

# Converting Colors

YUV(115.8200, -27.0263,  
35.2379)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379)  
contains.

<b>YUV(115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(115.8200, -27.0263,  
35.2379)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C6A3D
RGB	156, 106, 61
RGB Percent	61%, 42%, 24%
CMY	0.3882, 0.5843, 0.7608
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.61, 0.39
HSL	28°, 44%, 43%
HSV	28°, 61%, 61%
XYZ	19.7066, 17.7129, 6.7952
YIQ	115.8200, 44.2450, -3.3950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

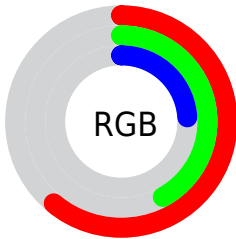
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	156, 147, 61
Decimal	10250813
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.15, 15.13, 32.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 36.295, 65.360
Yxy	17.7129, 0.4457, 0.4006
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288440893 (0xFF9C6A3D)
YUV	115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379
Hunter-Lab	42.0867, 9.9289, 19.8880

# Details

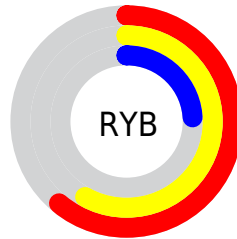
The YUV color **115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **101.1800, 27.0263, -35.2379**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.3860, -28.7843, 39.1265**, and **66.5420, -25.4102, 30.2197** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109.3000, -31.6999, 40.9559**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122.3400, -22.3526, 29.5198**.

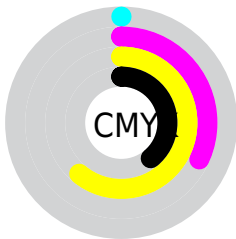
# Distribution



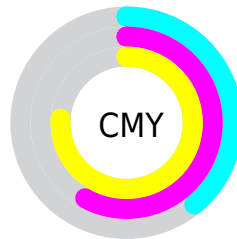
- Red (61%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379 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 115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 115.8200,  
-27.0263, 35.2379

■ 115.8200,  
-27.0263, 35.2379

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 90.7380, -25.9998,  
32.6788

■ 168.3860,  
-28.7843, 39.1265

■ 66.5420, -25.4102,  
30.2197

■ 196.0550,  
-30.1001, 41.1708

■ 44.1440, -21.7630,  
27.0607

■ 219.1570,  
-28.1784, 31.4343

■ 24.0430, -11.8532,  
21.8873

■ 238.6710,  
-24.4878, 14.3205

■ 7.2900, -3.1010,  
14.6547

■ 250.6680,  
-16.5983, 3.7992

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.9740, -3.9312,

0.8998

■ 115.8200,  
-27.0263, 35.2379

■ 115.8200,  
-27.0263, 35.2379

■ 109.3000,  
-31.6999, 40.9559

■ 122.3400,  
-22.3526, 29.5198

■ 102.8940,  
-35.9367, 46.5740

■ 128.7460,  
-18.1158, 23.9018

■ 95.7870, -40.3210,  
52.8068

■ 135.8530,  
-13.7315, 17.6689

■ 90.0820, -44.4104,  
57.8101

■ 142.2590, -9.4947,  
12.0509

■ 148.7790, -4.8210,  
6.3328

■ 155.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 161.7050, 4.0894,  
-5.0033

■ 168.8120, 8.4737,  
-11.2361

■ 175.2180, 12.7105,  
-16.8542

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



117.2420, -16.8813, 48.0228



115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379



113.7050, -29.4346, 14.2907

# Triad

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



115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379



91.9790, 14.8004, -80.6656



119.8200, 23.2597, 6.2969

# Complementary

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



115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379



101.1800, 27.0263, -35.2379

# 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.



111.9830, 32.5464, -32.4341



115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379



94.6980, 27.7569, -83.0501

# Square

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



115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379



104.2000, -7.0006, -41.3944



94.1570, 38.3766, -82.5757



120.1950, 11.2429, 34.0320



# Rectangle

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



115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379



111.5180, -25.8914, -2.2083



94.1570, 38.3766, -82.5757



118.2530, 26.4973, -5.4839

# Sweetspot

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



115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379



188.6290, -10.6631, 13.4804



95.2190, 8.2730, 53.3049



92.4480, -6.1369, 8.3771



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379



141.2280, -42.5104, 55.0510



143.4090, -40.6276, 11.0423



75.7400, -2.3368, 2.8590



82.6730, -40.7578, 52.9068



8.5940, -4.2368, 5.6181



# Inverse Universe

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



101.1800, 27.0263, -35.2379



117.7720, 42.5104, -55.0510



73.5910, 40.6276, -11.0423



74.2600, 2.3368, -2.8590



60.3270, 40.7578, -52.9068

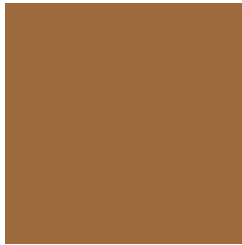


6.4060, 4.2368, -5.6181



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

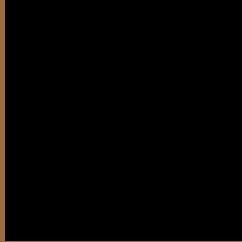
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379.



# 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

115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379

### Protanopia

114.6600, -24.4824, 12.5762

### Deuteranopia

115.6400, -27.4305, 24.8717



## Tritanopia

118.5530, -5.2026, 35.4720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379

## Protanomaly

115.1880, -25.2357, 20.8831

## Deuteranomaly

115.6620, -27.4414, 28.3604

## Tritanomaly

117.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379

## Achromatopsia

116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

115.8570, -9.7895, 13.2804

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379 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(156, 106, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 106, 61)  
}
```

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(156, 106, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 106, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379 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(156, 106, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 106, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 106, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 106, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 106, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 106,  
61) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 115.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 106, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
106, 61) }
```

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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