

# Converting Colors

YUV(43.1680, -21.2818,  
59.4887)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887)  
contains.

<b>YUV(43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887)</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(43.1680, -21.2818,  
59.4887)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6F1100
RGB	111, 17, 0
RGB Percent	44%, 7%, 0%
CMY	0.5647, 0.9333, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.85, 1.00, 0.56
HSL	9°, 100%, 22%
HSV	9°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	6.7560, 3.7804, 0.3736
YIQ	43.1680, 61.4810, 14.6410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

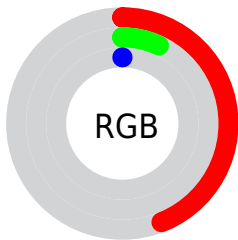
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	111, 20, 0
Decimal	7278848
CIE Lab	22.93, 39.31, 34.19
CIE LCh	23, 52.101, 41.018
Yxy	3.7804, 0.6192, 0.3465
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285468928 (0xFF6F1100)
YUV	43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887
Hunter-Lab	19.4433, 27.9981, 12.4710

# Details

The YUV color **43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **67.8320, 21.2818, -59.4887**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.2780, -24.7871, 63.7772**, and **16.4450, -8.1074, 33.8127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557**.

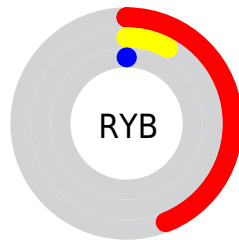
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (7%)

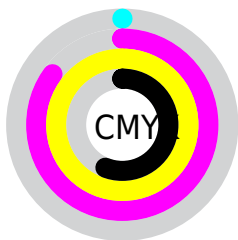
Blue (0%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (8%)

Blue (0%)

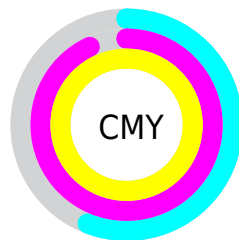


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (93%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887 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 43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 43.1680, -21.2818,  
59.4887


 43.1680, -21.2818,  
59.4887


 251.8080,  
-12.2303, 2.7994


 24.5180, -12.0874,  
50.4117


 97.2780, -24.7871,  
63.7772


 16.4450, -8.1074,  
33.8127

 124.1320,  
-26.6871, 66.5362

 5.9800, -2.9481,  
12.2955

 151.1000,  
-28.1503, 69.1953


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 177.2740,  
-28.7291, 68.1657


 196.0870,  
-25.1859, 51.6667


 215.4870,


-21.9321, 34.6529


 235.7020,  
-18.0941, 16.9243


 43.1680, -21.2818,  
59.4887

 49.7050, -19.0816,  
53.7557

 56.8290, -17.1707,  
47.5080

 63.3660, -14.9704,  
41.7750

 70.4900, -13.0596,  
35.5273

 77.1410, -10.4225,  
29.6943

■ 83.6780, -8.2223,  
23.9614

■ 90.8020, -6.3114,  
17.7136

■ 97.3390, -4.1111,  
11.9807

■ 104.4630, -2.2003,  
5.7329

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.6680, 0.6567, 69.5742



43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887



51.5530, -25.4156, 31.9640

# Triad

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



43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887



43.5810, -8.1744, -38.2205



47.3330, 41.7408, -41.5110

# Complementary

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



43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887



67.8320, 21.2818, -59.4887

# 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.



53.4480, 37.2471, -46.8739



43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887



48.9560, 9.8817, -42.9344

# Square

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



43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887



38.7530, -19.1052, -32.2324



53.1740, 26.0432, -46.6336



54.7700, 29.2004, 14.2337



# Rectangle

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



43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887



51.7310, -25.5034, 13.3909



53.1740, 26.0432, -46.6336



50.4960, 41.1675, -44.2850

# Sweetspot

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



43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887



118.3790, -8.0748, 23.3466



43.9050, 24.6968, 58.8423



57.4210, -5.1376, 14.5398



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887



56.2690, -27.7406, 77.8171



75.4530, -37.1983, 31.1747



52.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739



46.4460, -22.8979, 64.5069



96.1590, -47.4064, 132.2876



# Inverse Universe

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



67.8320, 21.2818, -59.4887



88.7310, 27.7406, -77.8171



35.5470, 37.1983, -31.1747



53.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739



72.9670, 23.1873, -63.9921

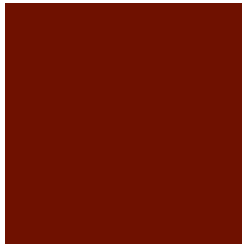


150.8410, 47.4064, -132.2876



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887 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 ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

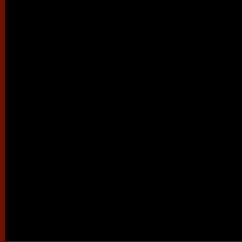
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 43.1680, -21.2818,



# 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

43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887

### Protanopia

54.1910, -19.8142, 8.6025

### Deuteranopia

53.2260, -26.2404, 16.4648



## Tritanopia

44.2910, -14.4405, 58.5038

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887

## Protanomaly

49.8990, -20.1632, 27.2756

## Deuteranomaly

49.7810, -24.5420, 31.7641

## Tritanomaly

43.7210, -16.6245, 59.0037

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.3680, -8.0694, 21.6023

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887 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(111, 17, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 17, 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(111, 17, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 17, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887 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(111, 17, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 17, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 17, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 17, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 17, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 17, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 17, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 17,  
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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