

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.4830, -12.0701,  
91.6614)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(63.4830, -12.0701,  
91.6614)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A80F27
RGB	168, 15, 39
RGB Percent	66%, 6%, 15%
CMY	0.3412, 0.9412, 0.8471
CMYK	0.00, 0.91, 0.77, 0.34
HSL	351°, 84%, 36%
HSV	351°, 91%, 66%
XYZ	16.6855, 8.8130, 2.7411
YIQ	63.4830, 83.4840, 39.9000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

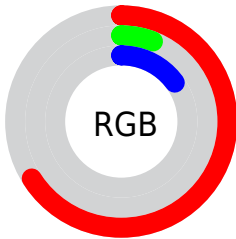
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 15, 39
Decimal	11013927
CIE Lab	35.62, 57.46, 30.39
CIE LCh	36, 64.998, 27.872
Yxy	8.8130, 0.5909, 0.3121
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289204007 (0xFFA80F27)
YUV	63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614
Hunter-Lab	29.6866, 48.3750, 15.3061

# Details

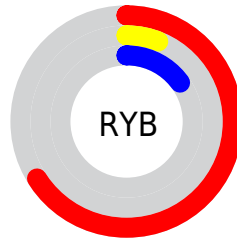
The YUV color **63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. A complement of this color would be **119.5170, 12.0701, -91.6614**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.4800, -20.9426, 90.7870**, and **31.9930, -15.7725, 65.7811** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.1960, -13.4076, 100.6831**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.0580, -10.8746, 81.5101**.

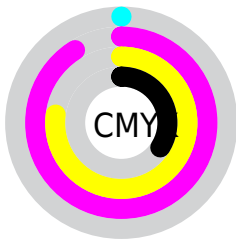
# Distribution



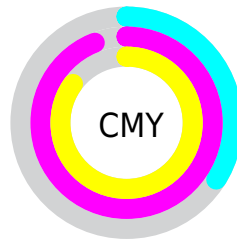
- Red (66%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (85%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614 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 63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.4830, -12.0701,  
91.6614

 63.4830, -12.0701,  
91.6614


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 43.1290, -11.8956,  
82.3249


 126.4800,  
-20.9426, 90.7870


 31.9930, -15.7725,  
65.7811


 153.1270,  
-22.2476, 89.3426


 23.1370, -10.9135,  
47.2379

 172.5270,  
-18.9938, 72.3288

 14.8790, -6.3493,  
29.9241

 191.9270,  
-15.7400, 55.3150

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 212.0280,  
-12.3388, 37.6864

 232.2430, -8.5008,

19.9579

■ 252.4580, -4.6628,  
2.2293

■ 63.4830, -12.0701,  
91.6614

■ 63.4830, -12.0701,  
91.6614

■ 53.1960, -13.4076,  
100.6831

■ 75.0580, -10.8746,  
81.5101

■ 86.6330, -9.6791,  
71.3589

■ 97.6210, -8.1942,  
61.7224

■ 109.3100, -6.5618,  
51.4711

■ 120.8850, -5.3663,  
41.3199

■ 132.4600, -4.1708,  
31.1686

■ 144.0350, -2.9753,  
21.0173

■ 155.0230, -1.4903,  
11.3808

■ 166.5980, -0.2948,  
1.2296

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.7910, 14.4000, 94.8993



63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614



76.5150, -37.7219, 59.1843

# Triad

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



63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614



62.1540, -20.7819, -54.5091



75.5500, 55.9308, -66.2574

# Complementary

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



63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614



119.5170, 12.0701, -91.6614

# 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.



79.4820, 45.6114, -69.7057



63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614



70.5270, 3.6842, -61.8522

# Square

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



63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614



72.2100, -35.5995, -15.0932



76.5690, 26.8345, -67.1510



80.6920, 47.4798, -15.5159



# Rectangle

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



63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614



79.3180, -39.1038, 35.6781



76.5690, 26.8345, -67.1510



77.6700, 53.8997, -68.1166

# Sweetspot

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



63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614



178.6670, -4.7658, 35.3720



70.7140, 47.9620, 63.3948



86.0350, -2.9753, 21.0173



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614



69.3570, -17.4310, 131.2369



90.6840, -37.3122, 67.8061



78.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



46.8740, -11.7699, 88.6875



6.3220, -1.6377, 11.9956



# Inverse Universe

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



63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614



69.3570, -17.4310, 131.2369



92.3160, 37.3122, -67.8061



78.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



46.8740, -11.7699, 88.6875



6.3220, -1.6377, 11.9956



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614 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 63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.4830, -12.0701,



# 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

63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614

### Protanopia

85.0150, -12.8254, 7.0028

### Deuteranopia

83.4330, -26.8355, 20.6683



## Tritanopia

64.4970, -23.4160, 90.7721

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614

## Protanomaly

77.0280, -12.3388, 37.6864

## Deuteranomaly

76.3790, -21.3858, 46.1486

## Tritanomaly

64.2350, -19.3429, 91.0019

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.3570, -4.6130, 33.0129

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614 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(168, 15, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 15, 39)  
}
```

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(168, 15, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 15, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614 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(168, 15, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 15, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 15, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 15, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 15, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 15,  
39) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.4830, -12.0701, 91.6614 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 15, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 15,  
39) }
```

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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