

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69C08
RGB	166, 156, 8
RGB Percent	65%, 61%, 3%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3882, 0.9690
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.95, 0.35
HSL	56°, 91%, 34%
HSV	56°, 95%, 65%
XYZ	27.6583, 31.9015, 4.9268
YIQ	142.1180, 53.4680, -43.9080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

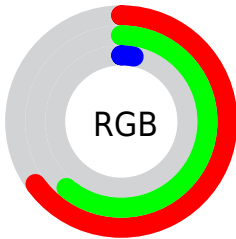
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	19, 166, 8
Decimal	10918920
CIELab	63.26, -10.31, 65.39
CIELCh	63, 66.197, 98.960
Yxy	31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289109000 (0xFFA69C08)
YUV	142.1180, -66.1202, 20.9445
Hunter-Lab	56.4814, -11.4331, 34.3652

# Details

The Yxy color **31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **3.2342, 0.1539, 0.0692**, and the grayscale version is **27.3478, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **62.6225, 0.4134, 0.4672**, and **13.4181, 0.4271, 0.4991** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.7180, 0.4307, 0.4962**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.3077, 0.4242, 0.4901**.

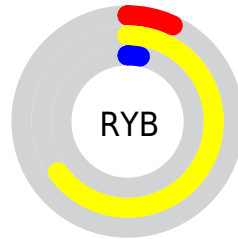
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (61%)

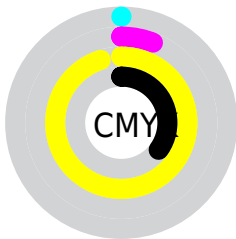
Blue (3%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (3%)

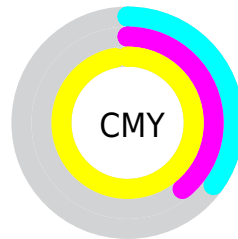


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (39%)


Yellow (97%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947 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 31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 31.9015, 0.4289,  
0.4947


 31.9015, 0.4289,  
0.4947


310.6703, 0.3764,  
0.4133

 21.2863, 0.4373,  
0.5112

 62.6566, 0.4127,  
0.4672

 13.3334, 0.4448,  
0.5296


 83.5653, 0.4057,  
0.4561

 7.6585, 0.4501,  
0.5499


 108.6740, 0.3993,  
0.4465

 3.8772, 0.4404,  
0.5596

 138.3670, 0.3937,  
0.4381

 1.6051, 0.4239,  
0.5761

 173.0287, 0.3886,  
0.4307

 0.3611, 0.2022,  
0.7978

 213.0436, 0.3841,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.4242

0.0000

■ 258.7960, 0.3801,  
0.4184

■ 31.9015, 0.4289,  
0.4947

■ 31.9015, 0.4289,  
0.4947

■ 31.7180, 0.4307,  
0.4962

■ 32.3077, 0.4242,  
0.4901

■ 32.7574, 0.4168,  
0.4813

■ 33.2592, 0.4070,  
0.4683

■ 33.8183, 0.3949,  
0.4515

■ 34.4397, 0.3811,  
0.4318

■ 35.1275, 0.3662,  
0.4099

■ 35.8856, 0.3508,  
0.3870

■ 36.7176, 0.3354,  
0.3636

■ 37.6266, 0.3203,  
0.3407

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.9015, 0.4966, 0.4270



31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947



31.9015, 0.3375, 0.5243

# Triad

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



31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947



31.9015, 0.1456, 0.2500



31.9015, 0.3617, 0.2311

# Complementary

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



31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947



3.2342, 0.1539, 0.0692

# Split Complementary

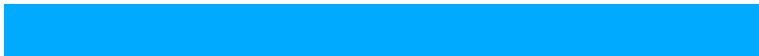
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



31.9015, 0.2589, 0.1929



31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947



31.9015, 0.1501, 0.1961

# Square

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



31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947



31.9015, 0.1759, 0.3500



31.9015, 0.1870, 0.1799



31.9015, 0.4635, 0.2884



# Rectangle

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



31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947



31.9015, 0.2741, 0.4972



31.9015, 0.1870, 0.1799



31.9015, 0.3253, 0.2159

# Sweetspot

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



31.9030, 0.4289, 0.4947



64.5181, 0.3575, 0.3969



8.3243, 0.6219, 0.3251



14.3129, 0.3638, 0.4064



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.



31.9030, 0.4289, 0.4947



57.4449, 0.4309, 0.4960



29.8596, 0.3486, 0.5578



8.6913, 0.3264, 0.3499



24.6206, 0.4306, 0.4963



0.6224, 0.4265, 0.4995



# Inverse Universe

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



3.2342, 0.1539, 0.0692



5.3030, 0.1509, 0.0633



4.4789, 0.1962, 0.0880



7.3739, 0.2986, 0.3072



2.3380, 0.1514, 0.0651

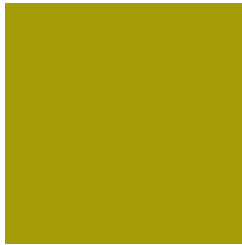


0.0800, 0.1577, 0.0876



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

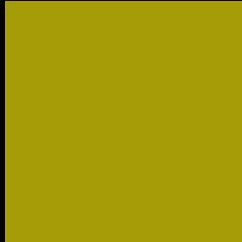
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947 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 31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947.

# 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

31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947

### Protanopia

32.0086, 0.4389, 0.4875

### Deuteranopia

31.6501, 0.4668, 0.4578



## Tritanopia

31.8812, 0.3345, 0.3134

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947

## Protanomaly

32.0041, 0.4344, 0.4907

## Deuteranomaly

31.6058, 0.4531, 0.4713

## Tritanomaly

31.2249, 0.3847, 0.3983

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947

## Achromatopsia

27.0498, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

28.2371, 0.3708, 0.4159

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947 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(166, 156, 8)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 156, 8)  
}
```

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(166, 156, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 156, 8) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947 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(166, 156, 8) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 156, 8) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 156, 8)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 156, 8); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 156, 8);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 156,  
8) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 31.9015, 0.4289, 0.4947 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 156, 8) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
156, 8) }
```

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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