

# Converting Colors

$Yxy(14.6187, 0.4971, 0.3649)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(14.6187, 0.4971, 0.3649)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A85238
RGB	168, 82, 56
RGB Percent	66%, 32%, 22%
CMY	0.3412, 0.6784, 0.7803
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.67, 0.34
HSL	14°, 50%, 44%
HSV	14°, 67%, 66%
XYZ	19.8789, 14.6449, 5.5224
YIQ	104.7500, 59.6020, 10.1460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

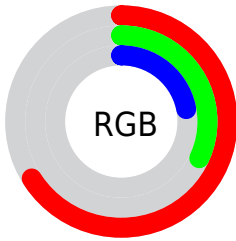
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	168, 90, 56
Decimal	11031096
CIE Lab	45.14, 33.24, 31.39
CIE LCh	45, 45.720, 43.357
Yxy	14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289221176 (0xFFA85238)
YUV	104.7500, -24.0338, 55.4703
Hunter-Lab	38.2687, 25.7530, 18.2322

# Details

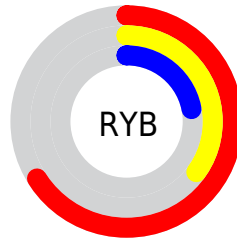
The Yxy color **14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **23.0147, 0.2243, 0.2810**, and the grayscale version is **14.1106, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.1054, 0.4523, 0.3624**, and **4.4293, 0.5723, 0.3601** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.7417, 0.5358, 0.3661**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.9707, 0.4577, 0.3625**.

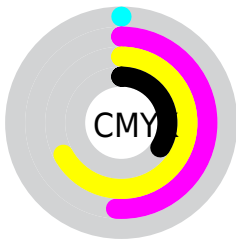
# Distribution



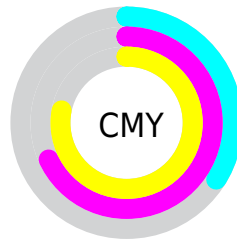
- Red (66%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (78%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657 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 14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 14.6449, 0.4964,  
0.3657


 14.6449, 0.4964,  
0.3657


221.2067, 0.3880,  
0.3516


 8.5706, 0.5288,  
0.3650


 34.2290, 0.4528,  
0.3628


 4.4621, 0.5727,  
0.3599

 48.5076, 0.4377,  
0.3609

 1.9353, 0.6486,  
0.3514

 66.2896, 0.4254,  
0.3590

 0.5695, 0.7198,  
0.2802

 87.9596, 0.4153,  
0.3573

 0.0000, 1.0000,  
0.0000

 113.9020, 0.4068,  
0.3556

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 144.5010, 0.3996,

0.3542

180.1411, 0.3934,  
0.3528

■ 14.6449, 0.4964,  
0.3657

■ 14.6449, 0.4964,  
0.3657

■ 12.7417, 0.5358,  
0.3661

■ 16.9707, 0.4577,  
0.3625

■ 11.2323, 0.5722,  
0.3627

■ 19.7405, 0.4222,  
0.3574

■ 10.0867, 0.6015,  
0.3558

■ 22.9773, 0.3911,  
0.3514

■ 9.7748, 0.6103,  
0.3536

■ 26.7017, 0.3645,  
0.3451

■ 30.9328, 0.3421,  
0.3388

■ 35.6890, 0.3234,  
0.3328

■ 40.9875, 0.3078,  
0.3272

■ 46.8449, 0.2948,  
0.3221

■ 53.2770, 0.2839,  
0.3174

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



14.6449, 0.4584, 0.3020



14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657



14.6449, 0.4745, 0.4316

# Triad

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



14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657



14.6449, 0.2414, 0.4381



14.6449, 0.2057, 0.1923

# Complementary

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



14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657



23.0147, 0.2243, 0.2810

# 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.



14.6449, 0.1663, 0.2039



14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657



14.6449, 0.1822, 0.3338

# Square

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



14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657



14.6449, 0.3250, 0.5002



14.6449, 0.1580, 0.2491



14.6449, 0.2770, 0.2079



# Rectangle

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



14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657



14.6449, 0.4347, 0.4716



14.6449, 0.1580, 0.2491



14.6449, 0.1890, 0.1929

# Sweetspot

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



14.6457, 0.4964, 0.3657



53.1773, 0.3500, 0.3411



13.1595, 0.3563, 0.2077



11.1409, 0.3560, 0.3428



84.8088, 0.3127, 0.3290



15.4872, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



14.6457, 0.4964, 0.3657



21.7189, 0.5540, 0.3649



26.2935, 0.4323, 0.4422



7.8145, 0.3280, 0.3343



7.4496, 0.6087, 0.3549



0.2557, 0.5483, 0.4028



# Inverse Universe

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



23.0147, 0.2243, 0.2810



37.7337, 0.2127, 0.2685



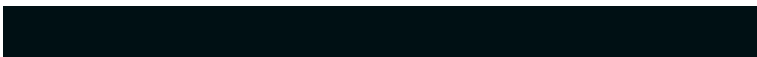
10.6055, 0.1987, 0.1732



8.2324, 0.2987, 0.3236



14.0728, 0.2038, 0.2537



0.4127, 0.2115, 0.2813



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

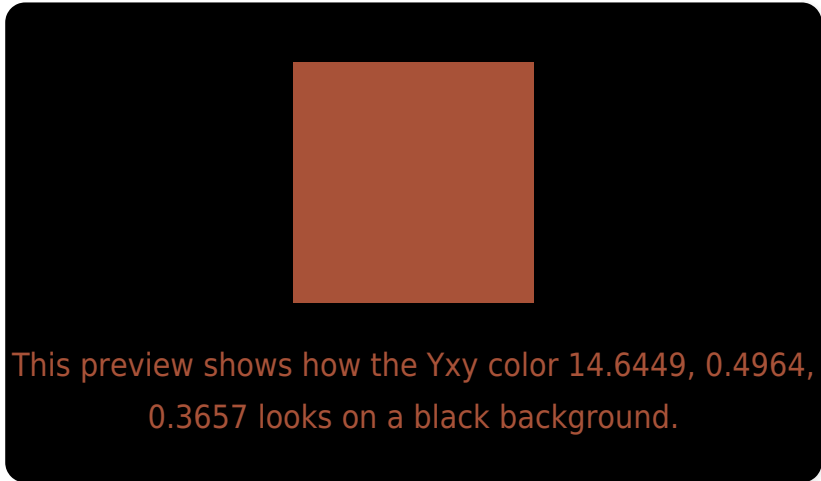
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

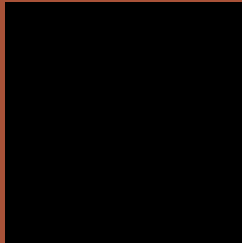
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657.

# 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

14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657

### Protanopia

14.6790, 0.3833, 0.4153

### Deuteranopia

14.6562, 0.4273, 0.4207



## Tritanopia

14.5239, 0.4565, 0.3205

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657

## Protanomaly

14.3174, 0.4249, 0.3953

## Deuteranomaly

14.4612, 0.4538, 0.3998

## Tritanomaly

14.5214, 0.4729, 0.3368

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657

## Achromatopsia

14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

13.8267, 0.3760, 0.3489

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657 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(168, 82, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 82, 56)  
}
```

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(168, 82, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 82, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657 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(168, 82, 56) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 82, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 82, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 82, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 82, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 82,  
56) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 14.6449, 0.4964, 0.3657 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 82, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 82,  
56) }
```

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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