

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(32.8622, 0.4637, 0.4700)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(32.8622, 0.4637, 0.4700)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF9600
RGB	191, 150, 0
RGB Percent	75%, 59%, 0%
CMY	0.2510, 0.4117, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 1.00, 0.25
HSL	47°, 100%, 37%
HSV	47°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	32.3927, 32.8891, 4.6355
YIQ	145.1590, 72.5860, -37.9580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

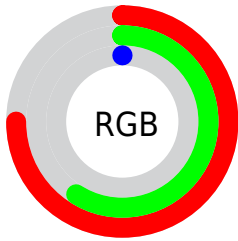
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	52, 191, 0
Decimal	12555776
CIE Lab	64.07, 4.12, 68.22
CIE LCh	64, 68.342, 86.545
Yxy	32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290745856 (0xFFBF9600)
YUV	145.1590, -71.5634, 40.2026
Hunter-Lab	57.3490, 0.4621, 35.3519

# Details

The Yxy color **32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. A complement of this color would be **5.3479, 0.1561, 0.0819**, and the grayscale version is **28.6597, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.3622, 0.4410, 0.4510**, and **14.0199, 0.4682, 0.4664** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.8911, 0.4633, 0.4704**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.2701, 0.4549, 0.4699**.

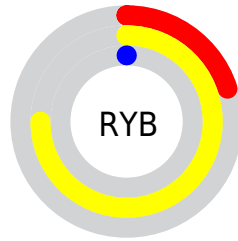
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (59%)

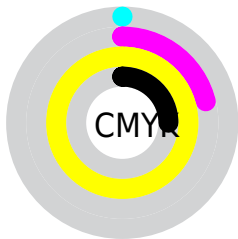
Blue (0%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (0%)

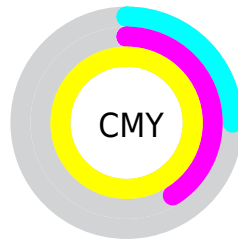


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (41%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704 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 32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 32.8891, 0.4633,  
0.4704


 32.8891, 0.4633,  
0.4704


315.1497, 0.3931,  
0.4067

 22.0415, 0.4760,  
0.4808


 64.2023, 0.4408,  
0.4507


 13.8874, 0.4895,  
0.4912


 85.4368, 0.4313,  
0.4422

 8.0424, 0.5015,  
0.4985


 110.9023, 0.4229,  
0.4345

 4.1221, 0.5050,  
0.4950

 140.9833, 0.4155,  
0.4276

 1.7421, 0.5108,  
0.4892

 176.0641, 0.4089,  
0.4215

 0.4507, 0.5399,  
0.4601

 216.5292, 0.4031,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.4161

0.0000

262.7629, 0.3978,  
0.4112

32.8891, 0.4633,  
0.4704

32.8891, 0.4633,  
0.4704

32.8911, 0.4633,  
0.4704

34.2701, 0.4549,  
0.4699

35.7419, 0.4441,  
0.4654

37.3237, 0.4305,  
0.4563

39.0244, 0.4147,  
0.4432

40.8518, 0.3975,  
0.4268

■ 42.8124, 0.3796,  
0.4082

■ 44.9124, 0.3617,  
0.3883

■ 47.1575, 0.3444,  
0.3681

■ 49.5529, 0.3280,  
0.3482

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



32.8891, 0.5152, 0.3973



32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704



32.8891, 0.3772, 0.5241

# Triad

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



32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704



32.8891, 0.1508, 0.2847



32.8891, 0.3166, 0.2106

# Complementary

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



32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704



5.3479, 0.1561, 0.0819

# 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.



32.8891, 0.2230, 0.1819



32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704



32.8891, 0.1416, 0.2108

# Square

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



32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704



32.8891, 0.1975, 0.4024



32.8891, 0.1652, 0.1802



32.8891, 0.4272, 0.2616



# Rectangle

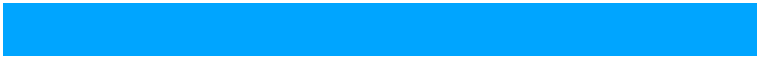
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704



32.8891, 0.3126, 0.5238



32.8891, 0.1652, 0.1802



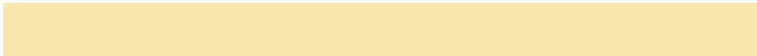
32.8891, 0.2819, 0.1982

# Sweetspot

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



32.8911, 0.4633, 0.4704



80.2483, 0.3625, 0.3893



11.2400, 0.6034, 0.3098



17.2635, 0.3701, 0.3978



97.7402, 0.3127, 0.3290



20.4902, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



32.8911, 0.4633, 0.4704



58.5340, 0.4641, 0.4697



42.5732, 0.3700, 0.5444



10.7634, 0.3269, 0.3469



21.7351, 0.4625, 0.4709



0.9397, 0.4503, 0.4806



# Inverse Universe

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



5.3479, 0.1561, 0.0819



9.2921, 0.1555, 0.0797



4.5494, 0.1680, 0.0699



9.5485, 0.2984, 0.3104



3.6126, 0.1566, 0.0838

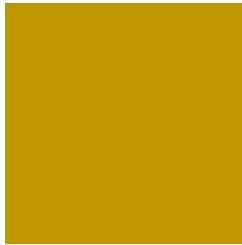


0.2394, 0.1693, 0.1293



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704 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 32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704 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 32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704.

# 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

32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704

### Protanopia

33.0268, 0.4393, 0.4862

### Deuteranopia

33.0743, 0.4698, 0.4614



## Tritanopia

32.8094, 0.3672, 0.3147

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704

## Protanomaly

32.9481, 0.4473, 0.4809

## Deuteranomaly

33.1123, 0.4673, 0.4648

## Tritanomaly

32.2069, 0.4222, 0.3924

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704

## Achromatopsia

28.3149, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

29.3215, 0.3844, 0.4134

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704 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(191, 150, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 150, 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(191, 150, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 150, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704 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(191, 150, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 150, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 150, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 150, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 150, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 150,  
0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 32.8891, 0.4633, 0.4704 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 150, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
150, 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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