

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(13.1752, 0.4665, 0.4678)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(13.1752, 0.4665, 0.4678)  
contains.

<b>Yxy(13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	27
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

**Color**

**Yxy(13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F6100
RGB	127, 97, 0
RGB Percent	50%, 38%, 0%
CMY	0.5020, 0.6196, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 1.00, 0.50
HSL	46°, 100%, 25%
HSV	46°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	13.0251, 13.0614, 1.8344
YIQ	94.9120, 49.0170, -23.8070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

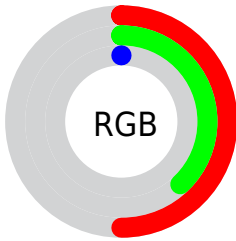
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	39, 127, 0
Decimal	8347904
CIE Lab	42.86, 4.09, 50.20
CIE LCh	43, 50.370, 85.339
Yxy	13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286537984 (0xFF7F6100)
YUV	94.9120, -46.7916, 28.1412
Hunter-Lab	36.1406, 1.0856, 22.2890

# Details

The Yxy color **13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **2.4589, 0.1586, 0.0908**, and the grayscale version is **11.5271, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.3736, 0.4370, 0.4424**, and **3.7841, 0.4772, 0.4593** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.0621, 0.4665, 0.4678**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.6548, 0.4561, 0.4655**.

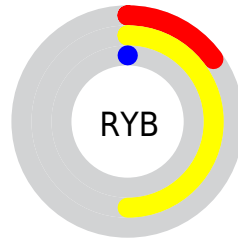
# Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (38%)

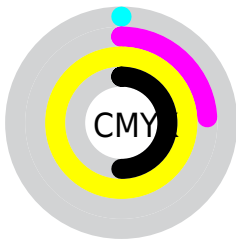
Blue (0%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (0%)

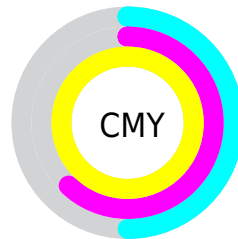


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (62%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the Yxy color 13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678 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 13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 13.0614, 0.4665,  
0.4678


 13.0614, 0.4665,  
0.4678


 211.3108, 0.3821,  
0.3944

 7.4708, 0.4871,  
0.4837


 31.4140, 0.4362,  
0.4428

 3.7583, 0.5054,  
0.4946

 44.9449, 0.4244,  
0.4325

 1.5393, 0.5116,  
0.4884

 61.8914, 0.4144,  
0.4237

 0.3161, 0.5588,  
0.4412


 82.6378, 0.4059,  
0.4161


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 107.5685, 0.3986,  
0.4095


 137.0680, 0.3923,


0.4038


 171.5206, 0.3869,  
0.3988


 13.0614, 0.4665,  
0.4678


 13.0614, 0.4665,  
0.4678


 13.0621, 0.4665,  
0.4678

 13.6548, 0.4561,  
0.4655

 14.2841, 0.4440,  
0.4602

 14.9597, 0.4295,  
0.4507

 15.6850, 0.4131,  
0.4375

 16.4626, 0.3957,  
0.4215

■ 17.2951, 0.3779,  
0.4037

■ 18.1847, 0.3603,  
0.3849

■ 19.1335, 0.3434,  
0.3658

■ 20.1435, 0.3275,  
0.3470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



13.0614, 0.5167, 0.3944



13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678



13.0614, 0.3811, 0.5234

# Triad

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



13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678



13.0614, 0.1515, 0.2885



13.0614, 0.3123, 0.2087

# Complementary

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



13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678



2.4589, 0.1586, 0.0908

# 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.



13.0614, 0.2198, 0.1810



13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678



13.0614, 0.1410, 0.2126

# Square

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



13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678



13.0614, 0.2000, 0.4077



13.0614, 0.1634, 0.1805



13.0614, 0.4233, 0.2591



# Rectangle

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



13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678



13.0614, 0.3164, 0.5256



13.0614, 0.1634, 0.1805



13.0614, 0.2778, 0.1967

# Sweetspot

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



13.0621, 0.4665, 0.4678



32.4572, 0.3616, 0.3862



4.6135, 0.5854, 0.2999



7.4645, 0.3678, 0.3930



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.



13.0621, 0.4665, 0.4678



23.1630, 0.4678, 0.4668



17.6196, 0.3771, 0.5388



4.8528, 0.3261, 0.3454



13.1753, 0.4665, 0.4678



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



2.4589, 0.1586, 0.0908



4.2030, 0.1576, 0.0873



1.8348, 0.1670, 0.0694



4.3638, 0.2993, 0.3121



2.4786, 0.1586, 0.0908



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

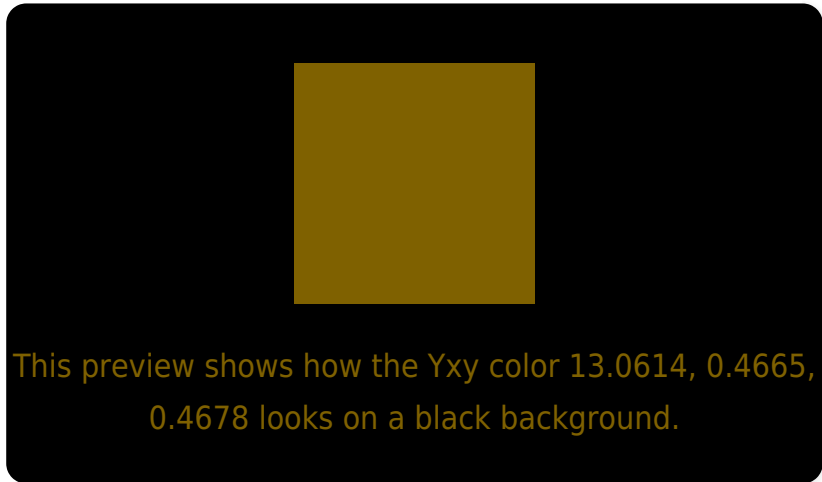
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

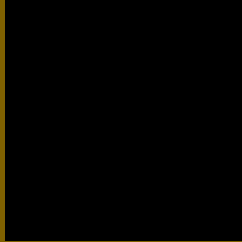
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678.

# 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

13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678

### Protanopia

13.1629, 0.4370, 0.4850

### Deuteranopia

13.0438, 0.4692, 0.4614



## Tritanopia

13.0809, 0.3700, 0.3157

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678

## Protanomaly

13.0450, 0.4477, 0.4792

## Deuteranomaly

12.9615, 0.4686, 0.4636

## Tritanomaly

12.9223, 0.4210, 0.3889

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678

## Achromatopsia

11.4435, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

11.8178, 0.3834, 0.4096

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to  $Yxy$  13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678 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, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 97, 0)  
}
```

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, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 97, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678 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, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 97, 0) }
```

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, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 97, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 97, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 97, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 13.0614, 0.4665, 0.4678 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, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 97,  
0) }
```

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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