

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(15.5055, 0.4615, 0.4209)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(15.5055, 0.4615, 0.4209)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	93642A
RGB	147, 100, 42
RGB Percent	58%, 39%, 16%
CMY	0.4235, 0.6078, 0.8354
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.71, 0.42
HSL	33°, 56%, 37%
HSV	33°, 71%, 58%
XYZ	17.0070, 15.4846, 4.2802
YIQ	107.4410, 46.6300, -8.0740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

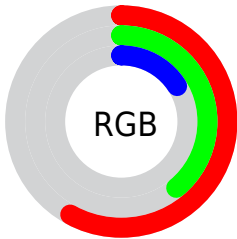
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	127, 147, 42
Decimal	9659434
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.29, 13.26, 39.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 41.565, 71.402
Yxy	15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287849514 (0xFF93642A)
YUV	107.4410, -32.2624, 34.6932
Hunter-Lab	39.3505, 8.2829, 21.0962

# Details

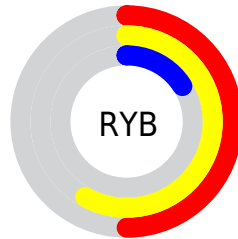
The Yxy color **15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **9.7367, 0.2019, 0.2008**, and the grayscale version is **14.9136, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.7088, 0.4292, 0.4053**, and **4.8215, 0.5105, 0.4328** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.1875, 0.4859, 0.4259**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.9237, 0.4379, 0.4123**.

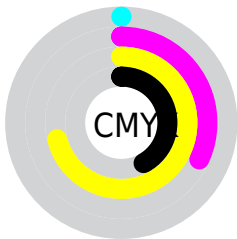
# Distribution



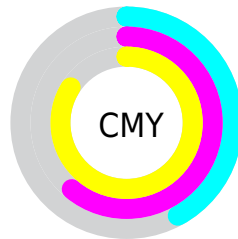
- Red (58%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (42%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (84%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211 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 15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 15.4846, 0.4625,  
0.4211


 15.4846, 0.4625,  
0.4211


226.2809, 0.3769,  
0.3734


 9.1602, 0.4858,  
0.4306


 35.7011, 0.4293,  
0.4046


 4.8458, 0.5194,  
0.4427

 50.3620, 0.4174,  
0.3980


 2.1571, 0.5553,  
0.4447

 68.5705, 0.4076,  
0.3923

 0.6964, 0.5880,  
0.4120

 90.7110, 0.3994,  
0.3875

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 117.1679, 0.3924,  
0.3832

 148.3256, 0.3865,

0.3795

184.5685, 0.3814,  
0.3763

■ 15.4846, 0.4625,  
0.4211

■ 15.4846, 0.4625,  
0.4211

■ 14.1875, 0.4859,  
0.4259

■ 16.9237, 0.4379,  
0.4123

■ 13.0233, 0.5067,  
0.4258

■ 18.5086, 0.4135,  
0.4006

■ 12.1215, 0.5230,  
0.4229

■ 20.2457, 0.3901,  
0.3871

■ 22.1402, 0.3683,  
0.3728

■ 24.1968, 0.3485,  
0.3584

■ 26.4203, 0.3307,  
0.3443

■ 28.8149, 0.3148,  
0.3309

■ 31.3849, 0.3009,  
0.3183

■ 34.1342, 0.2886,  
0.3066

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



15.4846, 0.4771, 0.3610



15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211



15.4846, 0.4072, 0.4703

# Triad

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



15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211



15.4846, 0.1974, 0.3403



15.4846, 0.2761, 0.2168

# Complementary

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



15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211



9.7367, 0.2019, 0.2008

# 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.



15.4846, 0.2124, 0.2042



15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211



15.4846, 0.1721, 0.2622

# Square

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



15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211



15.4846, 0.2541, 0.4303



15.4846, 0.1776, 0.2175



15.4846, 0.3604, 0.2514



# Rectangle

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



15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211



15.4846, 0.3575, 0.4841



15.4846, 0.1776, 0.2175



15.4846, 0.2518, 0.2099

# Sweetspot

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



15.4854, 0.4625, 0.4211



43.3408, 0.3484, 0.3584



8.5819, 0.4362, 0.2551



9.6780, 0.3532, 0.3619



74.8414, 0.3127, 0.3290



11.9280, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



15.4854, 0.4625, 0.4211



24.0639, 0.4994, 0.4264



26.7617, 0.3999, 0.4873



6.3148, 0.3270, 0.3412



10.5590, 0.5223, 0.4235



0.1882, 0.4682, 0.4665



# Inverse Universe

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



9.7367, 0.2019, 0.2008



13.1870, 0.1835, 0.1672



4.3702, 0.1832, 0.1101



6.0346, 0.2989, 0.3165



5.2293, 0.1736, 0.1448



0.1214, 0.1961, 0.2259



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211 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 15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211 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 15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211.

# 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

15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211

### Protanopia

15.5523, 0.4121, 0.4507

### Deuteranopia

15.5816, 0.4426, 0.4374



## Tritanopia

15.5243, 0.3906, 0.3172

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211

## Protanomaly

15.3955, 0.4312, 0.4389

## Deuteranomaly

15.5233, 0.4510, 0.4312

## Tritanomaly

15.4290, 0.4211, 0.3568

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211

## Achromatopsia

14.7027, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

14.6627, 0.3685, 0.3717

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211 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(147, 100, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 100, 42)  
}
```

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(147, 100, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 100, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211 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(147, 100, 42) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 100, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(147, 100, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 100, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 100, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 100,  
42) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 15.4846, 0.4625, 0.4211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 100, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
100, 42) }
```

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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