

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(14.7457, 0.5125, 0.4039)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(14.7457, 0.5125, 0.4039)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A3581D
RGB	163, 88, 29
RGB Percent	64%, 35%, 11%
CMY	0.3608, 0.6549, 0.8864
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.82, 0.36
HSL	26°, 70%, 38%
HSV	26°, 82%, 64%
XYZ	18.8152, 14.8547, 3.0355
YIQ	103.6990, 63.6390, -2.4490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

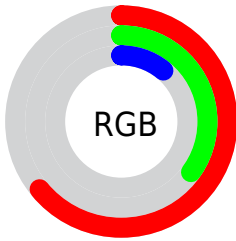
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 134, 29
Decimal	10704925
CIE Lab	45.43, 26.60, 45.28
CIE LCh	45, 52.512, 59.568
Yxy	14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288895005 (0xFFA3581D)
YUV	103.6990, -36.8266, 52.0070
Hunter-Lab	38.5418, 19.6915, 22.3096

# Details

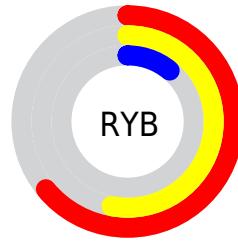
The Yxy color **14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **12.7967, 0.1966, 0.2086**, and the grayscale version is **13.8459, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.7033, 0.4691, 0.3967**, and **4.6500, 0.5647, 0.3898** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.3903, 0.5384, 0.4014**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.5507, 0.4837, 0.4029**.

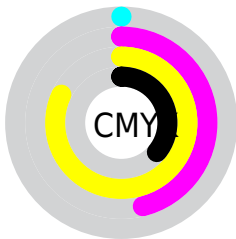
# Distribution



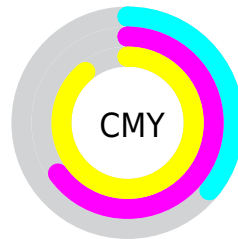
- Red (64%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (89%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047 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 14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 14.8547, 0.5126,  
0.4047


 14.8547, 0.5126,  
0.4047

222.4851, 0.3988,  
0.3722


 8.7175, 0.5421,  
0.4060


 34.5981, 0.4692,  
0.3965

 4.5574, 0.5904,  
0.4096

 48.9730, 0.4533,  
0.3921


 1.9900, 0.6194,  
0.3806

 66.8627, 0.4402,  
0.3879

 0.6016, 0.6804,  
0.3196

 88.6514, 0.4291,  
0.3841

 0.0000, 1.0000,  
0.0000

 114.7236, 0.4198,  
0.3807

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 145.4637, 0.4118,


0.3776


 181.2560, 0.4049,  
0.3748


 14.8547, 0.5126,  
0.4047


 14.8547, 0.5126,  
0.4047


 13.3903, 0.5384,  
0.4014


 16.5507, 0.4837,  
0.4029

 12.3955, 0.5566,  
0.3963

 18.4883, 0.4539,  
0.3969

 20.6796, 0.4248,  
0.3879

 23.1348, 0.3978,  
0.3771

 25.8636, 0.3733,  
0.3655

■ 28.8750, 0.3516,  
0.3537

■ 32.1776, 0.3326,  
0.3422

■ 35.7795, 0.3161,  
0.3313

■ 39.6886, 0.3018,  
0.3212

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



14.8547, 0.5104, 0.3332



14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047



14.8547, 0.4559, 0.4775

# Triad

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



14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047



14.8547, 0.1908, 0.3897



14.8547, 0.2308, 0.1835

# Complementary

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



14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047



12.7967, 0.1966, 0.2086

# 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.



14.8547, 0.1693, 0.1789



14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047



14.8547, 0.1481, 0.2749

# Square

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



14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047



14.8547, 0.2709, 0.5003



14.8547, 0.1424, 0.2058



14.8547, 0.3276, 0.2147



# Rectangle

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



14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047



14.8547, 0.3990, 0.5160



14.8547, 0.1424, 0.2058



14.8547, 0.2062, 0.1789

# Sweetspot

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



14.8555, 0.5126, 0.4047



49.9138, 0.3583, 0.3575



9.6816, 0.4304, 0.2304



10.8049, 0.3655, 0.3615



82.7571, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.7319, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



14.8555, 0.5126, 0.4047



22.0295, 0.5573, 0.3948



31.0068, 0.4226, 0.4873



7.5754, 0.3274, 0.3389



9.7215, 0.5550, 0.3975



0.2978, 0.4956, 0.4447



# Inverse Universe

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



12.7967, 0.1966, 0.2086



18.0265, 0.1830, 0.1783



4.2848, 0.1655, 0.0909



7.4864, 0.2987, 0.3189



7.9881, 0.1836, 0.1810



0.2600, 0.2002, 0.2405



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

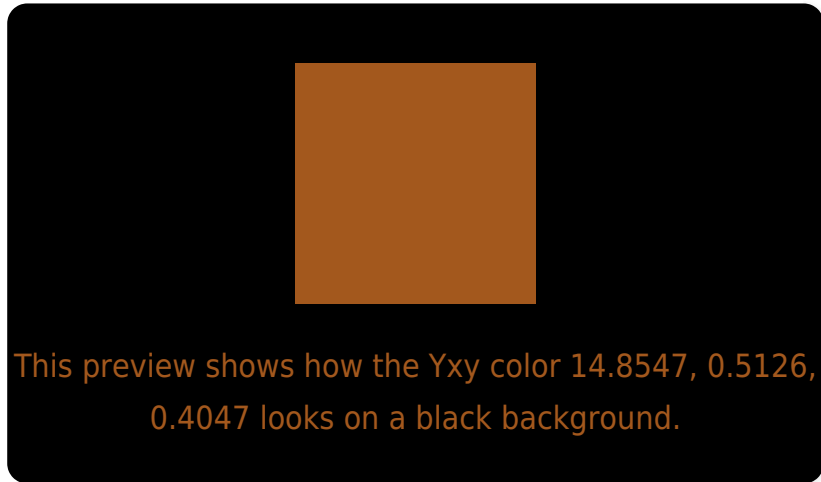
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047.

# 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

14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047

### Protanopia

14.9056, 0.4214, 0.4641

### Deuteranopia

14.9966, 0.4585, 0.4536



## Tritanopia

14.8462, 0.4422, 0.3202

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047

**Protanomaly**

14.6459, 0.4550, 0.4423

**Deuteranomaly**

14.9165, 0.4788, 0.4355

**Tritanomaly**

14.7452, 0.4740, 0.3548

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047

**Achromatopsia**

13.8432, 0.3127, 0.3290

**Achromatomaly**

13.6312, 0.3859, 0.3714

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047 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(163, 88, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 88, 29)  
}
```

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(163, 88, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 88, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047 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(163, 88, 29) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 88, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 88, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 88, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 88, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 88,  
29) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 14.8547, 0.5126, 0.4047 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 88, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 88,  
29) }
```

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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