

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(23.1219, 0.4592, 0.4736)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(23.1219, 0.4592, 0.4736)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A18100
RGB	161, 129, 0
RGB Percent	63%, 51%, 0%
CMY	0.3687, 0.4941, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 1.00, 0.37
HSL	48°, 100%, 32%
HSV	48°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	22.5456, 23.2776, 3.3064
YIQ	123.8620, 60.4810, -33.3350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

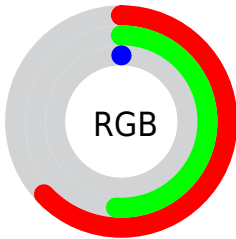
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	40, 161, 0
Decimal	10584320
CIELab	55.36, 1.94, 60.63
CIELCh	55, 60.664, 88.169
Yxy	23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288774400 (0xFFA18100)
YUV	123.8620, -61.0640, 32.5700
Hunter-Lab	48.2469, -1.0197, 29.7096

# Details

The Yxy color **23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. A complement of this color would be **3.6079, 0.1558, 0.0809**, and the grayscale version is **20.3026, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **48.6807, 0.4354, 0.4501**, and **8.7406, 0.4658, 0.4683** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.2751, 0.4589, 0.4738**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **24.1724, 0.4507, 0.4722**.

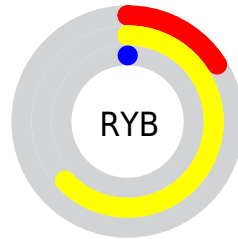
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (51%)

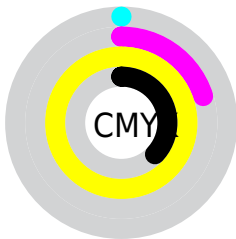
Blue (0%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (0%)

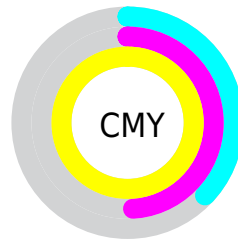


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (49%)


Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738 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 23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 23.2776, 0.4589,  
0.4738

 23.2776, 0.4589,  
0.4738


269.1476, 0.3866,  
0.4033


 14.7986, 0.4725,  
0.4863


 48.8487, 0.4349,  
0.4509


 8.6782, 0.4932,  
0.5055


 66.7097, 0.4250,  
0.4412


 4.5319, 0.4954,  
0.5046

 88.4668, 0.4163,  
0.4328

 1.9753, 0.4980,  
0.5020

 114.5043, 0.4088,  
0.4253

 0.5931, 0.5075,  
0.4925

 145.2068, 0.4022,  
0.4188

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 180.9586, 0.3963,

0.4130


 222.1441, 0.3912,  
0.4079

 23.2776, 0.4589,  
0.4738


 23.2776, 0.4589,  
0.4738


 23.2751, 0.4589,  
0.4738

 24.1724, 0.4507,  
0.4722

 25.1228, 0.4402,  
0.4671

 26.1428, 0.4271,  
0.4575

 27.2383, 0.4119,  
0.4439

 28.4140, 0.3953,  
0.4273

■ 29.6745, 0.3780,  
0.4085

■ 31.0235, 0.3606,  
0.3886

■ 32.4648, 0.3437,  
0.3683

■ 34.0017, 0.3277,  
0.3482

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.2776, 0.5131, 0.4012



23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738



23.2776, 0.3720, 0.5248

# Triad

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



23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738



23.2776, 0.1499, 0.2797



23.2776, 0.3225, 0.2132

# Complementary

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



23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738



3.6079, 0.1558, 0.0809

# 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.



23.2776, 0.2275, 0.1833



23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738



23.2776, 0.1426, 0.2086

# Square

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



23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738



23.2776, 0.1944, 0.3952



23.2776, 0.1679, 0.1800



23.2776, 0.4323, 0.2651



# Rectangle

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



23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738



23.2776, 0.3074, 0.5211



23.2776, 0.1679, 0.1800



23.2776, 0.2874, 0.2004

# Sweetspot

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



23.2787, 0.4589, 0.4738



55.4248, 0.3617, 0.3898



7.6821, 0.6051, 0.3108



11.9431, 0.3685, 0.3978



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.



23.2787, 0.4589, 0.4738



41.4124, 0.4598, 0.4731



28.9742, 0.3678, 0.5461



7.9971, 0.3266, 0.3469



18.6518, 0.4585, 0.4741



0.4495, 0.4421, 0.4872



# Inverse Universe

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



3.6079, 0.1558, 0.0809



6.2320, 0.1551, 0.0784



3.2107, 0.1711, 0.0717



7.0773, 0.2987, 0.3105



2.9278, 0.1561, 0.0820

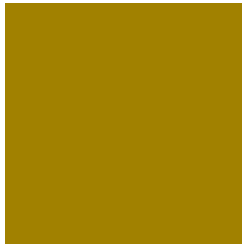


0.1202, 0.1727, 0.1417



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

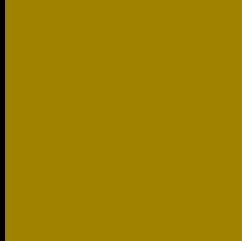
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

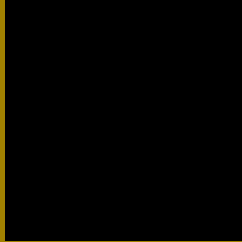
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738.

# 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

23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738

### Protanopia

23.2744, 0.4388, 0.4863

### Deuteranopia

23.2707, 0.4687, 0.4608



## Tritanopia

23.3428, 0.3624, 0.3153

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738

## Protanomaly

23.3813, 0.4456, 0.4824

## Deuteranomaly

23.1934, 0.4648, 0.4658

## Tritanomaly

22.7744, 0.4159, 0.3926

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738

## Achromatopsia

20.1556, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

20.8046, 0.3808, 0.4128

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738 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(161, 129, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 129, 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(161, 129, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 129, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738 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(161, 129, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 129, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 129, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 129, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 129, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 129,  
0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 23.2776, 0.4589, 0.4738 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 129, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
129, 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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