

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(14.0781, 0.3127, 0.3290)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(14.0781, 0.3127, 0.3290)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	696969
RGB	105, 105, 105
RGB Percent	41%, 41%, 41%
CMY	0.5883, 0.5882, 0.5882
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	174°, 0%, 41%
HSV	174°, 0%, 41%
XYZ	13.4264, 14.1263, 15.3844
YIQ	105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	105, 105, 105
Decimal	6908265
CIE Lab	44.41, -0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	44, 0.007, 259.964
Yxy	14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285098345 (0xFF696969)
YUV	105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	37.5850, -2.0084, 2.0408

# Details

The Yxy color **14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**, and the color name is **dimgray**. A complement of this color would be **14.1249, 0.3127, 0.3290**, and the grayscale version is **14.1266, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.2452, 0.3127, 0.3290**, and **4.2311, 0.3127, 0.3290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.5092, 0.2996, 0.3312**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.8234, 0.3262, 0.3270**.

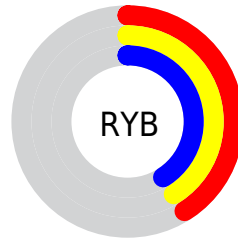
# Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (41%)

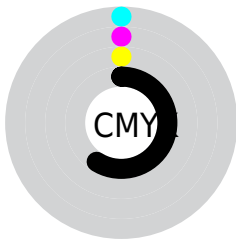
Blue (41%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (41%)

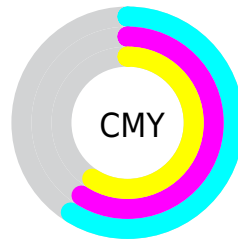


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (59%)


Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290 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 14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 14.1263, 0.3127,  
0.3290


 14.1263, 0.3127,  
0.3290


218.0151, 0.3127,  
0.3290


 8.2086, 0.3127,  
0.3290


 33.3130, 0.3127,  
0.3290


 4.2287, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 47.3507, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 1.8023, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 64.8638, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 0.4886, 0.3126,  
0.3289

 86.2368, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

111.8541, 0.3127,  
0.3290

142.0999, 0.3127,

0.3290

177.3588, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 14.1263, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 14.1263, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 13.5092, 0.2996,  
0.3312

■ 14.8234, 0.3262,  
0.3270

■ 12.9673, 0.2870,  
0.3337

■ 15.6014, 0.3399,  
0.3251

■ 12.4984, 0.2753,  
0.3363

■ 16.4635, 0.3536,  
0.3235

■ 12.0991, 0.2648,  
0.3391

■ 17.4120, 0.3671,  
0.3221

■ 11.7661, 0.2555,  
0.3420

■ 18.4495, 0.3804,  
0.3208

■ 11.4955, 0.2478,  
0.3450

■ 19.5781, 0.3932,  
0.3198

■ 11.2831, 0.2416,  
0.3481

■ 20.8000, 0.4056,  
0.3188

■ 11.1245, 0.2372,  
0.3512

■ 22.1173, 0.4174,  
0.3181

■ 11.0141, 0.2345,  
0.3544

■ 23.5321, 0.4287,  
0.3174

# Harmonies

# Triad

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



14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.1263, 0.3128, 0.3290



14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290

# Complementary

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



14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.1249, 0.3127, 0.3290

# 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.



14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.1263, 0.3128, 0.3290

# Square

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



14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.1263, 0.3128, 0.3290



14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Rectangle

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



14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.1263, 0.3128, 0.3290



14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290

# Sweetspot

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



14.1269, 0.3127, 0.3290



25.2950, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.1267, 0.3127, 0.3290



5.9254, 0.3127, 0.3290



55.4222, 0.3127, 0.3290

# Same Dimension

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



14.1269, 0.3127, 0.3290



25.2950, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.1259, 0.3127, 0.3290



3.6306, 0.3127, 0.3290



13.8326, 0.2327, 0.3579



70.4128, 0.2332, 0.3597



# Inverse Universe

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



14.1249, 0.3127, 0.3290



25.2950, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.1259, 0.3127, 0.3290



3.6306, 0.3127, 0.3290



3.8277, 0.6230, 0.3206



19.4410, 0.6313, 0.3251



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290 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 14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290 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

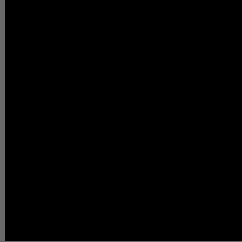
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

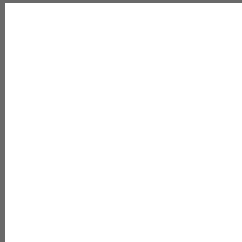


**Yxy 14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290.

# 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

14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290

### Protanopia

14.0463, 0.3156, 0.3269

### Deuteranopia

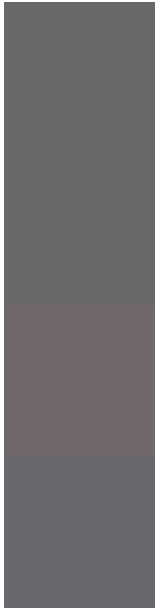
14.1882, 0.3261, 0.3208



## Tritanopia

14.1347, 0.3052, 0.3121

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Protanomaly

13.9847, 0.3142, 0.3269

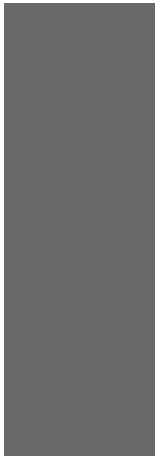
## Deuteranomaly

14.1206, 0.3202, 0.3228

## Tritanomaly

14.0689, 0.3090, 0.3184

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatopsia

14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290 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(105, 105, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 105, 105)  
}
```

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(105, 105, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 105, 105) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

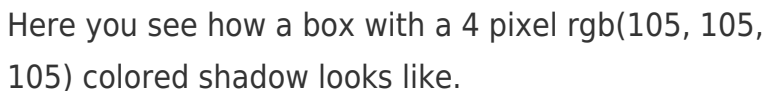
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(105, 105, 105) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 105, 105) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 105, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 105, 105); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 105, 105); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 105, 105) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 105, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
105, 105) }
```

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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