

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(34.2586, 0.4222, 0.5029)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(34.2586, 0.4222, 0.5029)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A300
RGB	166, 163, 0
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 0%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3608, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 1.00, 0.35
HSL	59°, 100%, 33%
HSV	59°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	28.8233, 34.3014, 5.0961
YIQ	145.3150, 54.1110, -50.0570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

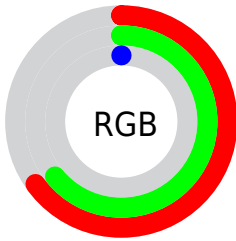
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	3, 166, 0
Decimal	10920704
CIE Lab	65.20, -14.08, 67.93
CIE LCh	65, 69.371, 101.713
Yxy	34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289110784 (0xFFA6A300)
YUV	145.3150, -71.6403, 18.1407
Hunter-Lab	58.5674, -14.6462, 35.8382

# Details

The Yxy color **34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **2.8186, 0.1504, 0.0613**, and the grayscale version is **28.7329, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66.6584, 0.4083, 0.4743**, and **14.9033, 0.4164, 0.5076** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.3034, 0.4225, 0.5028**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.4494, 0.4196, 0.4988**.

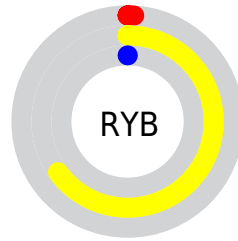
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (64%)

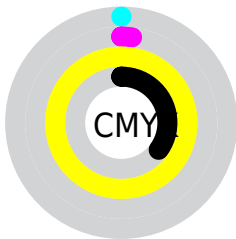
Blue (0%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (0%)

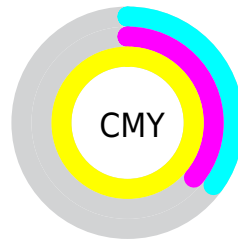


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028 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 34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 34.3014, 0.4225,  
0.5028


 34.3014, 0.4225,  
0.5028

 321.4739, 0.3747,  
0.4177


 23.1252, 0.4294,  
0.5201


 66.4021, 0.4083,  
0.4741


 14.6860, 0.4349,  
0.5394


 88.0954, 0.4020,  
0.4625


 8.5993, 0.4382,  
0.5618

 114.0633, 0.3961,  
0.4524

 4.4808, 0.4259,  
0.5741

 144.6900, 0.3909,  
0.4436

 1.9460, 0.4055,  
0.5945

 180.3600, 0.3862,  
0.4359

 0.5758, 0.2611,  
0.7389

 221.4578, 0.3820,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.4291

0.0000

268.3676, 0.3782,  
0.4231

34.3014, 0.4225,  
0.5028

34.3014, 0.4225,  
0.5028

34.3034, 0.4225,  
0.5028

34.4494, 0.4196,  
0.4988

34.6281, 0.4147,  
0.4916

34.8530, 0.4073,  
0.4802

35.1300, 0.3974,  
0.4648

35.4642, 0.3854,  
0.4459

■ 35.8601, 0.3719,  
0.4243

■ 36.3217, 0.3573,  
0.4010

■ 36.8525, 0.3423,  
0.3768

■ 37.4561, 0.3273,  
0.3526

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.3014, 0.4951, 0.4346



34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028



34.3014, 0.3283, 0.5279

# Triad

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



34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028



34.3014, 0.1417, 0.2411



34.3014, 0.3730, 0.2340

# Complementary

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



34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028



2.8186, 0.1504, 0.0613

# 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.



34.3014, 0.2662, 0.1931



34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028



34.3014, 0.1494, 0.1906

# Square

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



34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028



34.3014, 0.1687, 0.3391



34.3014, 0.1898, 0.1774



34.3014, 0.4745, 0.2932



# Rectangle

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



34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028



34.3014, 0.2643, 0.4945



34.3014, 0.1898, 0.1774



34.3014, 0.3355, 0.2179

# Sweetspot

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



34.3034, 0.4225, 0.5028



65.8652, 0.3582, 0.4023



8.1198, 0.6361, 0.3278



14.6607, 0.3641, 0.4119



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.



34.3034, 0.4225, 0.5028



62.2165, 0.4225, 0.5027



29.3756, 0.3418, 0.5668



8.7502, 0.3263, 0.3509



26.6063, 0.4224, 0.5028



0.6544, 0.4213, 0.5037



# Inverse Universe

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



2.8186, 0.1504, 0.0613



5.0818, 0.1503, 0.0609



4.3508, 0.1968, 0.0858



7.3215, 0.2986, 0.3061



2.1930, 0.1504, 0.0615



0.0600, 0.1523, 0.0682



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028 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 34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028 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 34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028.

# 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

34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028

### Protanopia

34.3800, 0.4404, 0.4886

### Deuteranopia

34.1580, 0.4673, 0.4575



## Tritanopia

34.1247, 0.3277, 0.3123

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028

## Protanomaly

34.1403, 0.4341, 0.4935

## Deuteranomaly

34.1685, 0.4517, 0.4743

## Tritanomaly

33.3264, 0.3806, 0.4032

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028

## Achromatopsia

28.3149, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

30.0015, 0.3713, 0.4236

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028 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, 163, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 163, 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(166, 163, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 163, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028 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, 163, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 163, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 163, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 163, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 163, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 163,  
0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 34.3014, 0.4225, 0.5028 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 163, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
163, 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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