

Converting Colors

YUV(63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(63.1760, -3.5378,
14.7546)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	503838
RGB	80, 56, 56
RGB Percent	31%, 22%, 22%
CMY	0.6863, 0.7804, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.30, 0.69
HSL	0°, 18%, 27%
HSV	0°, 30%, 31%
XYZ	5.4362, 4.8193, 4.3851
YIQ	63.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

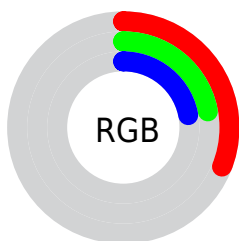
Format	Color
RYB	80, 56, 56
Decimal	5257272
CIELab	26.21, 10.69, 4.23
CIELCh	26, 11.495, 21.581
Yxy	4.8193, 0.3713, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283447352 (0xFF503838)
YUV	63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546
Hunter-Lab	21.9530, 5.7844, 3.5240

Details

The YUV color **63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **72.8240, 3.5378, -14.7546**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990**, and **20.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.5680, -4.7170, 19.6729**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.7840, -2.3585, 9.8364**.

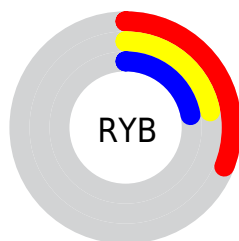
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (22%)

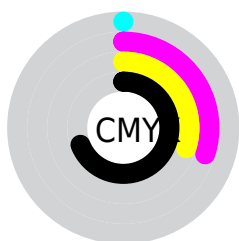
Blue (22%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (22%)

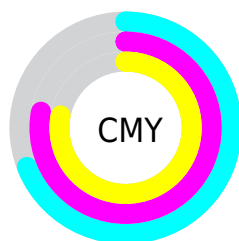


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (69%)


Magenta (78%)


Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546 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 63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 63.1760, -3.5378,
14.7546

 63.1760, -3.5378,
14.7546


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 40.9910, -2.9536,
14.0399


 111.0730, -3.9800,
16.5990


 20.1650, -3.5323,
13.0103

 136.3720, -4.1274,
17.2138

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 162.6710, -4.2748,
17.8285

 189.9700, -4.4222,
18.4433

 218.1550, -5.0064,
19.1581

 242.2680, -3.0901,

11.1660

■ 63.1760, -3.5378,
14.7546

■ 63.1760, -3.5378,
14.7546

■ 57.5680, -4.7170,
19.6729

■ 68.7840, -2.3585,
9.8364

■ 51.9600, -5.8963,
24.5911

■ 74.3920, -1.1793,
4.9182

■ 46.3520, -7.0755,
29.5093

■ 80.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 40.7440, -8.2548,
34.4275

■ 85.6080, 1.1793,
-4.9182

■ 35.1360, -9.4340,
39.3457

■ 91.2160, 2.3585,
-9.8364

■ 29.5280, -10.6133,
44.2639

■ 96.8240, 3.5378,
-14.7546

■ 23.9200, -11.7926,
49.1822

■ 102.4320, 4.7170,
-19.6729

■ 108.0400, 5.8963,
-24.5911

■ 113.6480, 7.0755,
-29.5093

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.6040, 0.6882, 12.6253



63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546



62.6550, -6.7319, 12.5806

Triad

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



63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546



60.1040, -4.4883, -7.1072



60.9260, 8.9105, -11.3361

Complementary

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



63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546



72.8240, 3.5378, -14.7546

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.



58.9530, 7.9112, -17.4988



63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546



58.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548

Square

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



63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546



60.7630, -7.2782, 1.0848



58.1440, 4.8590, -18.5433



62.6390, 7.5730, -2.3144

Rectangle

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



63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546



62.2910, -8.0315, 9.3918



58.1440, 4.8590, -18.5433



59.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805

Sweetspot

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



63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546



97.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



65.9120, 6.9454, 12.3552



49.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546



78.3620, -5.6015, 23.3615



70.2200, -7.0105, 8.5771



38.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



31.3950, -15.4777, 64.5516



69.3680, -34.1984, 142.6283

Inverse Universe

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



72.8240, 3.5378, -14.7546



93.6380, 5.6015, -23.3615



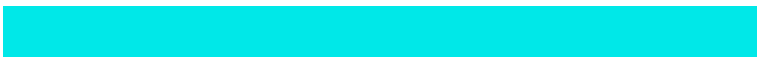
65.7800, 7.0105, -8.5771



39.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



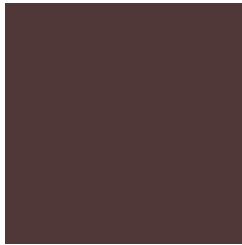
73.6050, 15.4777, -64.5516



162.6320, 34.1984, -142.6283

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

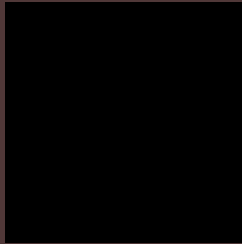
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546.

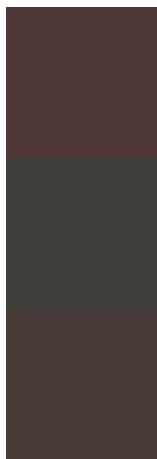


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.1760, -3.5378,

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

63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546

Protanopia

62.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

Deuteranopia

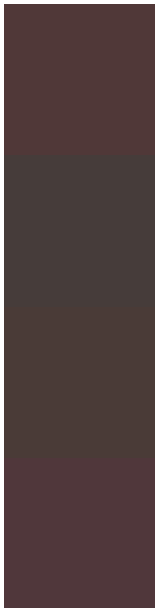
62.7190, -3.8055, 7.2624



Tritanopia

63.0450, -1.5012, 14.8695

Trichromacy



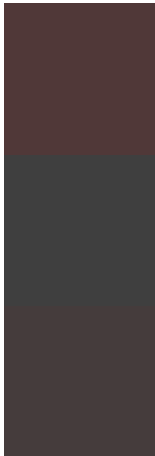
Original Color
63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546

Protanomaly
62.7620, -2.3477, 6.3477

Deuteranomaly
63.0290, -3.9583, 9.6216

Tritanomaly
62.9310, -1.9380, 14.9695

Monochromacy



Original Color
63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546

Achromatopsia
63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly
62.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546 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(80, 56, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 56, 56)  
}
```

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(80, 56, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 56, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546 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(80, 56, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 56, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 56, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 56, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 56, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 56, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 56, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 56,  
56) }
```

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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