

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(13.9332, 0.4689, 0.3970)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(13.9332, 0.4689, 0.3970)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	945B31
RGB	148, 91, 49
RGB Percent	58%, 36%, 19%
CMY	0.4196, 0.6431, 0.8079
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.67, 0.42
HSL	25°, 50%, 39%
HSV	25°, 67%, 58%
XYZ	16.5093, 13.9998, 4.7371
YIQ	103.2550, 47.4540, -0.9780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

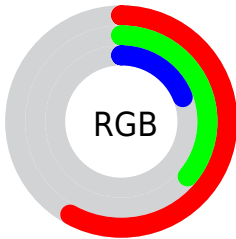
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	148, 122, 49
Decimal	9722673
CIELab	44.23, 19.35, 33.51
CIELCh	44, 38.695, 59.991
Yxy	13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287912753 (0xFF945B31)
YUV	103.2550, -26.7477, 39.2414
Hunter-Lab	37.4163, 13.2817, 18.6850

# Details

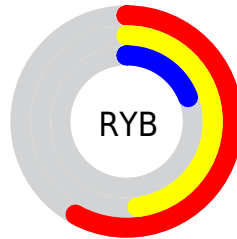
The Yxy color **13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **13.1001, 0.2147, 0.2391**, and the grayscale version is **13.6977, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.8920, 0.4313, 0.3849**, and **4.2083, 0.5328, 0.4104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.5202, 0.4986, 0.4012**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.6874, 0.4384, 0.3897**.

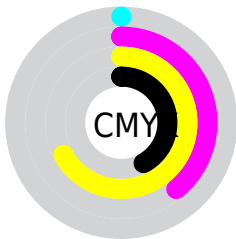
# Distribution



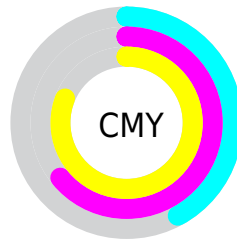
- Red (58%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (42%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (81%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972 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 13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 13.9998, 0.4684,  
0.3972


 13.9998, 0.4684,  
0.3972


217.2296, 0.3766,  
0.3627


 8.1205, 0.4955,  
0.4033


 33.0887, 0.4316,  
0.3857


 4.1722, 0.5341,  
0.4091

 47.0671, 0.4188,  
0.3809

 1.7703, 0.5902,  
0.4098

 64.5139, 0.4084,  
0.3767

 0.4686, 0.6626,  
0.3374

 85.8137, 0.3998,  
0.3731

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 111.3508, 0.3926,  
0.3700

 141.5095, 0.3865,

0.3673

176.6743, 0.3812,  
0.3649

■ 13.9998, 0.4684,  
0.3972

■ 13.9998, 0.4684,  
0.3972

■ 12.5202, 0.4986,  
0.4012

■ 15.6874, 0.4384,  
0.3897

■ 11.2367, 0.5271,  
0.4007

■ 17.5896, 0.4100,  
0.3800

■ 10.1374, 0.5522,  
0.3955

■ 19.7156, 0.3842,  
0.3692

■ 9.8285, 0.5599,  
0.3936

■ 22.0730, 0.3612,  
0.3579

■ 24.6691, 0.3410,  
0.3467

■ 27.5109, 0.3234,  
0.3360

■ 30.6051, 0.3082,  
0.3260

■ 33.9580, 0.2951,  
0.3166

■ 37.5759, 0.2838,  
0.3080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



13.9998, 0.4630, 0.3384



13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972



13.9998, 0.4283, 0.4506

# Triad

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



13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972



13.9998, 0.2190, 0.3739



13.9998, 0.2509, 0.2128

# Complementary

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



13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972



13.1001, 0.2147, 0.2391

# 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.



13.9998, 0.1994, 0.2098



13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972



13.9998, 0.1822, 0.2902

# Square

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



13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972



13.9998, 0.2836, 0.4516



13.9998, 0.1763, 0.2340



13.9998, 0.3268, 0.2389



# Rectangle

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



13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972



13.9998, 0.3848, 0.4736



13.9998, 0.1763, 0.2340



13.9998, 0.2307, 0.2091

# Sweetspot

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



14.0005, 0.4684, 0.3972



41.8691, 0.3477, 0.3506



9.5493, 0.3954, 0.2367



9.2904, 0.3529, 0.3534



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.



14.0005, 0.4684, 0.3972



20.9822, 0.5124, 0.4016



25.2039, 0.4101, 0.4674



6.1957, 0.3272, 0.3384



8.4460, 0.5589, 0.3945



0.1598, 0.4905, 0.4487



# Inverse Universe

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



13.1001, 0.2147, 0.2391



19.1990, 0.1990, 0.2154



5.7419, 0.1902, 0.1350



6.1541, 0.2989, 0.3194



7.4593, 0.1854, 0.1873

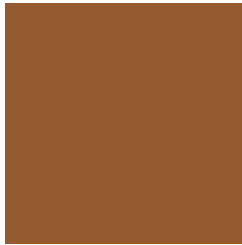


0.1498, 0.2045, 0.2561



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

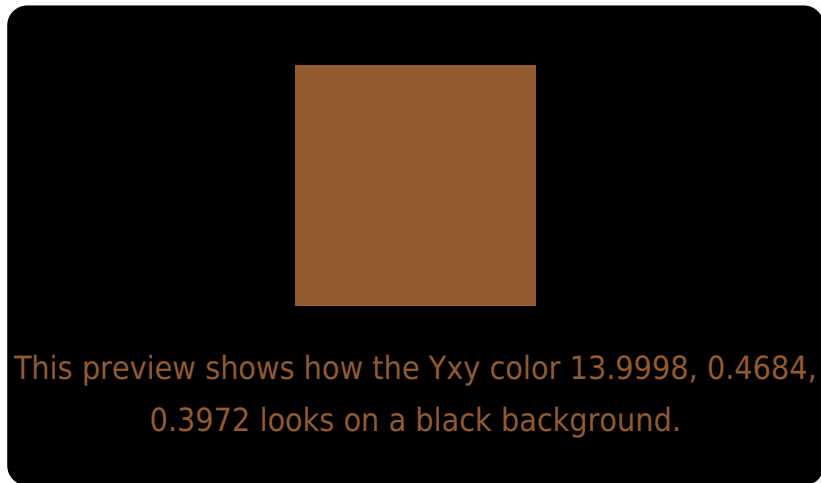
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

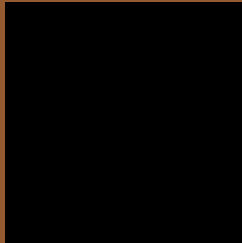
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972**

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972.

# 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

13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972

### Protanopia

14.0825, 0.3972, 0.4329

### Deuteranopia

14.0654, 0.4327, 0.4263



## Tritanopia

14.0076, 0.4104, 0.3190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972

## Protanomaly

13.9515, 0.4237, 0.4198

## Deuteranomaly

14.0812, 0.4459, 0.4151

## Tritanomaly

13.9853, 0.4345, 0.3498

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972

## Achromatopsia

13.5633, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

13.4702, 0.3668, 0.3624

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972 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(148, 91, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 91, 49)  
}
```

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(148, 91, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 91, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972 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(148, 91, 49) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 91, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 91, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 91, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 91, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 91,  
49) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 13.9998, 0.4684, 0.3972 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 91, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 91,  
49) }
```

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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