

# Converting Colors

YUV(43.5000, -21.4455,  
65.3365)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(43.5000, -21.4455,  
65.3365)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	760E00
RGB	118, 14, 0
RGB Percent	46%, 5%, 0%
CMY	0.5373, 0.9451, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.88, 1.00, 0.54
HSL	7°, 100%, 23%
HSV	7°, 100%, 46%
XYZ	7.6283, 4.1656, 0.4020
YIQ	43.5000, 66.4780, 17.6940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

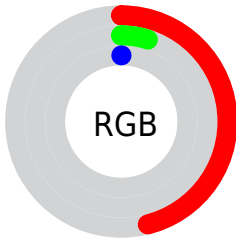
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	118, 16, 0
Decimal	7736832
CIE Lab	24.21, 42.35, 35.99
CIE LCh	24, 55.579, 40.363
Yxy	4.1656, 0.6255, 0.3416
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285926912 (0xFF760E00)
YUV	43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365
Hunter-Lab	20.4099, 30.9977, 13.1191

# Details

The YUV color **43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **74.5000, 21.4455, -65.3365**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.3710, -25.8189, 68.0806**, and **18.2390, -8.9918, 37.5014** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.7380, -19.0978, 58.9888**.

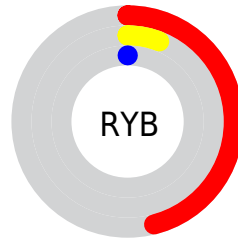
# Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (5%)

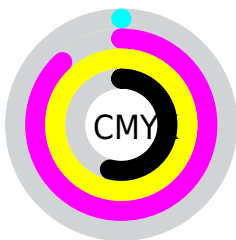
Blue (0%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (6%)

Blue (0%)

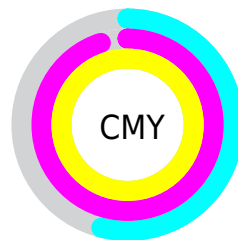


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (95%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365 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 43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 43.5000, -21.4455,  
65.3365


 43.5000, -21.4455,  
65.3365


 251.8080,  
-12.2303, 2.7994


 26.6110, -13.1192,  
54.7152

 99.3710, -25.8189,  
68.0806


 18.2390, -8.9918,  
37.5014


 126.5240,  
-27.8663, 71.4545

 9.3830, -4.1328,  
18.9581

 153.7910,  
-29.4770, 74.7283


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 177.2740,  
-28.7291, 68.1657


 196.6740,  
-25.4753, 51.1519


 216.0740,


-22.2215, 34.1381


 235.7020,  
-18.0941, 16.9243


 43.5000, -21.4455,  
65.3365

 50.7380, -19.0978,  
58.9888

 58.5630, -17.0396,  
52.1262

 65.6870, -15.1287,  
45.8785

 73.5120, -13.0704,  
39.0160

 80.7500, -10.7227,  
32.6683

■ 87.9880, -8.3751,  
26.3205

■ 95.8130, -6.3168,  
19.4580

■ 102.9370, -4.4059,  
13.2103

■ 110.7620, -2.3477,  
6.3477

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.1030, 0.9352, 73.5777



43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365



54.2220, -26.7314, 34.0083

# Triad

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



43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365



45.9290, -9.3320, -40.2797



50.7070, 44.5144, -44.4700

# Complementary

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



43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365



74.5000, 21.4455, -65.3365

# 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.



56.8220, 40.0208, -49.8329



43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365



51.6460, 10.0345, -45.2935

# Square

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



43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365



40.5030, -19.9680, -35.5211



56.2060, 27.5064, -49.2927



57.4540, 31.8212, 13.6338



# Rectangle

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



43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365



54.1010, -26.6718, 14.8204



56.2060, 27.5064, -49.2927



53.8700, 43.9411, -47.2440

# Sweetspot

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



43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365



124.2760, -8.5171, 25.1909



47.1380, 28.0330, 62.1460



59.1330, -4.9956, 15.6694



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365



56.3130, -27.7623, 84.7945



78.1330, -38.5196, 34.9634



54.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



45.2830, -22.3245, 67.2808



92.3600, -45.5335, 138.2503



# Inverse Universe

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



74.5000, 21.4455, -65.3365



96.6870, 27.7623, -84.7945



39.8670, 38.5196, -34.9634



56.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739



77.3040, 22.0351, -67.7956

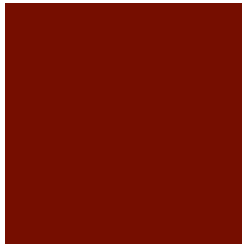


157.6400, 45.5335, -138.2503



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365 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

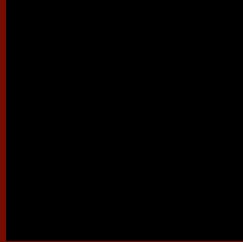
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 43.5000, -21.4455,



# 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

43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365

### Protanopia

57.2620, -20.8352, 9.4172

### Deuteranopia

56.1830, -27.6982, 17.3795



## Tritanopia

44.6400, -17.0775, 64.3367

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365

## Protanomaly

52.0950, -20.7528, 29.7347

## Deuteranomaly

51.2760, -25.2791, 34.8379

## Tritanomaly

44.1840, -18.8247, 64.7366

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365

## Achromatopsia

44.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.7920, -7.7855, 23.8614

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365 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(118, 14, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 14, 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(118, 14, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 14, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365 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(118, 14, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 14, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(118, 14, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 14, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 14, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 14, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 43.5000, -21.4455, 65.3365 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 14, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118, 14,  
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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