

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(37.1469, 0.2957, 0.5845)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(37.1469, 0.2957, 0.5845)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00BE21
RGB	0, 190, 33
RGB Percent	0%, 75%, 13%
CMY	0.9990, 0.2549, 0.8708
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.83, 0.25
HSL	130°, 100%, 37%
HSV	130°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	18.6896, 36.9367, 7.5782
YIQ	115.2920, -62.8430, -89.1070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

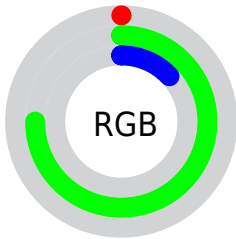
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 162, 190
Decimal	48673
CIELab	67.23, -68.00, 61.23
CIELCh	67, 91.502, 137.996
Yxy	36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278238753 (0xFF00BE21)
YUV	115.2920, -40.5700, -101.1111
Hunter-Lab	60.7756, -51.4653, 35.1499

# Details

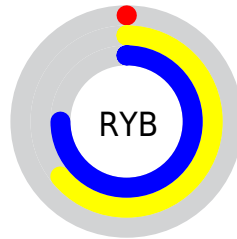
The Yxy color **36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC33**. A complement of this color would be **13.3980, 0.3699, 0.1812**, and the grayscale version is **17.4006, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70.6168, 0.3065, 0.5310**, and **17.3279, 0.3000, 0.6000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.9354, 0.2957, 0.5846**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.1871, 0.2939, 0.5681**.

# Distribution



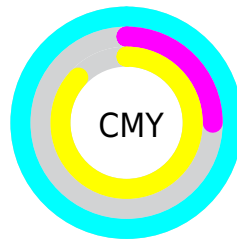
- Red (0%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844 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 36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 36.9367, 0.2957,  
0.5844

 36.9367, 0.2957,  
0.5844


333.0364, 0.3157,  
0.4423


 25.1585, 0.2855,  
0.6220


 70.4754, 0.3066,  
0.5304


 16.1952, 0.2690,  
0.6696


 93.0047, 0.3095,  
0.5107


 9.6624, 0.2448,  
0.7394


 119.8865, 0.3115,  
0.4943

 5.1757, 0.1958,  
0.8042

 151.5051, 0.3130,  
0.4806

 2.3507, 0.0611,  
0.9389

 188.2451, 0.3140,  
0.4689

 0.8004, 0.0000,  
1.0000

 230.4906, 0.3148,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.4588

0.0000

278.6263, 0.3153,  
0.4500

■ 36.9367, 0.2957,  
0.5844

■ 36.9367, 0.2957,  
0.5844

■ 36.9354, 0.2957,  
0.5846

■ 37.1871, 0.2939,  
0.5681

■ 37.6187, 0.2926,  
0.5461

■ 38.2855, 0.2926,  
0.5193

■ 39.2159, 0.2936,  
0.4896

■ 40.4343, 0.2957,  
0.4588

■ 41.9621, 0.2985,  
0.4284

■ 43.8188, 0.3018,  
0.3997

■ 46.0222, 0.3054,  
0.3734

■ 48.5890, 0.3091,  
0.3497

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.9367, 0.4106, 0.5527



36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844



36.9367, 0.1902, 0.4734

# Triad

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



36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844



36.9367, 0.1248, 0.1546



36.9367, 0.5383, 0.2952

# Complementary

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



36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844



13.3980, 0.3699, 0.1812

# 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.



36.9367, 0.4180, 0.2254



36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844



36.9367, 0.1779, 0.1491

# Square

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



36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844



36.9367, 0.1078, 0.1989



36.9367, 0.2777, 0.1736



36.9367, 0.5683, 0.3726



# Rectangle

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



36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844



36.9367, 0.1416, 0.3569



36.9367, 0.2777, 0.1736



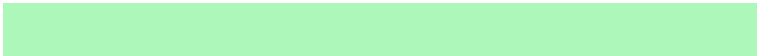
36.9367, 0.5059, 0.2709

# Sweetspot

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



36.9382, 0.2957, 0.5844



79.1786, 0.3016, 0.4015



44.1350, 0.3901, 0.5284



17.0585, 0.3002, 0.4135



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.



36.9382, 0.2957, 0.5844



66.9073, 0.2962, 0.5865



38.3546, 0.2561, 0.4418



10.6757, 0.3093, 0.3485



24.5681, 0.2952, 0.5829



0.9708, 0.2839, 0.5420



# Inverse Universe

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



13.3980, 0.3699, 0.1812



24.2334, 0.3709, 0.1817



11.3173, 0.5642, 0.2883



9.6673, 0.3163, 0.3102



8.9144, 0.3693, 0.1808

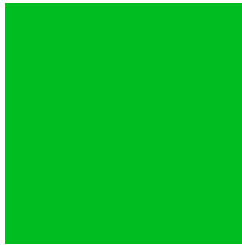


0.3568, 0.3558, 0.1734



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

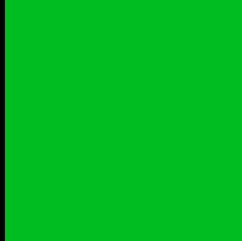
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844 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 36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844.

# 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

36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844

### Protanopia

36.3319, 0.4354, 0.4823

### Deuteranopia

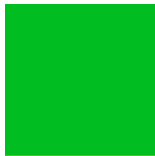
36.0556, 0.4537, 0.4444



## Tritanopia

36.8681, 0.2360, 0.3069

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844



## Protanomaly

33.7529, 0.3589, 0.5386



## Deuteranomaly

32.4940, 0.3684, 0.5128



## Tritanomaly

35.8552, 0.2583, 0.4145

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844



## Achromatopsia

17.1441, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

21.4183, 0.2962, 0.4512

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844 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(0, 190, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 190, 33)  
}
```

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(0, 190, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 190, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844 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(0, 190, 33) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 190, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 190, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 190, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 190, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 190, 33)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 36.9367, 0.2957, 0.5844 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 190, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 190,  
33) }
```

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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