

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(16.4176, 0.4239, 0.5488)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(16.4176, 0.4239, 0.5488)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E7700
RGB	110, 119, 0
RGB Percent	43%, 47%, 0%
CMY	0.5687, 0.5333, 0.9997
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 1.00, 0.53
HSL	65°, 100%, 23%
HSV	65°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	13.0262, 16.5086, 2.5021
YIQ	102.7430, 32.8350, -38.9170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

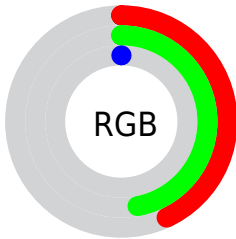
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 119, 9
Decimal	7239424
CIELab	47.63, -16.50, 52.85
CIELCh	48, 55.370, 107.337
Yxy	16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285429504 (0xFF6E7700)
YUV	102.7430, -50.6523, 6.3644
Hunter-Lab	40.6308, -13.8769, 24.7904

# Details

The Yxy color **16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **1.3926, 0.1539, 0.0622**, and the grayscale version is **13.6241, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.4840, 0.3933, 0.4759**, and **5.4060, 0.3906, 0.5281** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.5088, 0.4066, 0.5153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.5939, 0.4044, 0.5082**.

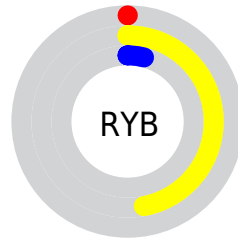
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (47%)

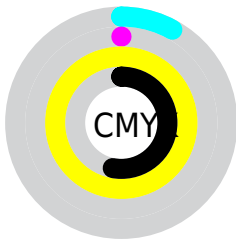
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (4%)

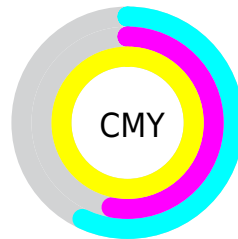


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (53%)


Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153 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 16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 16.5086, 0.4066,  
0.5153

 16.5086, 0.4066,  
0.5153


 232.3244, 0.3612,  
0.4099


 9.8848, 0.4123,  
0.5416


 37.4789, 0.3928,  
0.4756


 5.3226, 0.4192,  
0.5808

 52.5942, 0.3865,  
0.4608

 2.4378, 0.3981,  
0.6019

 71.3088, 0.3808,  
0.4486

 0.8452, 0.3215,  
0.6785

 94.0070, 0.3759,  
0.4383


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 121.0733, 0.3715,  
0.4296


 152.8920, 0.3677,


0.4221


 189.8476, 0.3642,  
0.4156


 16.5086, 0.4066,  
0.5153

 16.5086, 0.4066,  
0.5153


 16.5088, 0.4066,  
0.5153

 16.5939, 0.4044,  
0.5082

 16.6916, 0.4007,  
0.4985

 16.8116, 0.3947,  
0.4849

 16.9563, 0.3864,  
0.4676

 17.1280, 0.3762,  
0.4472

■ 17.3285, 0.3645,  
0.4247

■ 17.5596, 0.3519,  
0.4008

■ 17.8229, 0.3387,  
0.3764

■ 18.1199, 0.3255,  
0.3522

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



16.5086, 0.4865, 0.4495



16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153



16.5086, 0.3094, 0.5271

# Triad

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



16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153



16.5086, 0.1384, 0.2264



16.5086, 0.3955, 0.2426

# Complementary

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



16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153



1.3926, 0.1539, 0.0622

# 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.



16.5086, 0.2839, 0.1972



16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153



16.5086, 0.1523, 0.1835

# Square

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



16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153



16.5086, 0.1584, 0.3167



16.5086, 0.1996, 0.1762



16.5086, 0.4916, 0.3048



# Rectangle

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



16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153



16.5086, 0.2461, 0.4805



16.5086, 0.1996, 0.1762



16.5086, 0.3572, 0.2251

# Sweetspot

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



16.5094, 0.4066, 0.5153



31.4042, 0.3529, 0.4028



4.0965, 0.6319, 0.3363



7.4079, 0.3573, 0.4110



62.0916, 0.3127, 0.3290



7.8288, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



16.5094, 0.4066, 0.5153



29.5330, 0.4063, 0.5156



13.9152, 0.3307, 0.5756



4.2528, 0.3244, 0.3501



17.5358, 0.4066, 0.5154



85.2886, 0.4059, 0.5159



# Inverse Universe

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



1.3926, 0.1539, 0.0622



2.4618, 0.1529, 0.0616



2.5439, 0.2195, 0.0983



3.6019, 0.3005, 0.3072



1.4750, 0.1538, 0.0621



7.0339, 0.1518, 0.0610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153 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 16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

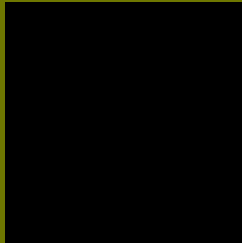
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153.

# 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

16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153

### Protanopia

16.3994, 0.4408, 0.4882

### Deuteranopia

16.4020, 0.4639, 0.4555



## Tritanopia

16.6227, 0.3134, 0.3135

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153

## Protanomaly

16.3264, 0.4279, 0.4984

## Deuteranomaly

16.2207, 0.4443, 0.4769

## Tritanomaly

16.2694, 0.3631, 0.4067

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153

## Achromatopsia

13.5633, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

14.3948, 0.3638, 0.4225

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153 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(110, 119, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 119, 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(110, 119, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 119, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153 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(110, 119, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 119, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 119, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 119, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 119, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 119,  
0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 16.5086, 0.4066, 0.5153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 119, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
119, 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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