

# Converting Colors

YUV(115.7380, -39.3108,  
55.4808)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(115.7380, -39.3108,  
55.4808)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B36324
RGB	179, 99, 36
RGB Percent	70%, 39%, 14%
CMY	0.2980, 0.6118, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.80, 0.30
HSL	26°, 67%, 42%
HSV	26°, 80%, 70%
XYZ	23.3707, 18.6348, 4.0342
YIQ	115.7380, 67.9030, -2.6330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

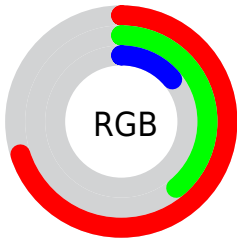
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	179, 149, 36
Decimal	11756324
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.26, 27.65, 47.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 55.016, 59.827
Yxy	18.6348, 0.5076, 0.4048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289946404 (0xFFB36324)
YUV	115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808
Hunter-Lab	43.1680, 21.0940, 24.6768

# Details

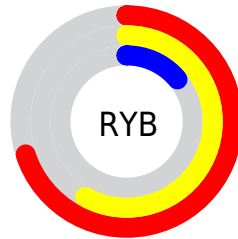
The YUV color **115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **99.2620, 39.3108, -55.4808**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170.2010, -41.5111, 61.2137**, and **65.8170, -32.4478, 47.5185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107.8160, -44.2793, 62.4284**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.6600, -34.3424, 48.5332**.

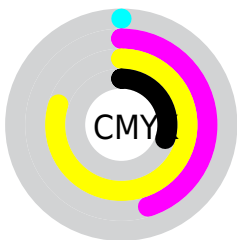
# Distribution



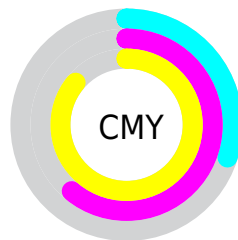
- Red (70%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808 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 YUV color 115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 115.7380,  
-39.3108, 55.4808

■ 115.7380,  
-39.3108, 55.4808

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 88.9010, -39.8842,  
52.7068

■ 170.2010,  
-41.5111, 61.2137

■ 65.8170, -32.4478,  
47.5185

■ 193.3850,  
-40.6158, 54.0364

■ 43.9440, -21.6644,  
42.1451

■ 212.1980,  
-37.0726, 37.5374

■ 21.4840, -10.5916,  
37.2865

■ 232.2990,  
-33.6714, 19.9088

■ 12.3730, -5.6069,  
25.1059

■ 247.8180,  
-27.5183, 6.2986

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.0100,

-15.2879, 3.4992

254.3160, -2.6208,  
0.5999

115.7380,  
-39.3108, 55.4808

115.7380,  
-39.3108, 55.4808

107.8160,  
-44.2793, 62.4284

123.6600,  
-34.3424, 48.5332

99.8940, -49.2477,  
69.3760

131.5820,  
-29.3739, 41.5856

139.5040,  
-24.4055, 34.6380

147.4260,  
-19.4370, 27.6904

155.3480,  
-14.4686, 20.7428

■ 163.1560, -9.9369,  
13.8952

■ 171.0780, -4.9685,  
6.9476

■ 179.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 186.9220, 4.9685,  
-6.9476

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



115.7230, -19.5834, 74.7879



115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808



112.1200, -52.3172, 27.0818

# Triad

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



115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808



96.2190, 10.7380, -84.3841



121.0050, 39.4375, -2.6354

# Complementary

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



115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808



99.2620, 39.3108, -55.4808

# 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.



97.7710, 57.3009, -85.7452



115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808



101.5770, 31.2675, -89.0830

# Square

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



115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808



90.7800, -10.2445, -74.3521



102.6320, 48.0024, -90.0083



121.8450, 22.2614, 46.6169



# Rectangle

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



115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808



110.1600, -46.4209, 2.4907



102.6320, 48.0024, -90.0083



116.9420, 44.8916, -25.3821

# Sweetspot

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



115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808



207.4190, -15.4896, 21.5575



87.9910, 14.3014, 79.8149



101.9710, -9.3527, 13.1804



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808



133.2030, -61.2321, 86.6450



156.8280, -59.5682, 19.4448



85.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738



85.0760, -41.9425, 59.5693



14.2310, -7.0159, 10.3214



# Inverse Universe

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



99.2620, 39.3108, -55.4808



107.7970, 61.2321, -86.6450



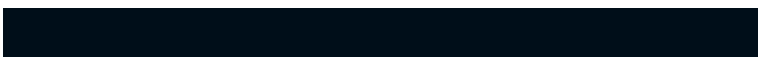
58.1720, 59.5682, -19.4448



83.9610, 2.4842, -3.4738



67.9240, 41.9425, -59.5693



11.1820, 7.3053, -9.8066



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808 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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808.

55.4808.

# 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

115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808

### Protanopia

115.2940, -36.1339, 16.4052

### Deuteranopia

115.4870, -42.1451, 31.1449



## Tritanopia

120.2950, -10.4984, 54.1153

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808

## Protanomaly

115.1540, -37.0509, 30.5599

## Deuteranomaly

115.7700, -41.2986, 39.6667

## Tritanomaly

118.5480, -20.9762, 54.7704

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808

## Achromatopsia

116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.0490, -14.3212, 20.1280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808 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(179, 99, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 99, 36)  
}
```

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(179, 99, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 99, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808 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(179, 99, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 99, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 99, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 99, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 99, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 99,  
36) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 115.7380, -39.3108, 55.4808 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 99, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179, 99,  
36) }
```

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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