

# Converting Colors

YUV(64.1410, -23.7335,  
52.4963)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(64.1410, -23.7335,  
52.4963)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7C2B10
RGB	124, 43, 16
RGB Percent	49%, 17%, 6%
CMY	0.5137, 0.8314, 0.9373
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.87, 0.51
HSL	15°, 77%, 27%
HSV	15°, 87%, 49%
XYZ	9.2696, 6.0503, 1.1695
YIQ	64.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

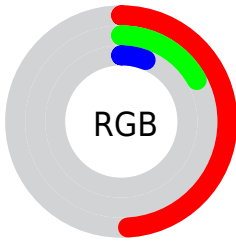
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	124, 52, 16
Decimal	8137488
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.54, 33.86, 34.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	30, 48.261, 45.442
Yxy	6.0503, 0.5622, 0.3669
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286327568 (0xFF7C2B10)
YUV	64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963
Hunter-Lab	24.5973, 24.2233, 14.3992

# Details

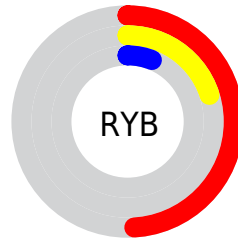
The YUV color **64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **75.8590, 23.7335, -52.4963**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.3760, -26.8074, 58.4292**, and **20.3320, -10.0237, 41.8048** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.4900, -26.3706, 58.3293**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.7920, -21.0965, 46.6634**.

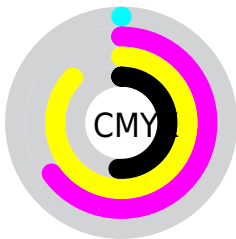
# Distribution



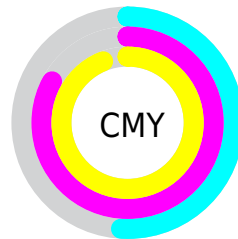
- Red (49%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (6%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (6%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963 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 64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.1410, -23.7335,  
52.4963

64.1410, -23.7335,  
52.4963

253.8600, -4.3680,  
0.9998

38.6830, -19.0707,  
50.2670

115.3760,  
-26.8074, 58.4292

20.3320, -10.0237,  
41.8048

142.3440,  
-28.2706, 61.0883

13.2700, -6.0491,  
26.9502

169.6110,  
-29.8812, 64.3622

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

192.0120,  
-28.1069, 55.2405

211.4120,  
-24.8531, 38.2267

231.0400,

-20.7257, 21.0129

■ 250.5540,  
-17.0351, 3.8991

■ 64.1410, -23.7335,  
52.4963

■ 64.1410, -23.7335,  
52.4963

■ 57.4900, -26.3706,  
58.3293

■ 70.7920, -21.0965,  
46.6634

■ 55.2730, -27.2496,  
60.2736

■ 78.1440, -18.3120,  
40.2157

■ 84.7950, -15.6749,  
34.3828

■ 91.5600, -12.6011,  
28.4499

■ 98.7980, -10.2534,  
22.1022

■ 105.4490, -7.6164,  
16.2692

■ 112.2140, -4.5425,  
10.3363

■ 118.8650, -1.9054,  
4.5034

■ 126.2170, 0.8790,  
-1.9443

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.9680, -4.4212, 64.9261



64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963



65.7070, -32.3936, 30.0750

# Triad

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



64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963



55.4810, -3.1951, -48.6568



56.2180, 42.7835, -49.3032

# Complementary

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



64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963



75.8590, 23.7335, -52.4963

# 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.



62.6750, 39.6002, -54.9660



64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963



60.6280, 13.9874, -53.1708

# Square

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



64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963



53.4280, -22.8890, -31.9474



63.9170, 29.1279, -56.0552



70.8910, 25.6897, 20.2666



# Rectangle

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



64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963



65.0100, -32.0499, 13.1462



63.9170, 29.1279, -56.0552



58.7940, 42.4996, -51.5623

# Sweetspot

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



64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963



137.4280, -9.0850, 20.6726



57.5260, 19.4607, 58.2977



67.8830, -5.8583, 12.3806



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963



71.6190, -35.3082, 78.3871



95.8390, -39.3606, 24.6972



57.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



55.5720, -27.3970, 60.8884



112.3290, -55.3782, 122.4915



# Inverse Universe

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



75.8590, 23.7335, -52.4963



88.7940, 35.5976, -77.8723



44.1610, 39.3606, -24.6972



58.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739



69.4280, 27.3970, -60.8884



139.6710, 55.3782, -122.4915



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

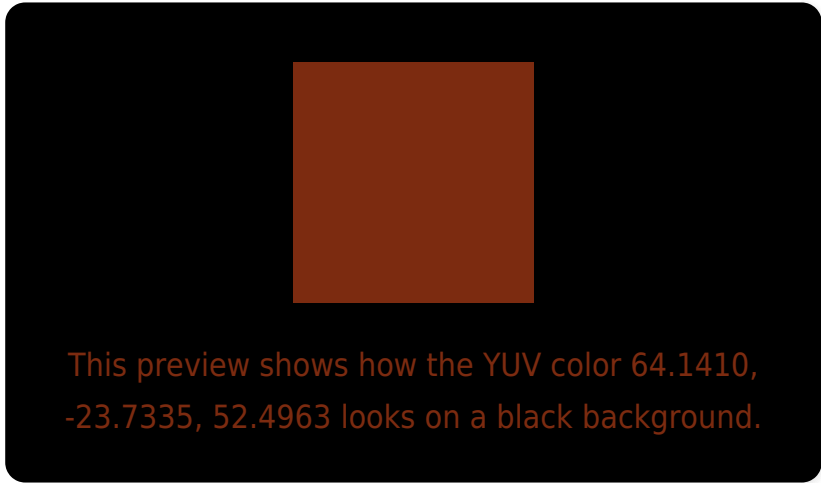
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

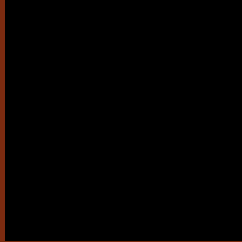
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.1410, -23.7335,



# 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

64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963

### Protanopia

67.9200, -22.1456, 9.7172

### Deuteranopia

65.9400, -32.5084, 20.2236



## Tritanopia

65.7570, -11.2192, 51.9561

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963

## Protanomaly

66.4920, -22.9206, 25.0015

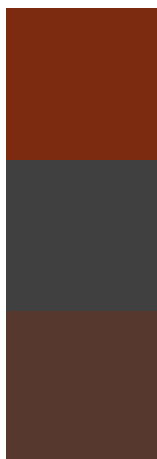
## Deuteranomaly

65.2280, -29.1994, 32.2490

## Tritanomaly

65.2040, -15.8766, 52.4411

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.9440, -8.3534, 19.3431

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963 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(124, 43, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 43, 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(124, 43, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 43, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963 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(124, 43, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 43, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(124, 43, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 43, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 43, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 43,  
16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 64.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 43, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124, 43,  
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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