

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(15.0666, 0.5011, 0.4397)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(15.0666, 0.5011, 0.4397)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	986001
RGB	152, 96, 1
RGB Percent	60%, 38%, 0%
CMY	0.4039, 0.6235, 0.9956
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.99, 0.40
HSL	38°, 99%, 30%
HSV	38°, 99%, 60%
XYZ	17.1371, 15.0433, 2.0322
YIQ	101.9140, 63.8710, -17.6730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

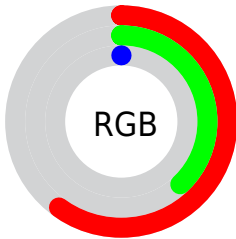
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	90, 152, 1
Decimal	9986049
CIE Lab	45.69, 16.55, 53.32
CIE LCh	46, 55.825, 72.757
Yxy	15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288176129 (0xFF986001)
YUV	101.9140, -49.7506, 43.9254
Hunter-Lab	38.7857, 10.9937, 24.0434

# Details

The Yxy color **15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **5.2104, 0.1675, 0.1220**, and the grayscale version is **13.3871, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.0532, 0.4631, 0.4256**, and **4.7141, 0.5244, 0.4218** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.9665, 0.5020, 0.4396**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.1465, 0.4854, 0.4413**.

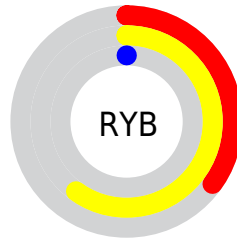
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (38%)

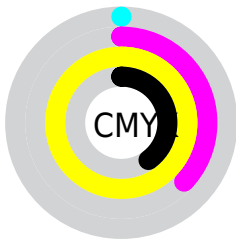
Blue (0%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (0%)

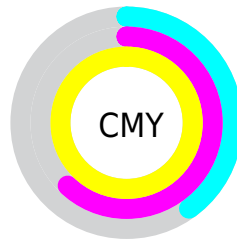


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (62%)


Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397 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 15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 15.0433, 0.5009,  
0.4397


 15.0433, 0.5009,  
0.4397


 223.6282, 0.3980,  
0.3885


 8.8498, 0.5253,  
0.4458


 34.9291, 0.4638,  
0.4251


 4.6433, 0.5532,  
0.4468

 49.3902, 0.4494,  
0.4181


 2.0396, 0.5725,  
0.4275

 67.3760, 0.4373,  
0.4117

 0.6303, 0.6166,  
0.3834


 89.2707, 0.4270,  
0.4059


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 115.4589, 0.4181,  
0.4008


 146.3250, 0.4105,

0.3962


 182.2533, 0.4039,  
0.3921


 15.0433, 0.5009,  
0.4397


 15.0433, 0.5009,  
0.4397


 14.9665, 0.5020,  
0.4396

 16.1465, 0.4854,  
0.4413

 17.3517, 0.4675,  
0.4387

 18.6716, 0.4473,  
0.4315

 20.1124, 0.4257,  
0.4205

 21.6795, 0.4039,  
0.4068

■ 23.3777, 0.3826,  
0.3913

■ 25.2115, 0.3625,  
0.3751

■ 27.1851, 0.3439,  
0.3589

■ 29.3026, 0.3269,  
0.3430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



15.0433, 0.5310, 0.3634



15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397



15.0433, 0.4225, 0.5126

# Triad

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



15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397



15.0433, 0.1598, 0.3343



15.0433, 0.2668, 0.1882

# Complementary

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



15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397



5.2104, 0.1675, 0.1220

# 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.



15.0433, 0.1861, 0.1709



15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397



15.0433, 0.1340, 0.2330

# Square

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



15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397



15.0433, 0.2268, 0.4670



15.0433, 0.1434, 0.1829



15.0433, 0.3803, 0.2312



# Rectangle

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



15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397



15.0433, 0.3575, 0.5400



15.0433, 0.1434, 0.1829



15.0433, 0.2355, 0.1794

# Sweetspot

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



15.0441, 0.5009, 0.4397



44.0640, 0.3650, 0.3773



7.0144, 0.5387, 0.2748



9.7261, 0.3728, 0.3836



76.7769, 0.3127, 0.3290



12.5967, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



15.0441, 0.5009, 0.4397



26.0700, 0.5040, 0.4380



27.5580, 0.3992, 0.5207



6.8373, 0.3269, 0.3430



12.6104, 0.5013, 0.4401



0.2577, 0.4586, 0.4741



# Inverse Universe

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



5.2104, 0.1675, 0.1220



8.7485, 0.1659, 0.1173



2.4266, 0.1554, 0.0635



6.3831, 0.2988, 0.3146



4.3608, 0.1672, 0.1219

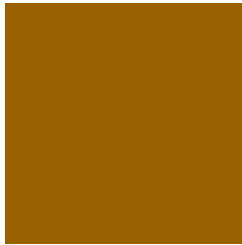


0.1311, 0.1898, 0.2034



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

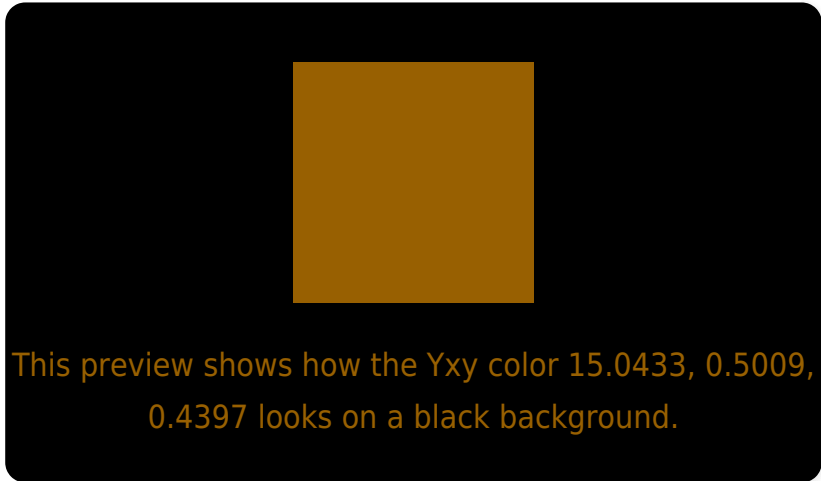
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397.

# 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

15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397

### Protanopia

15.1724, 0.4363, 0.4833

### Deuteranopia

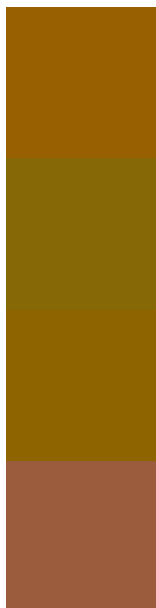
15.0189, 0.4698, 0.4652



## Tritanopia

15.0572, 0.4091, 0.3177

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397

## Protanomaly

14.9843, 0.4614, 0.4666

## Deuteranomaly

14.8651, 0.4817, 0.4557

## Tritanomaly

14.9598, 0.4605, 0.3788

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397

## Achromatopsia

13.2868, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

13.4891, 0.3939, 0.4008

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397 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(152, 96, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(152, 96, 1)  
}
```

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(152, 96, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 96, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397 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(152, 96, 1) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 96, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(152, 96, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 96, 1); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 96, 1);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 96, 1)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 15.0433, 0.5009, 0.4397 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 96, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152, 96,  
1) }
```

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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