

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(18.1361, 0.4998, 0.4220)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(18.1361, 0.4998, 0.4220)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AA661A
RGB	170, 102, 26
RGB Percent	67%, 40%, 10%
CMY	0.3334, 0.6000, 0.8982
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.85, 0.33
HSL	32°, 73%, 38%
HSV	32°, 85%, 67%
XYZ	21.5143, 18.1234, 3.3393
YIQ	113.6680, 64.9240, -9.2200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

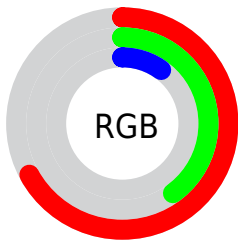
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	155, 170, 26
Decimal	11167258
CIE Lab	49.65, 21.76, 50.58
CIE LCh	50, 55.063, 66.717
Yxy	18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289357338 (0xFFAA661A)
YUV	113.6680, -43.2203, 49.4032
Hunter-Lab	42.5716, 15.7078, 25.1494

# Details

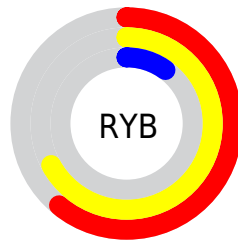
The Yxy color **18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **11.1179, 0.1873, 0.1783**, and the grayscale version is **16.8395, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **40.1413, 0.4634, 0.4101**, and **6.0831, 0.5393, 0.4100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.5678, 0.5214, 0.4188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.8786, 0.4766, 0.4194**.

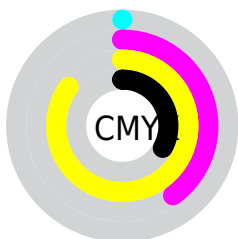
# Distribution



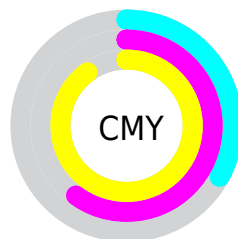
- Red (67%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217 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 18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 18.1234, 0.5006,  
0.4217


 18.1234, 0.5006,  
0.4217


241.5657, 0.3980,  
0.3805

 11.0386, 0.5252,  
0.4258


 40.2475, 0.4629,  
0.4101


 6.0928, 0.5641,  
0.4332

 56.0556, 0.4487,  
0.4045


 2.9016, 0.5858,  
0.4142

 75.5402, 0.4367,  
0.3994

 1.0806, 0.6197,  
0.3803

 99.0858, 0.4265,  
0.3948


 0.0000, 1.0000,  
0.0000

 127.0768, 0.4178,  
0.3906


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 159.8975, 0.4103,


0.3869


 197.9323, 0.4038,  
0.3835

 18.1234, 0.5006,  
0.4217


 18.1234, 0.5006,  
0.4217

 16.5678, 0.5214,  
0.4188

 19.8786, 0.4766,  
0.4194

 15.8161, 0.5317,  
0.4160

 21.8417, 0.4510,  
0.4125

 24.0233, 0.4251,  
0.4022

 26.4323, 0.4001,  
0.3897

 29.0770, 0.3768,  
0.3761

■ 31.9648, 0.3557,  
0.3620

■ 35.1031, 0.3367,  
0.3482

■ 38.4988, 0.3199,  
0.3350

■ 42.1582, 0.3052,  
0.3225

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.1234, 0.5140, 0.3501



18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217



18.1234, 0.4354, 0.4908

# Triad

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



18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217



18.1234, 0.1792, 0.3591



18.1234, 0.2520, 0.1906

# Complementary

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



18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217



11.1179, 0.1873, 0.1783

# 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.



18.1234, 0.1826, 0.1796



18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217



18.1234, 0.1460, 0.2555

# Square

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



18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217



18.1234, 0.2507, 0.4761



18.1234, 0.1482, 0.1982



18.1234, 0.3536, 0.2272



# Rectangle

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



18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217



18.1234, 0.3763, 0.5211



18.1234, 0.1482, 0.1982



18.1234, 0.2248, 0.1839

# Sweetspot

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



18.1243, 0.5006, 0.4217



57.6046, 0.3571, 0.3631



10.1195, 0.4635, 0.2464



12.4384, 0.3642, 0.3679



86.8899, 0.3127, 0.3290



16.2647, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



18.1243, 0.5006, 0.4217



28.2590, 0.5342, 0.4141



37.1022, 0.4124, 0.4997



8.1733, 0.3273, 0.3409



11.7478, 0.5301, 0.4173



0.3871, 0.4846, 0.4534



# Inverse Universe

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



11.1179, 0.1873, 0.1783



15.3119, 0.1740, 0.1465



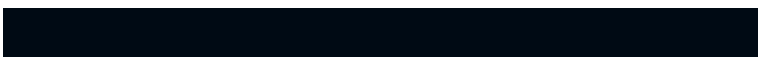
3.8914, 0.1611, 0.0773



7.8626, 0.2987, 0.3168



6.4919, 0.1754, 0.1515



0.2610, 0.1931, 0.2150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

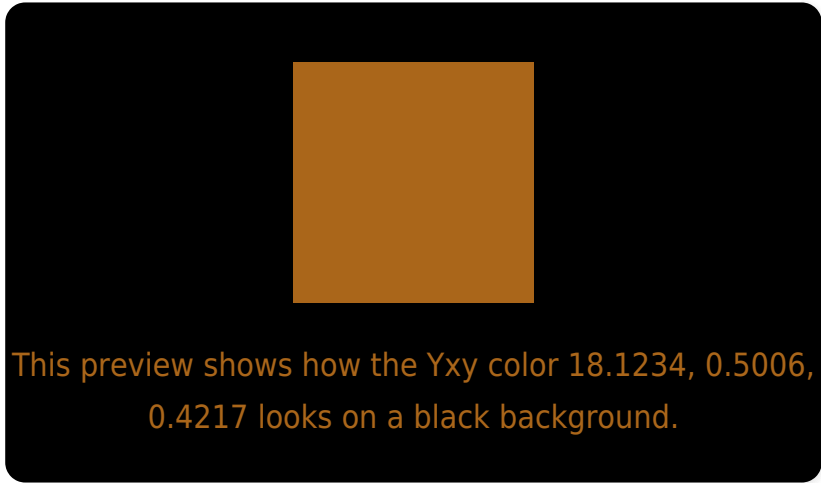
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ Pass

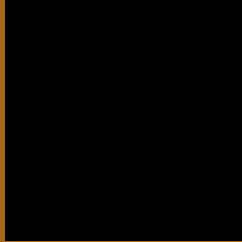
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217.

# 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

18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217

### Protanopia

18.2739, 0.4269, 0.4726

### Deuteranopia

18.1229, 0.4647, 0.4553



## Tritanopia

18.1424, 0.4209, 0.3189

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217

## Protanomaly

18.0100, 0.4531, 0.4539

## Deuteranomaly

17.9512, 0.4786, 0.4425

## Tritanomaly

18.1140, 0.4593, 0.3643

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217

## Achromatopsia

16.8269, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

16.8294, 0.3839, 0.3816

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to  $Yxy$  18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217 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  $rgb(170, 102, 26)$  looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 102, 26)  
}
```

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(170, 102, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 102, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217 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(170, 102, 26) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 102, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 102, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 102, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 102, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 102,  
26) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 18.1234, 0.5006, 0.4217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 102, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
102, 26) }
```

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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