

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.4550, -23.3953,  
37.3120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(63.4550, -23.3953,  
37.3120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A3310
RGB	106, 51, 16
RGB Percent	42%, 20%, 6%
CMY	0.5843, 0.8000, 0.9373
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.85, 0.58
HSL	23°, 74%, 24%
HSV	23°, 85%, 42%
XYZ	7.2212, 5.4692, 1.1653
YIQ	63.4550, 44.0150, 0.7750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

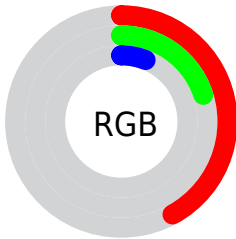
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	106, 73, 16
Decimal	6959888
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	28.03, 21.98, 31.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 38.690, 55.389
Yxy	5.4692, 0.5212, 0.3947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285149968 (0xFF6A3310)
YUV	63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120
Hunter-Lab	23.3864, 14.1907, 13.4162

# Details

The YUV color **63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **58.5450, 23.3953, -37.3120**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.9180, -25.5956, 43.0449**, and **19.9560, -9.8383, 28.9796** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.6790, -26.4637, 41.5005**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.2310, -20.3269, 33.1234**.

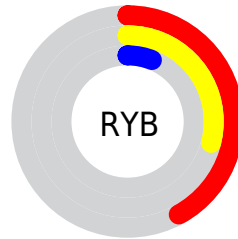
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (20%)

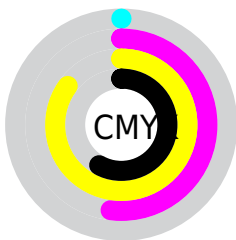
Blue (6%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (6%)

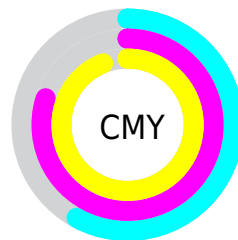


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (85%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (80%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120 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 63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.4550, -23.3953,  
37.3120

 63.4550, -23.3953,  
37.3120


 253.8600, -4.3680,  
0.9998


 40.9430, -20.1849,  
34.2530


 112.9180,  
-25.5956, 43.0449

 19.9560, -9.8383,  
28.9796


 139.5870,  
-26.9114, 45.0892

 8.1870, -3.5432,  
16.4990

 166.2560,  
-28.2272, 47.1335


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 194.0390,  
-29.1062, 49.0778


 214.3470,  
-26.3001, 35.6527


 233.9750,


-22.1727, 18.4389


 250.6680,  
-16.5983, 3.7992


 63.4550, -23.3953,  
37.3120


 63.4550, -23.3953,  
37.3120


 58.6790, -26.4637,  
41.5005


 68.2310, -20.3269,  
33.1234

 55.7610, -27.4902,  
44.0596

 73.4800, -17.9846,  
28.5200

 78.2560, -14.9162,  
24.3315

 83.5050, -12.5740,  
19.7281

 88.2810, -9.5055,  
15.5396

■ 93.6440, -6.7265,  
10.8362

■ 98.3060, -4.0949,  
6.7476

■ 103.6690, -1.3158,  
2.0443

■ 108.3310, 1.3158,  
-2.0443

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.0770, -9.8980, 48.1675



63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120



62.0970, -30.6138, 19.2089

# Triad

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



63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120



53.8000, 3.0566, -47.1826



65.6440, 26.7975, -8.4578

# Complementary

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



63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120



58.5450, 23.3953, -37.3120

# 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.



56.0410, 34.4898, -49.1480



63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120



57.3340, 16.5973, -50.2819

# Square

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



63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120



51.0110, -10.3584, -37.7206



58.3090, 27.9487, -51.1370



67.4050, 16.0693, 25.9548



# Rectangle

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



63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120



60.2370, -29.6968, 5.0542



58.3090, 27.9487, -51.1370



61.2720, 30.9249, -25.6715

# Sweetspot

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



63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120



121.6830, -9.2107, 14.3100



49.1800, 10.7573, 49.8311



58.9750, -5.4107, 8.7919



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120



72.9600, -35.9693, 57.0401



89.8700, -36.4179, 14.1460



50.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



61.9850, -30.5586, 48.2482



129.0200, -63.6069, 101.7145



# Inverse Universe

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



58.5450, 23.3953, -37.3120



65.0400, 35.9693, -57.0401



32.1300, 36.4179, -14.1460



50.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



55.6020, 30.2692, -48.7630



115.9800, 63.6069, -101.7145



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

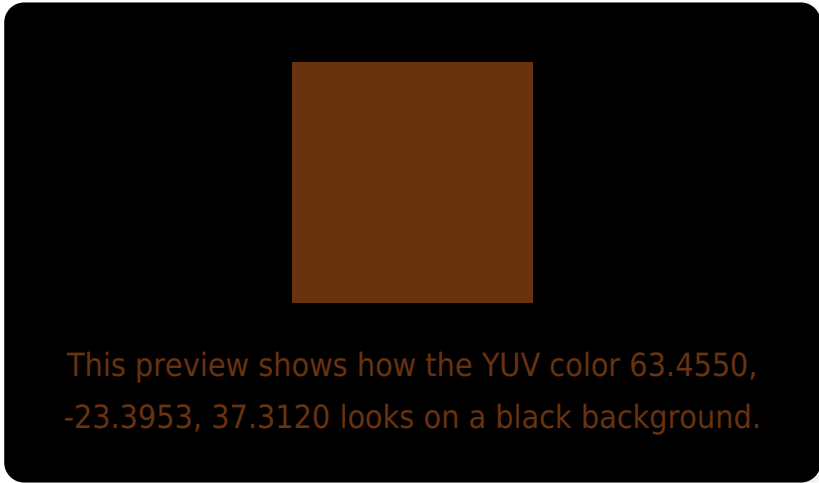
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

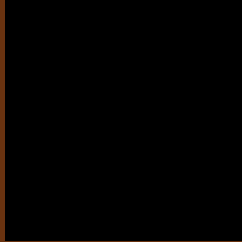
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.4550, -23.3953,



# 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

63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120

### Protanopia

64.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172

### Deuteranopia

64.0090, -27.1194, 18.4091



## Tritanopia

65.9830, -7.3866, 35.9719

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120

## Protanomaly

63.6870, -22.0307, 19.5685

## Deuteranomaly

63.8080, -25.5413, 25.6014

## Tritanomaly

65.0880, -13.3544, 36.7568

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.4980, -8.6265, 13.5953

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120 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(106, 51, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 51, 16)  
}
```

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(106, 51, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 51, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120 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(106, 51, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 51, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 51, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 51, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 51, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 51,  
16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 51, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 51,  
16) }
```

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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