

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E771A
RGB	158, 119, 26
RGB Percent	62%, 47%, 10%
CMY	0.3803, 0.5333, 0.8979
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.84, 0.38
HSL	42°, 72%, 36%
HSV	42°, 84%, 62%
XYZ	20.8859, 20.5373, 3.8431
YIQ	120.0590, 53.0970, -20.6550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

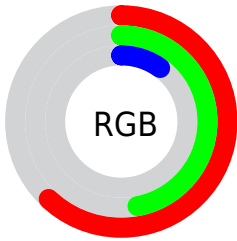
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	81, 158, 26
Decimal	10385178
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.44, 6.73, 52.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 52.824, 82.685
Yxy	20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288575258 (0xFF9E771A)
YUV	120.0590, -46.3711, 33.2743
Hunter-Lab	45.3181, 2.9590, 26.6947

# Details

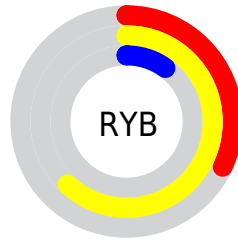
The Yxy color **20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **6.4766, 0.1765, 0.1346**, and the grayscale version is **18.9431, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **44.2893, 0.4334, 0.4334**, and **7.3313, 0.4811, 0.4562** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.4013, 0.4746, 0.4556**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.7690, 0.4454, 0.4471**.

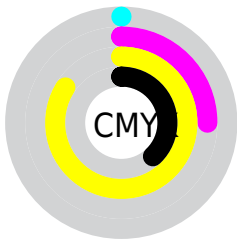
# Distribution



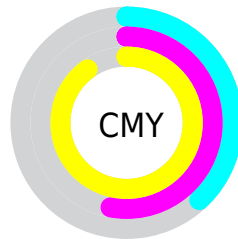
- Red (62%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (90%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537 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 20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 20.5373, 0.4614,  
0.4537


 20.5373, 0.4614,  
0.4537


254.8092, 0.3833,  
0.3916


 12.7862, 0.4787,  
0.4653


 44.3162, 0.4337,  
0.4330


 7.2815, 0.5027,  
0.4809


 61.1128, 0.4229,  
0.4244

 3.6388, 0.5171,  
0.4829

 81.6933, 0.4137,  
0.4170

 1.4736, 0.5273,  
0.4727

 106.4422, 0.4058,  
0.4105

 0.2700, 0.6091,  
0.3909

 135.7438, 0.3990,  
0.4049

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 169.9826, 0.3931,

0.3999

209.5429, 0.3879,  
0.3955

20.5373, 0.4614,  
0.4537

20.5373, 0.4614,  
0.4537

19.4013, 0.4746,  
0.4556

21.7690, 0.4454,  
0.4471

18.7043, 0.4824,  
0.4552

23.0996, 0.4273,  
0.4363

24.5357, 0.4080,  
0.4222

26.0820, 0.3884,  
0.4058

27.7429, 0.3691,  
0.3882

■ 29.5226, 0.3508,  
0.3701

■ 31.4248, 0.3337,  
0.3522

■ 33.4529, 0.3179,  
0.3349

■ 35.6105, 0.3036,  
0.3185

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.5373, 0.5008, 0.3868



20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537



20.5373, 0.3859, 0.5033

# Triad

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



20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537



20.5373, 0.1671, 0.3022



20.5373, 0.3045, 0.2148

# Complementary

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



20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537



6.4766, 0.1765, 0.1346

# 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.



20.5373, 0.2219, 0.1911



20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537



20.5373, 0.1534, 0.2279

# Square

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



20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537



20.5373, 0.2165, 0.4095



20.5373, 0.1717, 0.1936



20.5373, 0.4044, 0.2606



# Rectangle

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



20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537



20.5373, 0.3266, 0.5067



20.5373, 0.1717, 0.1936



20.5373, 0.2737, 0.2042

# Sweetspot

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



20.5383, 0.4614, 0.4537



52.9501, 0.3543, 0.3737



8.4001, 0.5192, 0.2823



11.6941, 0.3603, 0.3797



80.7346, 0.3127, 0.3290



13.9985, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



20.5383, 0.4614, 0.4537



33.6010, 0.4838, 0.4540



29.4070, 0.3852, 0.5179



7.3889, 0.3268, 0.3447



15.0487, 0.4817, 0.4557



0.3384, 0.4520, 0.4793



# Inverse Universe

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



6.4766, 0.1765, 0.1346



7.8271, 0.1604, 0.0975



3.9517, 0.1789, 0.0885



6.7390, 0.2988, 0.3128



3.6484, 0.1617, 0.1021

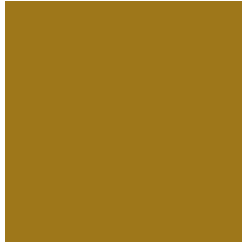


0.1335, 0.1826, 0.1774



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537 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 20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

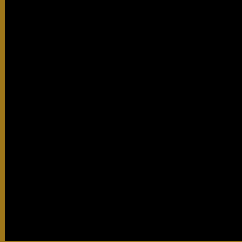
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537.

# 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

20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537

### Protanopia

20.6683, 0.4296, 0.4759

### Deuteranopia

20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537



## Tritanopia

20.5933, 0.3739, 0.3165

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537

## Protanomaly

20.4481, 0.4417, 0.4676

## Deuteranomaly

20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537

## Tritanomaly

20.3719, 0.4157, 0.3754

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537

## Achromatopsia

18.7821, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

19.1732, 0.3724, 0.3917

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537 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(158, 119, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 119, 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(158, 119, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 119, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537 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(158, 119, 26) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 119, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 119, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 119, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 119, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 119,  
26) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to  $\text{Yxy } 20.5373, 0.4614, 0.4537$  is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 119, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
119, 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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