

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830)  
contains.

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**Color**

**$\text{Yxy}(29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830)$**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A89513
RGB	168, 149, 19
RGB Percent	66%, 58%, 7%
CMY	0.3413, 0.4156, 0.9253
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.89, 0.34
HSL	52°, 80%, 37%
HSV	52°, 89%, 66%
XYZ	27.0099, 29.8667, 4.9592
YIQ	139.8610, 53.0540, -36.4020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

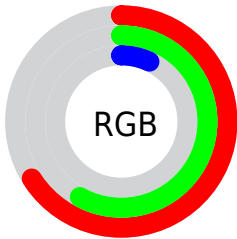
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	41, 168, 19
Decimal	11048211
CIE Lab	61.54, -5.50, 62.26
CIE LCh	62, 62.505, 95.044
Yxy	29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289238291 (0xFFA89513)
YUV	139.8610, -59.5845, 24.6779
Hunter-Lab	54.6504, -7.4182, 32.8751

# Details

The Yxy color **29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **4.3522, 0.1611, 0.0873**, and the grayscale version is **26.3910, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.6220, 0.4180, 0.4575**, and **12.3684, 0.4403, 0.4886** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.1552, 0.4427, 0.4858**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.6305, 0.4285, 0.4764**.

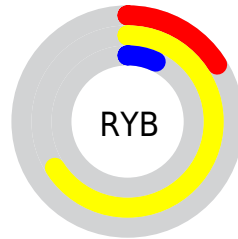
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (58%)

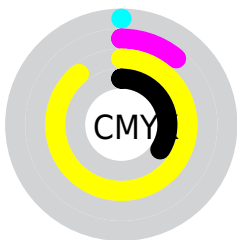
Blue (7%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (7%)

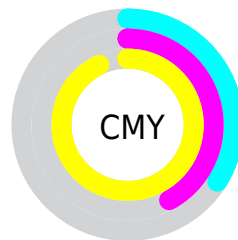


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (42%)


Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830 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 29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 29.8667, 0.4368,  
0.4830


 29.8667, 0.4368,  
0.4830


301.2826, 0.3785,  
0.4074


 19.7374, 0.4472,  
0.4982


 59.4513, 0.4180,  
0.4575


 12.2043, 0.4575,  
0.5149


 79.6754, 0.4101,  
0.4472


 6.8830, 0.4670,  
0.5330


 104.0333, 0.4031,  
0.4382

 3.3890, 0.4615,  
0.5385

 132.9093, 0.3969,  
0.4304

 1.3380, 0.4519,  
0.5481

 166.6879, 0.3915,  
0.4236

 0.1704, 0.1402,  
0.8598

 205.7533, 0.3866,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.4175

0.0000

250.4901, 0.3823,  
0.4122

29.8667, 0.4368,  
0.4830

29.8667, 0.4368,  
0.4830

29.1552, 0.4427,  
0.4858

30.6305, 0.4285,  
0.4764

29.0613, 0.4435,  
0.4861

31.4535, 0.4175,  
0.4654

32.3430, 0.4043,  
0.4506

33.3044, 0.3895,  
0.4326

34.3421, 0.3736,  
0.4123

■ 35.4604, 0.3573,  
0.3908

■ 36.6630, 0.3411,  
0.3689

■ 37.9535, 0.3255,  
0.3472

■ 39.3351, 0.3108,  
0.3263

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.8667, 0.4970, 0.4163



29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830



29.8667, 0.3499, 0.5176

# Triad

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



29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830



29.8667, 0.1519, 0.2632



29.8667, 0.3464, 0.2278

# Complementary

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



29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830



4.3522, 0.1611, 0.0873

# 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.



29.8667, 0.2497, 0.1934



29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830



29.8667, 0.1520, 0.2047

# Square

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



29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830



29.8667, 0.1868, 0.3649



29.8667, 0.1839, 0.1843



29.8667, 0.4474, 0.2819



# Rectangle

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



29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830



29.8667, 0.2879, 0.4989



29.8667, 0.1839, 0.1843



29.8667, 0.3117, 0.2138

# Sweetspot

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



29.8681, 0.4368, 0.4830



64.6152, 0.3554, 0.3883



8.9354, 0.5889, 0.3143



13.9349, 0.3607, 0.3954



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.



29.8681, 0.4368, 0.4830



52.5326, 0.4439, 0.4857



31.5786, 0.3606, 0.5430



8.6084, 0.3265, 0.3485



22.0050, 0.4432, 0.4863



0.5792, 0.4343, 0.4934



# Inverse Universe

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



4.3522, 0.1611, 0.0873



5.9572, 0.1524, 0.0686



4.7359, 0.1932, 0.0906



7.4488, 0.2986, 0.3087



2.5950, 0.1532, 0.0714



0.1083, 0.1647, 0.1129



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830 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 29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

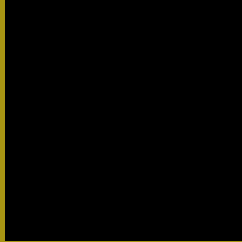
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830.

# 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

29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830

### Protanopia

29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830

### Deuteranopia

29.8157, 0.4656, 0.4559



## Tritanopia

29.9823, 0.3442, 0.3147

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830

## Protanomaly

29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830

## Deuteranomaly

29.8321, 0.4557, 0.4658

## Tritanomaly

29.6029, 0.3905, 0.3895

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830

## Achromatopsia

26.2251, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

26.9735, 0.3688, 0.4058

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830 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, 149, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 149, 19)  
}
```

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, 149, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 149, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830 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, 149, 19) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 149, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 149, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 149, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 149, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 149,  
19) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 29.8667, 0.4368, 0.4830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 149, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
149, 19) }
```

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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