

# Converting Colors

YUV(56.8120, -28.0083,  
70.3249)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(56.8120, -28.0083,  
70.3249)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	891B00
RGB	137, 27, 0
RGB Percent	54%, 11%, 0%
CMY	0.4627, 0.8941, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 1.00, 0.46
HSL	12°, 100%, 27%
HSV	12°, 100%, 54%
XYZ	10.7085, 6.1022, 0.6134
YIQ	56.8120, 74.2270, 14.9230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

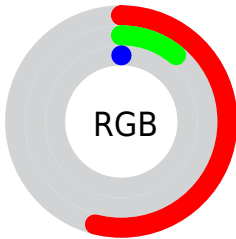
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	137, 34, 0
Decimal	8985344
CIE Lab	29.67, 44.64, 42.38
CIE LCh	30, 61.553, 43.511
Yxy	6.1022, 0.6146, 0.3502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287175424 (0xFF891B00)
YUV	56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249
Hunter-Lab	24.7027, 34.1489, 15.8195

# Details

The YUV color **56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **80.1880, 28.0083, -70.3249**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.2210, -31.6610, 75.2282**, and **23.3220, -11.4977, 47.9526** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.8650, -25.0764, 63.2624**.

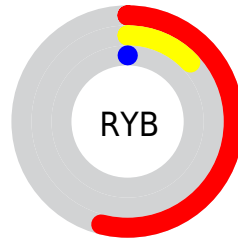
# Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (11%)

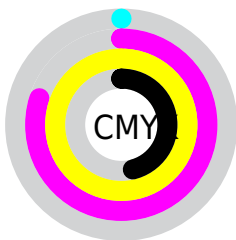
Blue (0%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (0%)

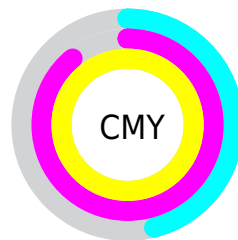


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (89%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249 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 56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.8120, -28.0083,  
70.3249


 56.8120, -28.0083,  
70.3249


 252.1500,  
-10.9200, 2.4994

 31.9930, -15.7725,  
65.7811

 112.2210,  
-31.6610, 75.2282


 23.3220, -11.4977,  
47.9526

 139.9610,  
-33.9978, 78.0872

 15.7760, -6.7916,  
31.7684

 165.8470,  
-34.4346, 78.1872

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 185.1330,  
-31.6176, 61.2734


 203.9460,  
-28.0744, 44.7744


 224.0470,


-24.6732, 27.1458


 244.2620,  
-20.8352, 9.4172


 56.8120, -28.0083,  
70.3249

 64.8650, -25.0764,  
63.2624

 72.8040, -22.5814,  
56.2999

 80.8570, -19.6495,  
49.2374

 88.9100, -16.7176,  
42.1749

 96.9630, -13.7858,  
35.1124

■ 104.9020,  
-11.2907, 28.1499

■ 112.9550, -8.3588,  
21.0875

■ 121.0080, -5.4269,  
14.0250

■ 128.9470, -2.9319,  
7.0625

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.6640, 0.1656, 87.1177



56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249



66.3380, -32.7046, 36.5376

# Triad

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



56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249



56.3300, -7.5577, -49.4014



59.3130, 52.1037, -52.0175

# Complementary

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



56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249



80.1880, 28.0083, -70.3249

# 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.



67.3030, 47.1786, -59.0247



56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249



62.6170, 13.9928, -54.9151

# Square

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



56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249



48.7210, -24.0195, -42.7283



67.1600, 33.9381, -58.8993



69.9050, 34.5568, 22.8853



# Rectangle

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



56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249



65.6080, -32.3447, 14.3758



67.1600, 33.9381, -58.8993



63.0630, 51.2409, -55.3063

# Sweetspot

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



56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249



147.6030, -11.1433, 27.5352



53.7310, 28.7266, 73.0269



70.0900, -6.4534, 16.5841



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249



74.0660, -36.5145, 92.0271



96.1410, -47.3975, 35.8333



64.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886



55.0290, -27.1293, 68.3806



2.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



# Inverse Universe

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



80.1880, 28.0083, -70.3249



104.3470, 36.8039, -91.5123



40.8590, 47.3975, -35.8333



65.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738



77.3840, 27.4187, -67.8658

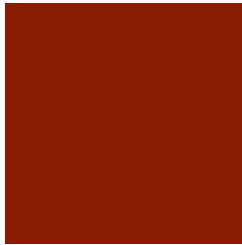


2.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249 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

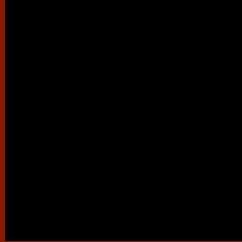
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.8120, -28.0083,



# 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

56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249

### Protanopia

68.3070, -25.7874, 11.1318

### Deuteranopia

67.1250, -33.0926, 20.9384



## Tritanopia

58.4880, -16.5096, 68.8550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249

## Protanomaly

64.2110, -26.7260, 32.2640

## Deuteranomaly

63.4030, -31.2577, 39.1116

## Tritanomaly

58.0490, -20.7302, 69.2400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249

## Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.8200, -10.2643, 25.5909

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249 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(137, 27, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 27, 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(137, 27, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 27, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249 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(137, 27, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 27, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 27, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 27, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 27, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 27, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 56.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 27, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137, 27,  
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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