

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4A023
RGB	180, 160, 35
RGB Percent	71%, 63%, 14%
CMY	0.2942, 0.3725, 0.8625
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.81, 0.29
HSL	52°, 67%, 42%
HSV	52°, 81%, 71%
XYZ	31.6955, 34.9663, 6.6735
YIQ	151.7300, 52.0450, -34.6350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

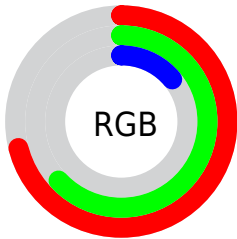
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	58, 180, 35
Decimal	11837475
CIE Lab	65.72, -5.52, 62.05
CIE LCh	66, 62.291, 95.087
Yxy	34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290027555 (0xFFB4A023)
YUV	151.7300, -57.5479, 24.7928
Hunter-Lab	59.1323, -7.8037, 34.7013

# Details

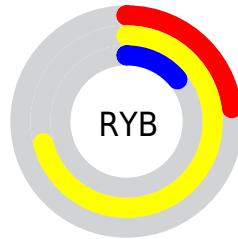
The Yxy color **34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **6.3903, 0.1701, 0.1055**, and the grayscale version is **31.5163, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.2166, 0.4142, 0.4522**, and **15.1482, 0.4400, 0.4888** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.0350, 0.4403, 0.4823**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.9730, 0.4214, 0.4669**.

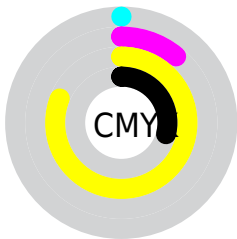
# Distribution



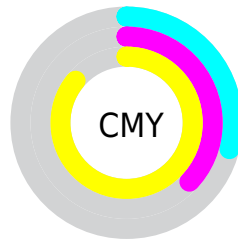
- Red (71%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768 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 34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 34.9663, 0.4322,  
0.4768


 34.9663, 0.4322,  
0.4768


324.4196, 0.3767,  
0.4053


 23.6369, 0.4424,  
0.4914


 67.4336, 0.4142,  
0.4527


 15.0645, 0.4527,  
0.5072


 89.3402, 0.4067,  
0.4430

 8.8647, 0.4685,  
0.5315


 115.5414, 0.4001,  
0.4345

 4.6530, 0.4640,  
0.5360

 146.4216, 0.3943,  
0.4272

 2.0451, 0.4565,  
0.5435

 182.3651, 0.3891,  
0.4207

 0.6335, 0.4245,  
0.5755

 223.7563, 0.3845,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.4150

0.0000

270.9797, 0.3804,  
0.4099

■ 34.9663, 0.4322,  
0.4768

■ 34.9663, 0.4322,  
0.4768

■ 34.0350, 0.4403,  
0.4823

■ 35.9730, 0.4214,  
0.4669

■ 33.2022, 0.4458,  
0.4842

■ 37.0575, 0.4083,  
0.4529

■ 38.2279, 0.3933,  
0.4355

■ 39.4896, 0.3773,  
0.4157

■ 40.8478, 0.3608,  
0.3945

■ 42.3070, 0.3444,  
0.3727

■ 43.8715, 0.3285,  
0.3510

■ 45.5453, 0.3135,  
0.3301

■ 47.3321, 0.2995,  
0.3101

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.9663, 0.4886, 0.4144



34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768



34.9663, 0.3494, 0.5071

# Triad

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



34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768



34.9663, 0.1589, 0.2672



34.9663, 0.3452, 0.2324

# Complementary

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



34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768



6.3903, 0.1701, 0.1055

# 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.



34.9663, 0.2531, 0.1992



34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768



34.9663, 0.1587, 0.2106

# Square

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



34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768



34.9663, 0.1930, 0.3632



34.9663, 0.1897, 0.1905



34.9663, 0.4403, 0.2847



# Rectangle

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



34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768



34.9663, 0.2901, 0.4883



34.9663, 0.1897, 0.1905



34.9663, 0.3123, 0.2189

# Sweetspot

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



34.9680, 0.4322, 0.4768



75.6694, 0.3507, 0.3812



11.2014, 0.5552, 0.3086



16.1550, 0.3565, 0.3889



91.1408, 0.3127, 0.3290



17.8868, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



34.9680, 0.4322, 0.4768



60.4275, 0.4448, 0.4836



37.4479, 0.3641, 0.5302



9.7029, 0.3266, 0.3485



23.2490, 0.4455, 0.4845



0.7863, 0.4372, 0.4911



# Inverse Universe

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



6.3903, 0.1701, 0.1055



7.4333, 0.1541, 0.0728



6.4693, 0.2013, 0.1029



8.4129, 0.2985, 0.3088



2.8397, 0.1535, 0.0724



0.1487, 0.1643, 0.1115



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768 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 34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768 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 34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768.

# 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

34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768

### Protanopia

34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768

### Deuteranopia

35.0205, 0.4604, 0.4519



## Tritanopia

34.8869, 0.3423, 0.3129

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768

## Protanomaly

34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768

## Deuteranomaly

34.9201, 0.4496, 0.4609

## Tritanomaly

34.4594, 0.3849, 0.3819

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768

## Achromatopsia

31.3989, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

32.2282, 0.3639, 0.3991

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768 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(180, 160, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 160, 35)  
}
```

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(180, 160, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 160, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768 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(180, 160, 35) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 160, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 160, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 160, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 160, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 160,  
35) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 34.9663, 0.4322, 0.4768 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 160, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
160, 35) }
```

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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