

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530)  
contains.

<b>Yxy(23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530)</b> .....	3
<b>Conversions</b> .....	4
<b>Details</b> .....	6
<b>Harmonies</b> .....	12
<b>Previews</b> .....	24
<b>Color Blindness Simulation</b> .....	27
<b>CSS Examples</b> .....	30

**Color**

**Yxy(23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A87F1E
RGB	168, 127, 30
RGB Percent	66%, 50%, 12%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5019, 0.8822
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.82, 0.34
HSL	42°, 70%, 39%
HSV	42°, 82%, 66%
XYZ	23.9724, 23.5973, 4.5215
YIQ	128.2010, 55.5730, -21.4750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

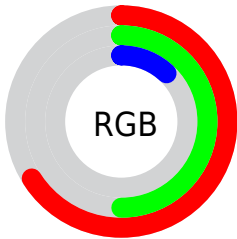
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	88, 168, 30
Decimal	11042590
CIELab	55.68, 6.93, 54.33
CIELCh	56, 54.773, 82.729
Yxy	23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289232670 (0xFFA87F1E)
YUV	128.2010, -48.4131, 34.9037
Hunter-Lab	48.5771, 3.0784, 28.4853

# Details

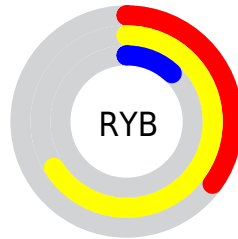
The Yxy color **23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **7.6136, 0.1777, 0.1373**, and the grayscale version is **21.8187, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **49.1956, 0.4344, 0.4329**, and **8.8283, 0.4802, 0.4569** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22.2765, 0.4738, 0.4553**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **25.0301, 0.4438, 0.4459**.

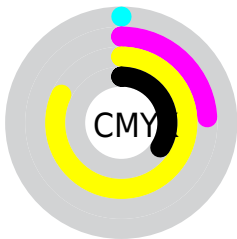
# Distribution



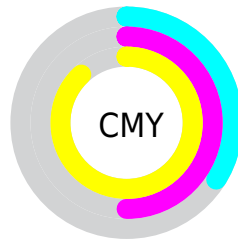
- Red (66%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530 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 23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 23.5973, 0.4602,  
0.4530


 23.5973, 0.4602,  
0.4530


270.7782, 0.3844,  
0.3926


 15.0352, 0.4766,  
0.4642


 49.3722, 0.4337,  
0.4331

 8.8441, 0.4965,  
0.4765


 67.3539, 0.4232,  
0.4248

 4.6396, 0.5157,  
0.4843

 89.2441, 0.4143,  
0.4176

 2.0374, 0.5244,  
0.4756

 115.4273, 0.4066,  
0.4112

 0.6291, 0.5494,  
0.4506

 146.2879, 0.3999,  
0.4057

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 182.2104, 0.3941,

0.4008

223.5790, 0.3889,  
0.3964

23.5973, 0.4602,  
0.4530

23.5973, 0.4602,  
0.4530

22.2765, 0.4738,  
0.4553

25.0301, 0.4438,  
0.4459

21.3005, 0.4831,  
0.4546

26.5786, 0.4254,  
0.4347

28.2503, 0.4059,  
0.4203

30.0507, 0.3861,  
0.4036

31.9850, 0.3668,  
0.3858

■ 34.0577, 0.3485,  
0.3677

■ 36.2732, 0.3315,  
0.3498

■ 38.6358, 0.3158,  
0.3325

■ 41.1492, 0.3017,  
0.3163

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.5973, 0.4991, 0.3867



23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530



23.5973, 0.3854, 0.5017

# Triad

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



23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530



23.5973, 0.1683, 0.3025



23.5973, 0.3047, 0.2158

# Complementary

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



23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530



7.6136, 0.1777, 0.1373

# 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.



23.5973, 0.2228, 0.1922



23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530



23.5973, 0.1547, 0.2288

# Square

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



23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530



23.5973, 0.2174, 0.4085



23.5973, 0.1729, 0.1947



23.5973, 0.4037, 0.2613



# Rectangle

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



23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530



23.5973, 0.3266, 0.5048



23.5973, 0.1729, 0.1947



23.5973, 0.2743, 0.2052

# Sweetspot

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



23.5985, 0.4602, 0.4530



60.5206, 0.3545, 0.3737



9.7153, 0.5156, 0.2820



12.9155, 0.3607, 0.3799



84.8088, 0.3127, 0.3290



15.4872, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



23.5985, 0.4602, 0.4530



38.4843, 0.4834, 0.4537



33.7095, 0.3850, 0.5167



8.3917, 0.3269, 0.3448



16.1779, 0.4823, 0.4552



0.4762, 0.4573, 0.4751



# Inverse Universe

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



7.6136, 0.1777, 0.1373



9.1235, 0.1610, 0.0990



4.6457, 0.1802, 0.0905



7.6504, 0.2986, 0.3127



3.9323, 0.1617, 0.1019



0.1835, 0.1803, 0.1692



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530 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 23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

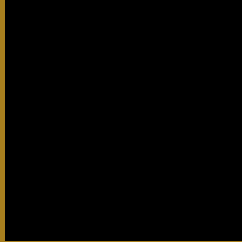
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530.

# 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

23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530

### Protanopia

23.6385, 0.4289, 0.4746

### Deuteranopia

23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530



## Tritanopia

23.4878, 0.3732, 0.3157

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530

## Protanomaly

23.4996, 0.4416, 0.4660

## Deuteranomaly

23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530

## Tritanomaly

23.2181, 0.4142, 0.3730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530

## Achromatopsia

21.5861, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

22.0507, 0.3726, 0.3916

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530 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(168, 127, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 127, 30)  
}
```

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(168, 127, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 127, 30) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530 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(168, 127, 30) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 127, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 127, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 127, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 127, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 127,  
30) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 23.5973, 0.4602, 0.4530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 127, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
127, 30) }
```

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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