

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(29.7756, 0.4506, 0.5191)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(29.7756, 0.4506, 0.5191)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A49700
RGB	164, 151, 0
RGB Percent	64%, 59%, 0%
CMY	0.3568, 0.4078, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 1.00, 0.36
HSL	55°, 100%, 32%
HSV	55°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	26.3774, 30.0257, 4.4023
YIQ	137.6730, 56.2190, -44.2050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

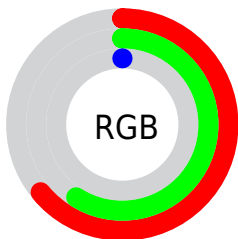
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	14, 164, 0
Decimal	10786560
CIE Lab	61.68, -8.67, 65.28
CIE LCh	62, 65.854, 97.569
Yxy	30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288976640 (0xFFA49700)
YUV	137.6730, -67.8728, 23.0888
Hunter-Lab	54.7957, -9.9668, 33.5936

# Details

The Yxy color **30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **2.9687, 0.1516, 0.0657**, and the grayscale version is **25.5333, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.8317, 0.4166, 0.4662**, and **12.4955, 0.4305, 0.4964** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.0273, 0.4338, 0.4938**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.4869, 0.4293, 0.4905**.

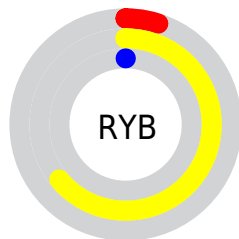
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (59%)

Blue (0%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (0%)

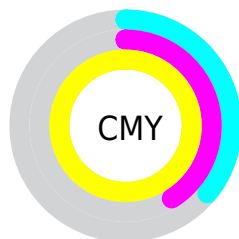


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (41%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938 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 30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 30.0257, 0.4338,  
0.4938


 30.0257, 0.4338,  
0.4938


302.0242, 0.3785,  
0.4129


 19.8581, 0.4427,  
0.5099


 59.7028, 0.4167,  
0.4666

 12.2919, 0.4516,  
0.5286


 79.9811, 0.4092,  
0.4556

 6.9428, 0.4551,  
0.5449


 104.3984, 0.4025,  
0.4460

 3.4264, 0.4463,  
0.5537

 133.3392, 0.3966,  
0.4376

 1.3582, 0.4311,  
0.5689

 167.1877, 0.3913,  
0.4302

 0.1856, 0.0000,  
1.0000

 206.3285, 0.3865,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.4238

0.0000

251.1459, 0.3823,  
0.4180

30.0257, 0.4338,  
0.4938

30.0257, 0.4338,  
0.4938

30.0273, 0.4338,  
0.4938

30.4869, 0.4293,  
0.4905

30.9826, 0.4228,  
0.4838

31.5277, 0.4137,  
0.4729

32.1278, 0.4021,  
0.4580

32.7880, 0.3887,  
0.4398

■ 33.5125, 0.3739,  
0.4191

■ 34.3054, 0.3585,  
0.3969

■ 35.1700, 0.3428,  
0.3740

■ 36.1099, 0.3274,  
0.3512

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



30.0257, 0.5009, 0.4241



30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938



30.0257, 0.3418, 0.5276

# Triad

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



30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938



30.0257, 0.1443, 0.2523



30.0257, 0.3571, 0.2276

# Complementary

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



30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938



2.9687, 0.1516, 0.0657

# 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.



30.0257, 0.2539, 0.1902



30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938



30.0257, 0.1474, 0.1960

# Square

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



30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938



30.0257, 0.1764, 0.3558



30.0257, 0.1830, 0.1783



30.0257, 0.4617, 0.2847



# Rectangle

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



30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938



30.0257, 0.2776, 0.5035



30.0257, 0.1830, 0.1783



30.0257, 0.3203, 0.2126

# Sweetspot

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



30.0273, 0.4338, 0.4938



62.1783, 0.3593, 0.3982



7.9242, 0.6298, 0.3243



13.4652, 0.3656, 0.4071



82.7571, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.7319, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



30.0273, 0.4338, 0.4938



54.3557, 0.4341, 0.4935



29.0230, 0.3492, 0.5609



8.1407, 0.3263, 0.3495



23.0530, 0.4336, 0.4939



0.5107, 0.4279, 0.4984



# Inverse Universe

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



2.9687, 0.1516, 0.0657



5.2658, 0.1512, 0.0644



3.9217, 0.1881, 0.0810



6.9460, 0.2987, 0.3076



2.3068, 0.1518, 0.0665

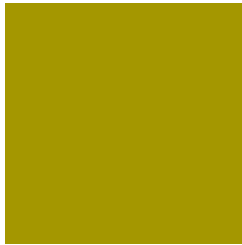


0.0739, 0.1600, 0.0959



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938 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 30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938 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 ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938.

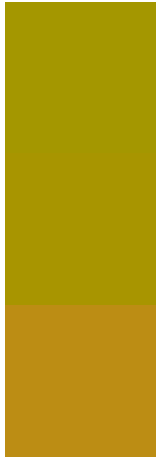


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938.

# 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

30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938

### Protanopia

29.8197, 0.4405, 0.4884

### Deuteranopia

29.7916, 0.4676, 0.4584



## Tritanopia

29.8748, 0.3374, 0.3131

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938

## Protanomaly

30.0282, 0.4382, 0.4902

## Deuteranomaly

29.8636, 0.4549, 0.4719

## Tritanomaly

29.3371, 0.3915, 0.4007

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938

## Achromatopsia

25.4152, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

26.5525, 0.3732, 0.4196

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938 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(164, 151, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 151, 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(164, 151, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 151, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938 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(164, 151, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 151, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 151, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 151, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 151, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 151,  
0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 30.0257, 0.4338, 0.4938 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 151, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
151, 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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