

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.5880, -11.6289,  
43.3343)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(63.5880, -11.6289,  
43.3343)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	712B28
RGB	113, 43, 40
RGB Percent	44%, 17%, 16%
CMY	0.5569, 0.8314, 0.8431
CMYK	0.00, 0.62, 0.65, 0.56
HSL	2°, 48%, 30%
HSV	2°, 65%, 44%
XYZ	8.0569, 5.3917, 2.6235
YIQ	63.5880, 42.6830, 13.9070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

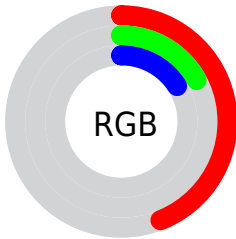
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	113, 43, 40
Decimal	7416616
CIE Lab	27.82, 30.75, 17.79
CIE LCh	28, 35.526, 30.051
Yxy	5.3917, 0.5013, 0.3355
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285606696 (0xFF712B28)
YUV	63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343
Hunter-Lab	23.2200, 21.3015, 9.5550

# Details

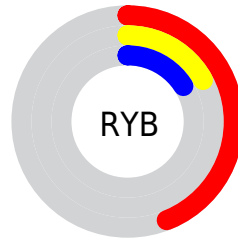
The YUV color **63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **89.4120, 11.6289, -43.3343**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.2250, -14.4079, 48.0377**, and **17.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.8770, -13.2504, 50.0969**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.2990, -10.0074, 36.5718**.

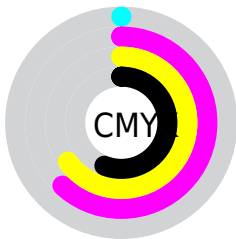
# Distribution



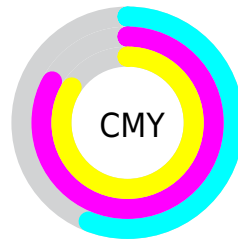
- Red (44%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343 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 63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.5880, -11.6289,  
43.3343

■ 63.5880, -11.6289,  
43.3343

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 39.1470, -9.4395,  
41.0901

■ 114.2250,  
-14.4079, 48.0377

■ 17.9400, -8.8444,  
36.8866

■ 140.3070,  
-15.4344, 50.5968

■ 10.5790, -4.7224,  
21.4172

■ 167.2040,  
-15.8766, 52.4411

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 194.3890,  
-16.4608, 53.1558

■ 213.9030,  
-12.7702, 36.0421

■ 233.5310, -8.6428,

18.8283

253.7460, -4.8048,  
1.0998

63.5880, -11.6289,  
43.3343

63.5880, -11.6289,  
43.3343

55.8770, -13.2504,  
50.0969

71.2990, -10.0074,  
36.5718

48.0520, -15.3086,  
56.9594

79.1240, -7.9491,  
29.7093

40.3410, -16.9301,  
63.7219

86.8350, -6.3277,  
22.9467

36.7220, -18.1039,  
66.8958

93.9590, -4.4168,  
16.6990

101.7840, -2.3585,  
9.8364

■ 109.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

■ 117.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

■ 124.9170, 2.5059,  
-10.4512

■ 132.7420, 4.5642,  
-17.3137

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.3180, 1.3222, 42.6941



63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343



63.5360, -22.9422, 31.9789

# Triad

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



63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343



50.3250, -6.5692, -39.7500



54.1830, 32.4478, -47.5185

# Complementary

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



63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343



89.4120, 11.6289, -43.3343

# 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.



56.9070, 27.6538, -49.9074



63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343



53.1960, 5.8194, -46.6529

# Square

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



63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343



59.2940, -22.8229, -6.3968



56.2740, 17.6129, -49.3523



66.3630, 22.9920, -1.1954



# Rectangle

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



63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343



62.5040, -27.8565, 21.4830



56.2740, 17.6129, -49.3523



55.2430, 31.4322, -48.4481

# Sweetspot

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



63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343



128.9590, -4.4168, 16.6990



69.9210, 20.2519, 37.7803



62.6700, -2.7953, 9.9364



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343



69.7330, -18.1094, 68.6402



84.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016



52.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739



38.8150, -19.1358, 71.1992



79.7230, -39.3034, 146.7019



# Inverse Universe

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



89.4120, 11.6289, -43.3343



110.6800, 18.3988, -68.1254



68.2800, 22.0470, -24.8016



54.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



81.1850, 19.1358, -71.1992



167.2770, 39.3034, -146.7019



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

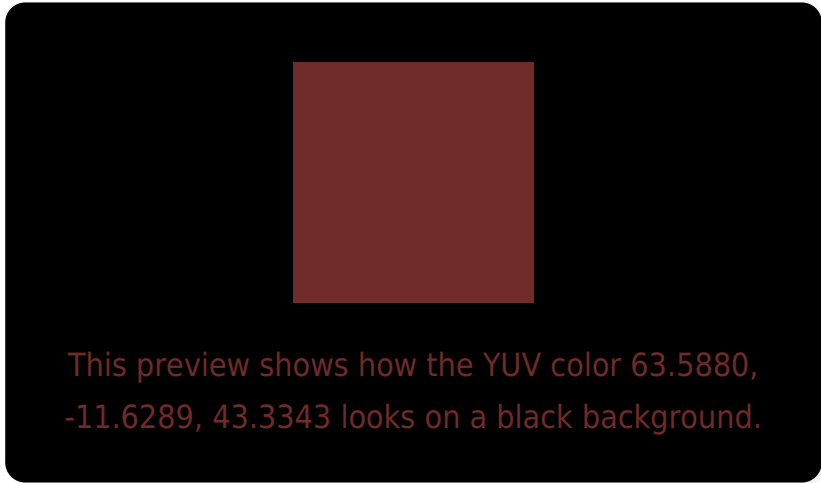
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.5880, -11.6289,



# 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

63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343

### Protanopia

66.4430, -8.5994, 4.8735

### Deuteranopia

66.1900, -14.8837, 13.8654



## Tritanopia

63.5710, -9.1555, 43.3492

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343

## Protanomaly

65.3030, -9.5164, 19.0283

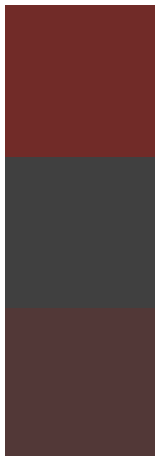
## Deuteranomaly

64.8970, -13.7532, 24.6463

## Tritanomaly

63.3430, -10.0291, 43.5492

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.6600, -4.2694, 16.0842

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343 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(113, 43, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 43, 40)  
}
```

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(113, 43, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 43, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343 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(113, 43, 40) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 43, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(113, 43, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 43, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 43, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 43,  
40) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.5880, -11.6289, 43.3343 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 43, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 43,  
40) }
```

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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