

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769)  
contains.

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**Color**

**$Y_{xy}(27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769)$**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A88E10
RGB	168, 142, 16
RGB Percent	66%, 56%, 6%
CMY	0.3411, 0.4432, 0.9371
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.90, 0.34
HSL	50°, 83%, 36%
HSV	50°, 90%, 66%
XYZ	25.9187, 27.7082, 4.4738
YIQ	135.4100, 55.9420, -33.6740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

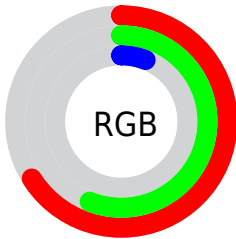
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	47, 168, 16
Decimal	11046416
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.62, -1.73, 61.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 61.397, 91.615
Yxy	27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289236496 (0xFFA88E10)
YUV	135.4100, -58.8691, 28.5814
Hunter-Lab	52.6386, -4.2259, 31.8080

# Details

The Yxy color **27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **4.5994, 0.1616, 0.0916**, and the grayscale version is **24.6000, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.8969, 0.4255, 0.4527**, and **11.0338, 0.4514, 0.4798** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.8645, 0.4529, 0.4786**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.6482, 0.4368, 0.4717**.

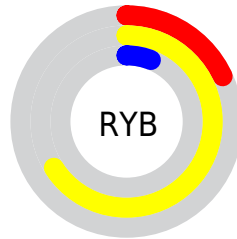
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (56%)

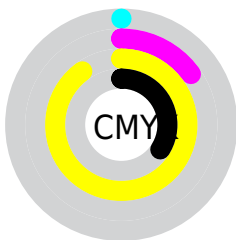
Blue (6%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (6%)

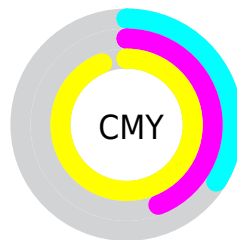


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (44%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769 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 27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 27.7082, 0.4461,  
0.4769


 27.7082, 0.4461,  
0.4769


291.0699, 0.3819,  
0.4048


 18.1058, 0.4580,  
0.4908


 56.0182, 0.4251,  
0.4529


 11.0260, 0.4711,  
0.5066


 75.4947, 0.4163,  
0.4431

 6.0843, 0.4807,  
0.5193

 99.0312, 0.4087,  
0.4345

 2.8964, 0.4788,  
0.5212

 127.0123, 0.4019,  
0.4270

 1.0779, 0.4755,  
0.5245

 159.8224, 0.3960,  
0.4204

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 197.8457, 0.3908,

0.4145

■ 241.4668, 0.3861,  
0.4094

■ 27.7082, 0.4461,  
0.4769

■ 27.7082, 0.4461,  
0.4769

■ 26.8645, 0.4529,  
0.4786

■ 28.6482, 0.4368,  
0.4717

■ 29.6561, 0.4248,  
0.4620

■ 30.7395, 0.4106,  
0.4483

■ 31.9039, 0.3948,  
0.4314

■ 33.1539, 0.3781,  
0.4122

■ 34.4939, 0.3611,  
0.3917

■ 35.9280, 0.3444,  
0.3707

■ 37.4596, 0.3284,  
0.3500

■ 39.0923, 0.3134,  
0.3299

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



27.7082, 0.5022, 0.4085



27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769



27.7082, 0.3606, 0.5182

# Triad

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



27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769



27.7082, 0.1532, 0.2723



27.7082, 0.3345, 0.2221

# Complementary

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



27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769



4.5994, 0.1616, 0.0916

# 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.



27.7082, 0.2399, 0.1903



27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769



27.7082, 0.1495, 0.2084

# Square

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



27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769



27.7082, 0.1925, 0.3786



27.7082, 0.1779, 0.1842



27.7082, 0.4380, 0.2747



# Rectangle

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



27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769



27.7082, 0.2981, 0.5065



27.7082, 0.1779, 0.1842



27.7082, 0.3001, 0.2089

# Sweetspot

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



27.7095, 0.4461, 0.4769



63.3274, 0.3561, 0.3855



8.8802, 0.5815, 0.3075



13.6232, 0.3616, 0.3923



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.



27.7095, 0.4461, 0.4769



48.4584, 0.4536, 0.4780



32.0364, 0.3676, 0.5394



8.5519, 0.3266, 0.3476



20.3467, 0.4525, 0.4789



0.5510, 0.4399, 0.4889



# Inverse Universe

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



4.5994, 0.1616, 0.0916



6.4882, 0.1539, 0.0739



4.2955, 0.1837, 0.0841



7.5005, 0.2986, 0.3097



2.8443, 0.1548, 0.0774

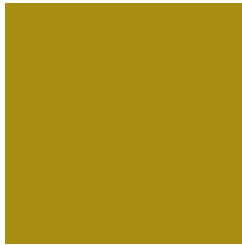


0.1278, 0.1691, 0.1288



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

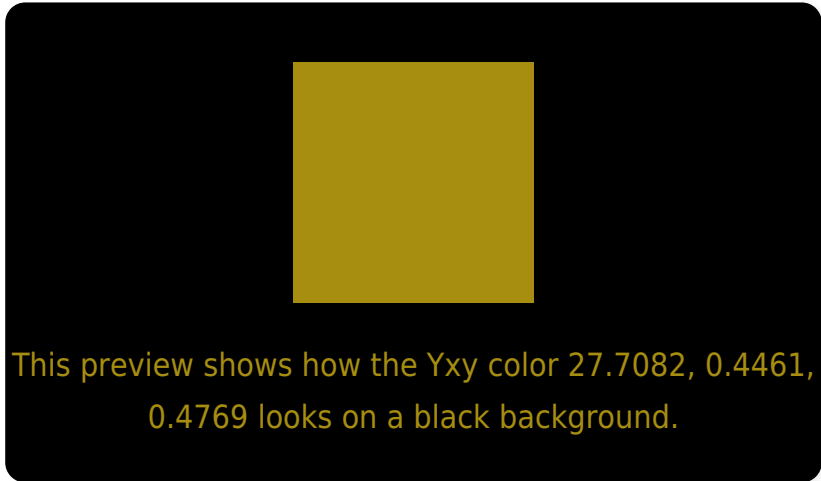
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769.

# 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

27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769

### Protanopia

27.6684, 0.4366, 0.4837

### Deuteranopia

27.6113, 0.4672, 0.4567



## Tritanopia

27.6856, 0.3526, 0.3145

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769

## Protanomaly

27.5779, 0.4401, 0.4810

## Deuteranomaly

27.5746, 0.4599, 0.4637

## Tritanomaly

27.3371, 0.4002, 0.3886

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769

## Achromatopsia

24.2281, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

25.1527, 0.3720, 0.4059

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769 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, 142, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 142, 16)  
}
```

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, 142, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 142, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769 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, 142, 16) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 142, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 142, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 142, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 142, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 142,  
16) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 27.7082, 0.4461, 0.4769 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 142, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
142, 16) }
```

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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