

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(16.2617, 0.5033, 0.4162)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(16.2617, 0.5033, 0.4162)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A4601B
RGB	164, 96, 27
RGB Percent	64%, 38%, 11%
CMY	0.3568, 0.6235, 0.8943
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.84, 0.36
HSL	30°, 72%, 37%
HSV	30°, 84%, 64%
XYZ	19.6911, 16.3374, 3.1499
YIQ	108.4660, 62.6770, -7.0430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

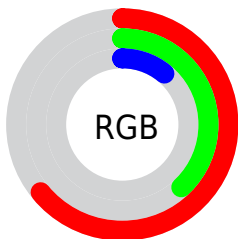
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	162, 164, 27
Decimal	10772507
CIE Lab	47.41, 22.52, 47.94
CIE LCh	47, 52.964, 64.838
Yxy	16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288962587 (0xFFA4601B)
YUV	108.4660, -40.1627, 48.7033
Hunter-Lab	40.4195, 16.2251, 23.6731

# Details

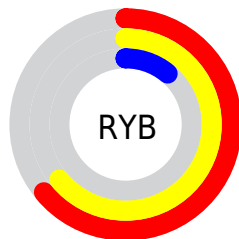
The Yxy color **16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **11.0907, 0.1905, 0.1880**, and the grayscale version is **15.2356, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.2506, 0.4634, 0.4061**, and **5.3224, 0.5453, 0.4052** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.8735, 0.5250, 0.4143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.9991, 0.4772, 0.4145**.

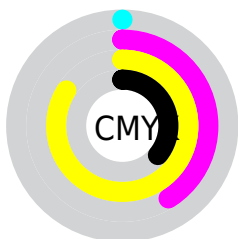
# Distribution



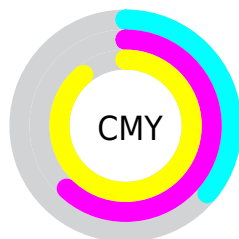
- Red (64%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (11%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170 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 16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 16.3374, 0.5026,  
0.4170


 16.3374, 0.5026,  
0.4170


231.3245, 0.3968,  
0.3776


 9.7632, 0.5289,  
0.4206


 37.1830, 0.4630,  
0.4060


 5.2422, 0.5720,  
0.4280

 52.2231, 0.4483,  
0.4006


 2.3901, 0.5951,  
0.4049

 70.8541, 0.4360,  
0.3957

 0.8208, 0.6354,  
0.3646

 93.4602, 0.4256,  
0.3912

 0.0000, 1.0000,  
0.0000

 120.4259, 0.4168,  
0.3872

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 152.1356, 0.4092,


0.3836


 188.9737, 0.4026,  
0.3804


 16.3374, 0.5026,  
0.4170


 16.3374, 0.5026,  
0.4170


 14.8735, 0.5250,  
0.4143

 17.9991, 0.4772,  
0.4145

 14.0223, 0.5383,  
0.4108

 19.8668, 0.4503,  
0.4077

 21.9506, 0.4236,  
0.3976

 24.2592, 0.3982,  
0.3855

 26.8006, 0.3747,  
0.3723

■ 29.5822, 0.3535,  
0.3589

■ 32.6113, 0.3347,  
0.3458

■ 35.8946, 0.3181,  
0.3333

■ 39.4384, 0.3036,  
0.3215

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



16.3374, 0.5117, 0.3458



16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170



16.3374, 0.4401, 0.4865

# Triad

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



16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170



16.3374, 0.1831, 0.3667



16.3374, 0.2469, 0.1896

# Complementary

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



16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170



11.0907, 0.1905, 0.1880

# 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.



16.3374, 0.1799, 0.1803



16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170



16.3374, 0.1475, 0.2610

# Square

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



16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170



16.3374, 0.2565, 0.4812



16.3374, 0.1476, 0.2010



16.3374, 0.3466, 0.2246



# Rectangle

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



16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170



16.3374, 0.3821, 0.5186



16.3374, 0.1476, 0.2010



16.3374, 0.2205, 0.1835

# Sweetspot

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



16.3383, 0.5026, 0.4170



52.6949, 0.3574, 0.3615



9.5102, 0.4545, 0.2430



11.1486, 0.3643, 0.3659



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.



16.3383, 0.5026, 0.4170



25.0329, 0.5410, 0.4086



34.5249, 0.4142, 0.4968



7.6480, 0.3273, 0.3403



10.8465, 0.5369, 0.4119



0.3224, 0.4844, 0.4536



# Inverse Universe

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



11.0907, 0.1905, 0.1880



15.2327, 0.1764, 0.1549



3.6950, 0.1616, 0.0792



7.4133, 0.2987, 0.3174



6.7059, 0.1777, 0.1597



0.2355, 0.1962, 0.2264



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170 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 16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

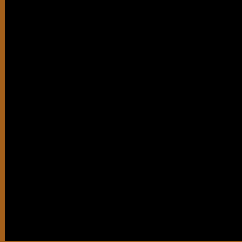
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170.

# 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

16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170

### Protanopia

16.4212, 0.4258, 0.4691

### Deuteranopia

16.3203, 0.4615, 0.4552



## Tritanopia

16.3723, 0.4242, 0.3200

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170

## Protanomaly

16.1846, 0.4532, 0.4498

## Deuteranomaly

16.2464, 0.4772, 0.4409

## Tritanomaly

16.2162, 0.4607, 0.3611

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170

## Achromatopsia

14.9960, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

15.0543, 0.3834, 0.3781

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170 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(164, 96, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 96, 27)  
}
```

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(164, 96, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 96, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 16.3374, 0.5026, 0.4170 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(164, 96, 27) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 96, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(164, 96, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 96, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 96, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 96,  
27) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Rgb(16, 96, 27) is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 96, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 96,  
27) }
```

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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