

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.4900, -26.3706,  
58.3293)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(63.4900, -26.3706,  
58.3293)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	82280A
RGB	130, 40, 10
RGB Percent	51%, 16%, 4%
CMY	0.4902, 0.8431, 0.9608
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.92, 0.49
HSL	15°, 86%, 27%
HSV	15°, 92%, 51%
XYZ	10.0195, 6.2853, 0.9723
YIQ	63.4900, 63.2700, 9.7500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

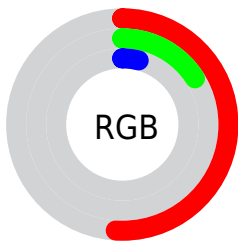
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	130, 50, 10
Decimal	8529930
CIE Lab	30.12, 37.40, 38.03
CIE LCh	30, 53.335, 45.478
Yxy	6.2853, 0.5799, 0.3638
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286720010 (0xFF82280A)
YUV	63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293
Hunter-Lab	25.0705, 27.4644, 15.2501

# Details

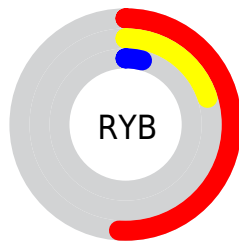
The YUV color **63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **76.5100, 26.3706, -58.3293**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.7250, -29.4444, 64.2622**, and **21.5280, -10.6133, 44.2639** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.2410, -28.7128, 62.9326**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.8420, -23.5861, 51.8816**.

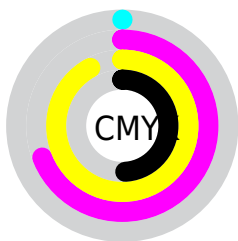
# Distribution



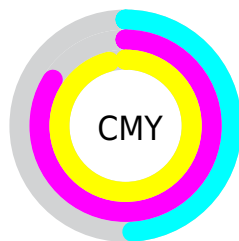
- Red (51%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (4%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293 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 63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.4900, -26.3706,  
58.3293

■ 63.4900, -26.3706,  
58.3293

■ 253.2900, -6.5520,  
1.4997

■ 37.2430, -18.3608,  
55.9149

■ 115.7250,  
-29.4444, 64.2622

■ 21.5280, -10.6133,  
44.2639

■ 142.9920,  
-31.0551, 67.5360

■ 14.5800, -6.2019,  
29.3093

■ 170.8460,  
-32.9551, 70.2951

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 190.8550,  
-30.0015, 56.2552


■ 209.6680,  
-26.4583, 39.7562


■ 229.7690,


-23.0571, 22.1276


 249.9840,  
-19.2191, 4.3990


 63.4900, -26.3706,  
58.3293


 63.4900, -26.3706,  
58.3293


 58.2410, -28.7128,  
62.9326

 70.8420, -23.5861,  
51.8816

 78.1940, -20.8016,  
45.4339

 84.9590, -17.7278,  
39.5010

 92.3110, -14.9433,  
33.0533

 99.6630, -12.1589,  
26.6055

■ 106.4280, -9.0850,  
20.6726

■ 113.7800, -6.3005,  
14.2249

■ 121.1320, -3.5161,  
7.7772

■ 128.4840, -0.7316,  
1.3295

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.0170, -1.9804, 75.4071



63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293



67.4900, -33.2726, 32.0193

# Triad

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



63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293



56.6550, -3.7739, -49.6864



57.8310, 46.4253, -50.7178

# Complementary

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



63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293



76.5100, 26.3706, -58.3293

# 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.



65.4620, 42.6632, -57.4102



63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293



62.7310, 14.4296, -55.0151

# Square

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



63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293



49.9060, -24.6037, -42.0136



65.8890, 31.6067, -57.7847



72.2980, 28.4471, 22.5407



# Rectangle

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



63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293



66.4830, -32.7761, 12.7314



65.8890, 31.6067, -57.7847



61.1080, 46.2888, -53.5917

# Sweetspot

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



63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293



142.0970, -10.4008, 22.7169



56.1400, 21.6230, 64.7752



68.4810, -6.1531, 13.6102



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293



74.8860, -36.9188, 81.6610



98.7100, -43.7340, 27.4413



60.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738



57.0560, -28.1286, 62.2179



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



76.5100, 26.3706, -58.3293



93.1140, 36.9188, -81.6610



41.2900, 43.7340, -27.4413



60.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738



70.9440, 28.1286, -62.2179



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

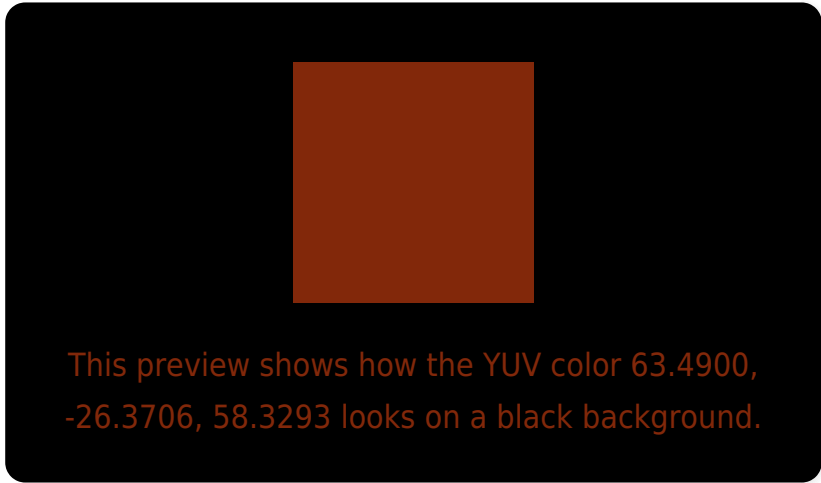
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

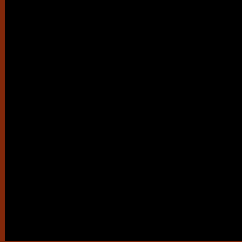
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.4900, -26.3706,



# 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

63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293

### Protanopia

68.5350, -24.9138, 10.9318

### Deuteranopia

67.7120, -33.3820, 20.4236



## Tritanopia

65.3340, -12.9827, 57.5891

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293

## Protanomaly

66.5310, -25.4048, 28.4753

## Deuteranomaly

65.8970, -30.5152, 34.2933

## Tritanomaly

64.6670, -18.0768, 58.1740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.3140, -9.5218, 20.7726

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293 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(130, 40, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 40, 10)  
}
```

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(130, 40, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 40, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293 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(130, 40, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 40, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 40, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 40, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 40, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 40,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 40, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 40,  
10) }
```

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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