

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(14.8321, 0.5357, 0.4129)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(14.8321, 0.5357, 0.4129)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A75600
RGB	167, 86, 0
RGB Percent	65%, 34%, 0%
CMY	0.3451, 0.6627, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 1.00, 0.35
HSL	31°, 100%, 33%
HSV	31°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	19.2655, 14.8711, 1.8535
YIQ	100.4150, 75.8820, -9.5740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

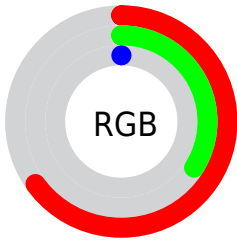
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	157, 167, 0
Decimal	10966528
CIELab	45.46, 28.81, 54.51
CIElCh	45, 61.656, 62.145
Yxy	14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289156608 (0xFFA75600)
YUV	100.4150, -49.5046, 58.3950
Hunter-Lab	38.5631, 21.6904, 24.1444

# Details

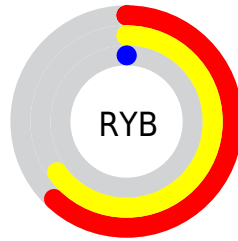
The Yxy color **14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **8.6767, 0.1761, 0.1541**, and the grayscale version is **12.9709, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.7011, 0.4906, 0.4079**, and **4.5744, 0.5744, 0.3821** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.8720, 0.5353, 0.4132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.2794, 0.5150, 0.4181**.

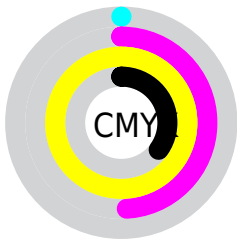
# Distribution



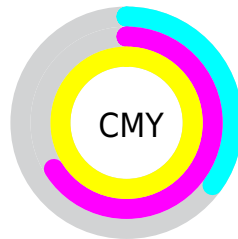
- Red (65%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132 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 14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 14.8711, 0.5353,  
0.4132

 14.8711, 0.5353,  
0.4132


 222.5847, 0.4127,  
0.3815


 8.7290, 0.5656,  
0.4125


 34.6269, 0.4908,  
0.4076


 4.5648, 0.5981,  
0.4019

 49.0093, 0.4737,  
0.4033


 1.9943, 0.6288,  
0.3712

 66.9074, 0.4593,  
0.3990

 0.6041, 0.6919,  
0.3081

 88.7053, 0.4470,  
0.3949

 0.0000, 1.0000,  
0.0000


 114.7877, 0.4365,  
0.3911


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 145.5387, 0.4275,

0.3876


 181.3429, 0.4196,  
0.3844

 14.8711, 0.5353,  
0.4132


 14.8711, 0.5353,  
0.4132


 14.8720, 0.5353,  
0.4132

 16.2794, 0.5150,  
0.4181

 17.8710, 0.4919,  
0.4188

 19.6649, 0.4663,  
0.4144

 21.6715, 0.4398,  
0.4061

 23.8999, 0.4138,  
0.3949

■ 26.3586, 0.3893,  
0.3820

■ 29.0556, 0.3667,  
0.3684

■ 31.9981, 0.3465,  
0.3548

■ 35.1932, 0.3285,  
0.3416

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



14.8711, 0.5455, 0.3346



14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132



14.8711, 0.4616, 0.4986

# Triad

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



14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132



14.8711, 0.1658, 0.3859



14.8711, 0.2260, 0.1675

# Complementary

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



14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132



8.6767, 0.1761, 0.1541

# 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.



14.8711, 0.1553, 0.1592



14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132



14.8711, 0.1250, 0.2540

# Square

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



14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132



14.8711, 0.2511, 0.5273



14.8711, 0.1234, 0.1833



14.8711, 0.3396, 0.2038



# Rectangle

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



14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132



14.8711, 0.3947, 0.5470



14.8711, 0.1234, 0.1833



14.8711, 0.1976, 0.1615

# Sweetspot

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



14.8720, 0.5353, 0.4132



51.7568, 0.3679, 0.3692



8.8489, 0.4944, 0.2497



11.1344, 0.3768, 0.3747



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.



14.8720, 0.5353, 0.4132



26.2165, 0.5378, 0.4112



35.8574, 0.4193, 0.5053



8.1572, 0.3273, 0.3406



11.4775, 0.5339, 0.4143



0.3811, 0.4868, 0.4517



# Inverse Universe

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



8.6767, 0.1761, 0.1541



15.1278, 0.1753, 0.1510



2.7904, 0.1500, 0.0600



7.8786, 0.2987, 0.3171



6.7362, 0.1766, 0.1558



0.2668, 0.1939, 0.2180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

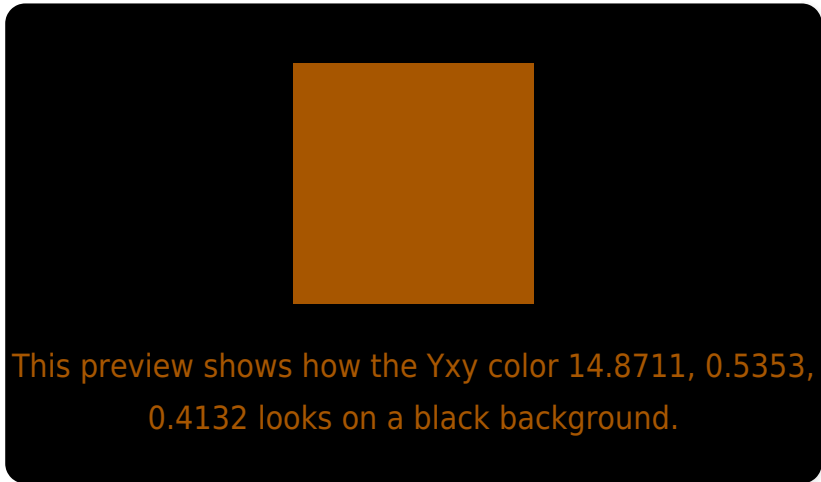
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132.

# 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

14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132

### Protanopia

15.1066, 0.4337, 0.4827

### Deuteranopia

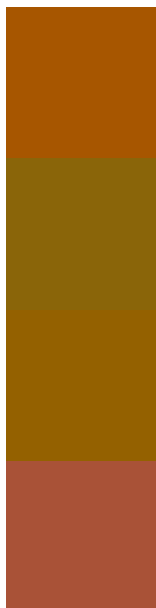
15.0189, 0.4698, 0.4652



## Tritanopia

14.9553, 0.4528, 0.3205

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132

## Protanomaly

14.7304, 0.4713, 0.4572

## Deuteranomaly

14.8453, 0.4947, 0.4454

## Tritanomaly

14.7454, 0.4990, 0.3666

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132

## Achromatopsia

12.7438, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

12.8397, 0.4064, 0.3915

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132 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(167, 86, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 86, 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(167, 86, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 86, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132 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(167, 86, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 86, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 86, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 86, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 86, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 86, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 14.8711, 0.5353, 0.4132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 86, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 86,  
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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