, 0.1583, 0.2139



13.1349, 0.2238, 0.1930

# Sweetspot

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



13.1356, 0.4903, 0.4094



41.1907, 0.3533, 0.3566



8.1596, 0.4274, 0.2382



9.0847, 0.3602, 0.3607



74.8414, 0.3127, 0.3290



11.9280, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



13.1356, 0.4903, 0.4094



19.8488, 0.5330, 0.4070



26.0364, 0.4139, 0.4859



6.2371, 0.3271, 0.3394



9.1118, 0.5461, 0.4046



0.1697, 0.4821, 0.4554



# Inverse Universe

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



10.4499, 0.2006, 0.2112



14.7531, 0.1854, 0.1814



3.8167, 0.1721, 0.0993



6.1121, 0.2989, 0.3184



6.6054, 0.1811, 0.1720



0.1399, 0.2017, 0.2461



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094 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 13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

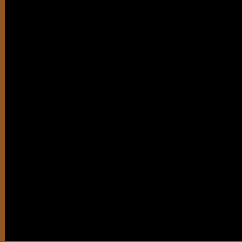
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094.

# 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

13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094

### Protanopia

13.2201, 0.4150, 0.4557

### Deuteranopia

13.2375, 0.4504, 0.4441



## Tritanopia

13.2067, 0.4205, 0.3207

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094

## Protanomaly

13.1186, 0.4416, 0.4385

## Deuteranomaly

13.0839, 0.4661, 0.4304

## Tritanomaly

13.1476, 0.4502, 0.3564

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094

## Achromatopsia

12.4772, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

12.4054, 0.3767, 0.3719

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094 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(147, 87, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 87, 34)  
}
```

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(147, 87, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 87, 34) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094 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(147, 87, 34) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 87, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(147, 87, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 87, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 87, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 87,  
34) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 13.1349, 0.4903, 0.4094 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 87, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 87,  
34) }
```

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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