

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(16.4179, 0.4244, 0.5507)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(16.4179, 0.4244, 0.5507)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D7700
RGB	109, 119, 0
RGB Percent	43%, 47%, 0%
CMY	0.5726, 0.5333, 0.9996
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 1.00, 0.53
HSL	65°, 100%, 23%
HSV	65°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	12.9037, 16.4449, 2.4967
YIQ	102.4440, 32.2390, -39.1290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

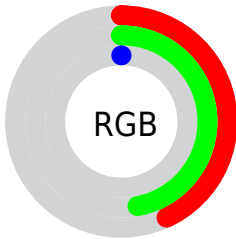
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	0, 119, 10
Decimal	7173888
CIELab	47.55, -16.96, 52.75
CIELCh	48, 55.413, 107.819
Yxy	16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285363968 (0xFF6D7700)
YUV	102.4440, -50.5049, 5.7496
Hunter-Lab	40.5523, -14.1680, 24.7363

# Details

The Yxy color **16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **1.3993, 0.1544, 0.0625**, and the grayscale version is **13.5416, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.3772, 0.3923, 0.4765**, and **5.3763, 0.3884, 0.5298** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.5359, 0.4031, 0.5091**.

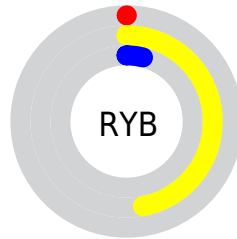
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (47%)

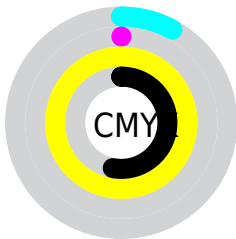
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (4%)

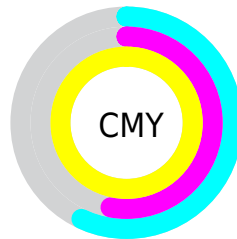


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (53%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164 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 16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 16.4449, 0.4052,  
0.5164


 16.4449, 0.4052,  
0.5164


231.9529, 0.3606,  
0.4101


 9.8395, 0.4106,  
0.5431


 37.3689, 0.3917,  
0.4763


 5.2927, 0.4171,  
0.5829

 52.4562, 0.3855,  
0.4614

 2.4200, 0.3953,  
0.6047

 71.1397, 0.3800,  
0.4490

 0.8361, 0.3129,  
0.6871


 93.8038, 0.3751,  
0.4387


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 120.8327, 0.3708,  
0.4299


 152.6109, 0.3670,


0.4223


 189.5228, 0.3636,  
0.4158

 16.4449, 0.4052,  
0.5164


 16.4449, 0.4052,  
0.5164


 16.4449, 0.4052,  
0.5165

 16.5359, 0.4031,  
0.5091

 16.6394, 0.3996,  
0.4993

 16.7654, 0.3937,  
0.4855

 16.9162, 0.3855,  
0.4680

 17.0941, 0.3755,  
0.4475

■ 17.3010, 0.3639,  
0.4248

■ 17.5386, 0.3514,  
0.4008

■ 17.8086, 0.3385,  
0.3764

■ 18.1124, 0.3254,  
0.3522

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



16.4449, 0.4857, 0.4508



16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164



16.4449, 0.3077, 0.5270

# Triad

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



16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164



16.4449, 0.1381, 0.2251



16.4449, 0.3974, 0.2434

# Complementary

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



16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164



1.3993, 0.1544, 0.0625

# 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.



16.4449, 0.2855, 0.1975



16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164



16.4449, 0.1525, 0.1829

# Square

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



16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164



16.4449, 0.1575, 0.3148



16.4449, 0.2004, 0.1761



16.4449, 0.4931, 0.3058



# Rectangle

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



16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164



16.4449, 0.2445, 0.4792



16.4449, 0.2004, 0.1761



16.4449, 0.3591, 0.2257

# Sweetspot

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



16.4457, 0.4052, 0.5164



31.3669, 0.3525, 0.4029



4.1396, 0.6299, 0.3379



7.3981, 0.3568, 0.4112



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.



16.4457, 0.4052, 0.5164



29.4178, 0.4048, 0.5167



13.8637, 0.3287, 0.5771



4.2514, 0.3242, 0.3501



17.4688, 0.4052, 0.5165



84.9459, 0.4044, 0.5171



# Inverse Universe

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



1.3993, 0.1544, 0.0625



2.4713, 0.1532, 0.0618



2.6162, 0.2230, 0.1003



3.6032, 0.3007, 0.3072



1.4815, 0.1542, 0.0623



7.0556, 0.1521, 0.0611



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

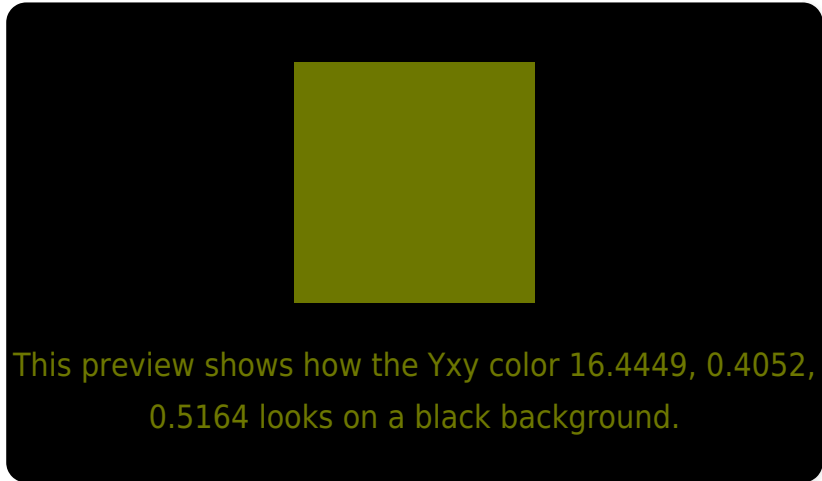
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

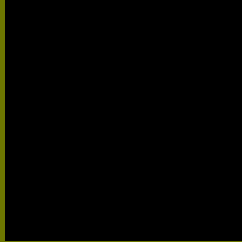
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164.

# 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

16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164

### Protanopia

16.3223, 0.4394, 0.4893

### Deuteranopia

16.3167, 0.4620, 0.4558



## Tritanopia

16.5523, 0.3121, 0.3134

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164

## Protanomaly

16.2545, 0.4265, 0.4996

## Deuteranomaly

16.1438, 0.4425, 0.4774

## Tritanomaly

16.2013, 0.3616, 0.4071

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164

## Achromatopsia

13.2868, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

14.1100, 0.3642, 0.4233

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164 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(109, 119, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 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(109, 119, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 119, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164 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(109, 119, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 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(109, 119, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 119, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 119, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 119,  
0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 16.4449, 0.4052, 0.5164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 119, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
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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