

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(19.1755, 0.4389, 0.4282)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(19.1755, 0.4389, 0.4282)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	987334
RGB	152, 115, 52
RGB Percent	60%, 45%, 20%
CMY	0.4040, 0.5490, 0.7961
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.66, 0.40
HSL	38°, 49%, 40%
HSV	38°, 66%, 60%
XYZ	19.6954, 19.1848, 5.9127
YIQ	118.8810, 42.2750, -11.7490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

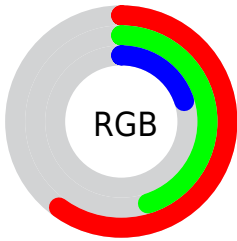
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	111, 152, 52
Decimal	9990964
CIELab	50.90, 7.50, 39.61
CIElCh	51, 40.318, 79.273
Yxy	19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288181044 (0xFF987334)
YUV	118.8810, -32.9723, 29.0454
Hunter-Lab	43.8005, 3.6140, 22.6567

# Details

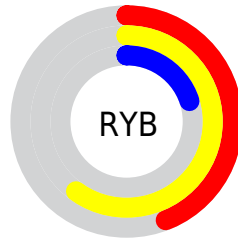
The Yxy color **19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **10.1320, 0.2053, 0.1953**, and the grayscale version is **18.5042, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **42.1323, 0.4131, 0.4098**, and **6.5601, 0.4803, 0.4535** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.8276, 0.4605, 0.4370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.6661, 0.4180, 0.4162**.

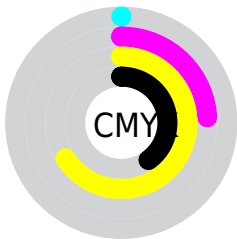
# Distribution



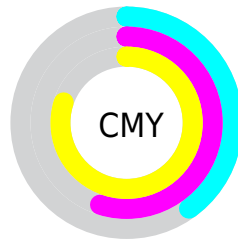
- Red (60%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283 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 19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 19.1848, 0.4397,  
0.4283


 19.1848, 0.4397,  
0.4283


247.4671, 0.3694,  
0.3760


 11.8039, 0.4581,  
0.4403


 42.0461, 0.4131,  
0.4095


 6.6103, 0.4809,  
0.4535


 58.2953, 0.4033,  
0.4022


 3.2196, 0.5219,  
0.4781

 78.2694, 0.3952,  
0.3961

 1.2474, 0.5343,  
0.4657

 102.3528, 0.3884,  
0.3909

 0.0999, 0.7357,  
0.2643

 130.9299, 0.3826,  
0.3864

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 164.3850, 0.3776,

0.3825

203.1026, 0.3732,  
0.3790

■ 19.1848, 0.4397,  
0.4283

■ 19.1848, 0.4397,  
0.4283

■ 17.8276, 0.4605,  
0.4370

■ 20.6661, 0.4180,  
0.4162

■ 16.5858, 0.4792,  
0.4412

■ 22.2738, 0.3963,  
0.4017

■ 15.4528, 0.4951,  
0.4407

■ 24.0135, 0.3754,  
0.3859

■ 15.0017, 0.5016,  
0.4399

■ 25.8898, 0.3558,  
0.3695

■ 27.9065, 0.3378,  
0.3533

■ 30.0677, 0.3214,  
0.3377

■ 32.3770, 0.3067,  
0.3229

■ 34.8380, 0.2936,  
0.3090

■ 37.4540, 0.2820,  
0.2961

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.1848, 0.4630, 0.3749



19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283



19.1848, 0.3832, 0.4646

# Triad

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



19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283



19.1848, 0.1984, 0.3192



19.1848, 0.2988, 0.2324

# Complementary

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



19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283



10.1320, 0.2053, 0.1953

# 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.



19.1848, 0.2341, 0.2151



19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283



19.1848, 0.1821, 0.2553

# Square

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



19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283



19.1848, 0.2441, 0.4000



19.1848, 0.1944, 0.2213



19.1848, 0.3765, 0.2693



# Rectangle

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



19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283



19.1848, 0.3360, 0.4668



19.1848, 0.1944, 0.2213



19.1848, 0.2749, 0.2243

# Sweetspot

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



19.1857, 0.4397, 0.4283



47.6080, 0.3459, 0.3608



9.8716, 0.4367, 0.2689



10.6127, 0.3506, 0.3650



76.7769, 0.3127, 0.3290



12.5967, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



19.1857, 0.4397, 0.4283



30.4138, 0.4697, 0.4396



28.2974, 0.3881, 0.4835



6.8388, 0.3269, 0.3430



12.6440, 0.5009, 0.4404



0.2582, 0.4584, 0.4742



# Inverse Universe

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



10.1320, 0.2053, 0.1953



13.3200, 0.1852, 0.1607



5.7999, 0.1991, 0.1285



6.3817, 0.2988, 0.3146



4.3426, 0.1671, 0.1215



0.1307, 0.1897, 0.2030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283 looks on a 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 19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283.

# 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

19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283

### Protanopia

19.3363, 0.4074, 0.4471

### Deuteranopia

19.3180, 0.4373, 0.4304



## Tritanopia

19.1542, 0.3699, 0.3160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283

## Protanomaly

19.1134, 0.4196, 0.4401

## Deuteranomaly

19.3180, 0.4373, 0.4304

## Tritanomaly

19.1278, 0.3978, 0.3593

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283

## Achromatopsia

18.4475, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

18.6084, 0.3582, 0.3723

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283 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(152, 115, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 115, 52)  
}
```

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(152, 115, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 115, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283 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(152, 115, 52) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 115, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 115, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 115, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 115, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 115,  
52) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 19.1848, 0.4397, 0.4283 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 115, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
115, 52) }
```

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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