

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.2400, -23.7823,  
68.1955)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(63.2400, -23.7823,  
68.1955)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8D210F
RGB	141, 33, 15
RGB Percent	55%, 13%, 6%
CMY	0.4471, 0.8706, 0.9412
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.89, 0.45
HSL	9°, 81%, 31%
HSV	9°, 89%, 55%
XYZ	11.6146, 6.7849, 1.1494
YIQ	63.2400, 70.1460, 17.2980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

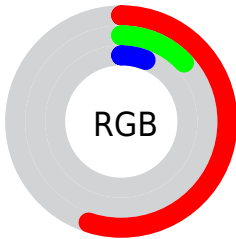
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	141, 36, 15
Decimal	9249039
CIE Lab	31.31, 44.19, 37.70
CIE LCh	31, 58.083, 40.471
Yxy	6.7849, 0.5941, 0.3471
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287439119 (0xFF8D210F)
YUV	63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955
Hunter-Lab	26.0479, 34.0082, 15.6173

# Details

The YUV color **63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **92.7600, 23.7823, -68.1955**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.7200, -28.4560, 73.9136**, and **24.5180, -12.0874, 50.4117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.6000, -26.4248, 75.7728**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.8800, -21.1398, 60.6182**.

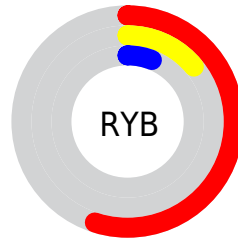
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (13%)

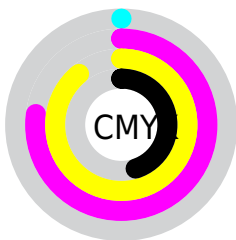
Blue (6%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (6%)

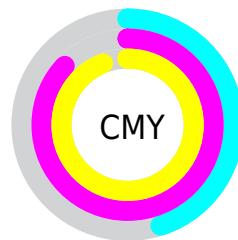


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955 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 63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.2400, -23.7823,  
68.1955

■ 63.2400, -23.7823,  
68.1955

■ 253.7460, -4.8048,  
1.0998

■ 33.4880, -16.5096,  
68.8550

■ 117.7200,  
-28.4560, 73.9136

■ 24.5180, -12.0874,  
50.4117

■ 145.2750,  
-30.2086, 76.0578

■ 16.8580, -7.8180,  
34.3275

■ 170.1500,  
-30.6399, 74.4135

■ 4.7840, -2.3585,  
9.8364


■ 189.5500,  
-27.3862, 57.3996


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 208.9500,  
-24.1323, 40.3859


■ 228.5780,


-20.0050, 23.1721


 249.2660,  
-16.8931, 5.0287


 63.2400, -23.7823,  
68.1955


 63.2400, -23.7823,  
68.1955


 54.6000, -26.4248,  
75.7728


 71.8800, -21.1398,  
60.6182

 53.8990, -26.5722,  
76.3876

 80.5200, -18.4974,  
53.0410

 89.1600, -15.8549,  
45.4637

 97.8000, -13.2124,  
37.8864

 106.5540,  
-10.1331, 30.2091

■ 115.7810, -7.7800,  
22.1171

■ 124.4210, -5.1376,  
14.5398

■ 133.0610, -2.4951,  
6.9625

■ 141.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.9890, 3.9494, 86.8326



63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



69.6050, -34.3153, 39.8114

# Triad

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



63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



58.0910, -8.4259, -50.9458



62.8350, 50.3673, -55.1063

# Complementary

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



63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



92.7600, 23.7823, -68.1955

# 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.



69.3090, 44.7107, -60.7840



63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



64.7370, 11.9617, -56.7743

# Square

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



63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



55.5650, -27.3935, -33.8215



69.0520, 31.0334, -60.5586



74.7470, 34.1417, 16.0079



# Rectangle

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



63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



69.1740, -34.1028, 18.2644



69.0520, 31.0334, -60.5586



65.8840, 49.3572, -57.7803

# Sweetspot

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



63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



153.0590, -9.3961, 27.1353



65.1000, 29.0377, 66.5643



73.9050, -5.8692, 15.8693



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



70.2780, -34.6471, 99.7342



99.6340, -41.7246, 36.2780



66.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886



51.5180, -25.3984, 73.2137



2.9790, -1.4686, 4.4034



# Inverse Universe

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



92.7600, 23.7823, -68.1955



113.1350, 34.9364, -99.2194



56.3660, 41.7246, -36.2780



68.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886



83.4820, 25.3984, -73.2137



5.0210, 1.4686, -4.4034



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955 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

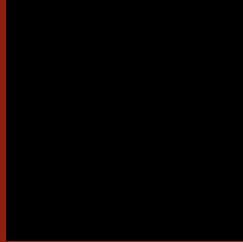
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.2400, -23.7823,



# 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

63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955

### Protanopia

71.9910, -23.1666, 10.5319

### Deuteranopia

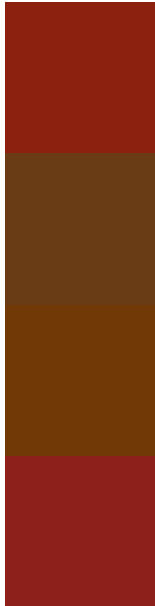
70.0820, -34.5504, 21.8531



## Tritanopia

64.0040, -15.7780, 67.5255

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955

## Protanomaly

69.0090, -23.6684, 31.5641

## Deuteranomaly

67.5170, -30.8209, 39.0116

## Tritanomaly

63.9070, -18.6882, 67.6106

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.9770, -8.3697, 24.5762

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955 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(141, 33, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 33, 15)  
}
```

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(141, 33, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 33, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955 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(141, 33, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 33, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 33, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 33, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 33, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 33,  
15) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 33, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 33,  
15) }
```

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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