

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(13.7623, 0.5147, 0.4295)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(13.7623, 0.5147, 0.4295)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	985900
RGB	152, 89, 0
RGB Percent	60%, 35%, 0%
CMY	0.4039, 0.6510, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	35°, 100%, 30%
HSV	35°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	16.5232, 13.8202, 1.7966
YIQ	97.6910, 66.1170, -14.3230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

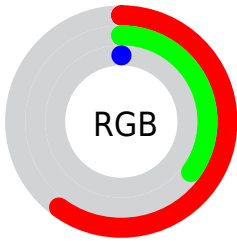
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	108, 152, 0
Decimal	9984256
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.97, 20.55, 52.49
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	44, 56.364, 68.622
Yxy	13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288174336 (0xFF985900)
YUV	97.6910, -48.1617, 47.6290
Hunter-Lab	37.1755, 14.2796, 23.1575

# Details

The Yxy color **13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **5.8244, 0.1704, 0.1332**, and the grayscale version is **12.2433, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.6299, 0.4729, 0.4183**, and **4.1606, 0.5446, 0.4058** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.8208, 0.5141, 0.4300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.9501, 0.4966, 0.4327**.

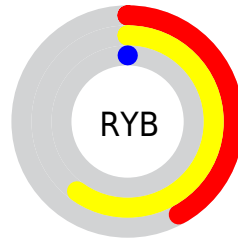
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (35%)

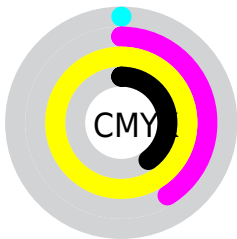
Blue (0%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (0%)

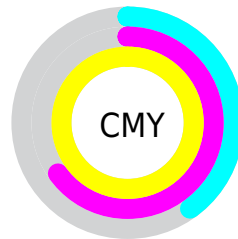


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (65%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300 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 13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 13.8202, 0.5141,  
0.4300

 13.8202, 0.5141,  
0.4300


 216.1094, 0.4023,  
0.3853


 7.9957, 0.5426,  
0.4343


 32.7697, 0.4732,  
0.4185


 4.0922, 0.5713,  
0.4287

 46.6634, 0.4576,  
0.4124


 1.7253, 0.5967,  
0.4033

 64.0157, 0.4444,  
0.4066

 0.4399, 0.6770,  
0.3230


 85.2110, 0.4333,  
0.4014


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 110.6336, 0.4238,  
0.3967


 140.6679, 0.4156,


0.3925


 175.6984, 0.4085,  
0.3887


 13.8202, 0.5141,  
0.4300


 13.8202, 0.5141,  
0.4300

 13.8208, 0.5141,  
0.4300

 14.9501, 0.4966,  
0.4327

 16.1969, 0.4769,  
0.4315

 17.5753, 0.4548,  
0.4254

 19.0921, 0.4315,  
0.4155

 20.7534, 0.4082,  
0.4028

■ 22.5646, 0.3858,  
0.3884

■ 24.5307, 0.3648,  
0.3732

■ 26.6565, 0.3456,  
0.3580

■ 28.9466, 0.3282,  
0.3431

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



13.8202, 0.5372, 0.3526



13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300



13.8202, 0.4374, 0.5084

# Triad

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



13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300



13.8202, 0.1617, 0.3525



13.8202, 0.2511, 0.1802

# Complementary

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



13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300



5.8244, 0.1704, 0.1332

# 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.



13.8202, 0.1740, 0.1662



13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300



13.8202, 0.1304, 0.2402

# Square

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



13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300



13.8202, 0.2357, 0.4899



13.8202, 0.1355, 0.1827



13.8202, 0.3653, 0.2207



# Rectangle

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



13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300



13.8202, 0.3716, 0.5443



13.8202, 0.1355, 0.1827



13.8202, 0.2208, 0.1724

# Sweetspot

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



13.8209, 0.5141, 0.4300



43.0805, 0.3660, 0.3741



7.0394, 0.5274, 0.2679



9.4797, 0.3740, 0.3800



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.



13.8209, 0.5141, 0.4300



24.0336, 0.5164, 0.4282



27.9795, 0.4050, 0.5166



6.7933, 0.3270, 0.3420



11.6483, 0.5133, 0.4307



0.2457, 0.4647, 0.4692



# Inverse Universe

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



5.8244, 0.1704, 0.1332



9.9454, 0.1694, 0.1299



2.3505, 0.1533, 0.0618



6.4260, 0.2989, 0.3156



4.9411, 0.1707, 0.1345

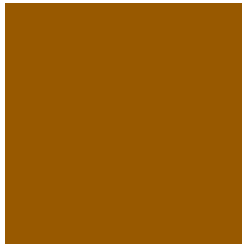


0.1432, 0.1932, 0.2153



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

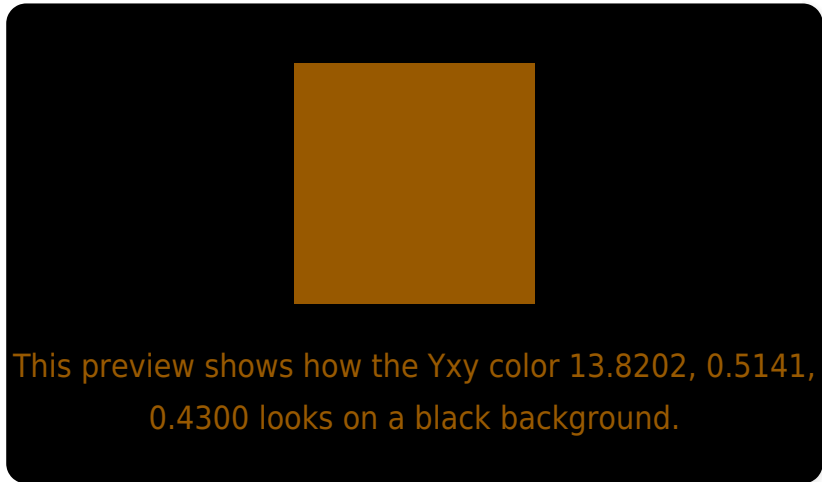
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

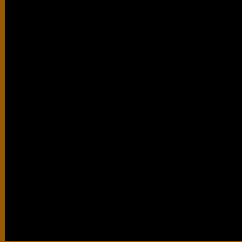
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300.

# 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

13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300

### Protanopia

13.9812, 0.4348, 0.4829

### Deuteranopia

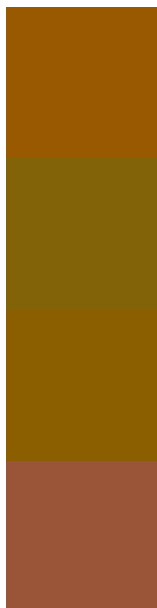
13.8292, 0.4700, 0.4650



## Tritanopia

13.8763, 0.4238, 0.3194

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300

## Protanomaly

13.6870, 0.4641, 0.4632

## Deuteranomaly

13.6734, 0.4869, 0.4516

## Tritanomaly

13.6624, 0.4734, 0.3736

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300

## Achromatopsia

12.2139, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

12.3838, 0.3997, 0.3981

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300 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(152, 89, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 89, 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(152, 89, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 89, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300 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(152, 89, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 89, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(152, 89, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 89, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 89, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 89, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 13.8202, 0.5141, 0.4300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 89, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152, 89,  
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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