

Converting Colors

YUV(65.1430, -20.2835,
19.1686)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686)
contains.

YUV(65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(65.1430, -20.2835,
19.1686)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	573E18
RGB	87, 62, 24
RGB Percent	34%, 24%, 9%
CMY	0.6588, 0.7569, 0.9059
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.72, 0.66
HSL	36°, 57%, 22%
HSV	36°, 72%, 34%
XYZ	5.8180, 5.5374, 1.6263
YIQ	65.1430, 27.0980, -6.5180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

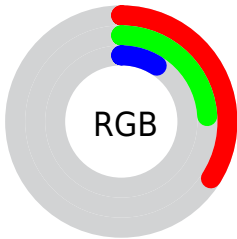
Format	Color
RYB	65, 87, 24
Decimal	5717528
CIELab	28.21, 6.47, 26.98
CIELCh	28, 27.743, 76.505
Yxy	5.5374, 0.4482, 0.4266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283907608 (0xFF573E18)
YUV	65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686
Hunter-Lab	23.5318, 2.9517, 12.3745

Details

The YUV color **65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **45.8570, 20.2835, -19.1686**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.4100, -21.8941, 22.4424**, and **23.1020, -11.3893, 13.0655** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.3560, -23.3465, 21.6128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.9300, -17.2205, 16.7244**.

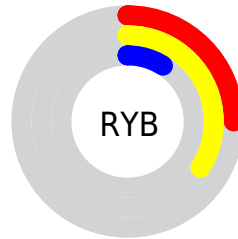
Distribution



 Red (34%)

 Green (24%)

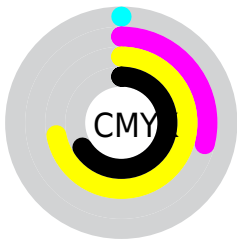
 Blue (9%)



 Red (25%)

 Yellow (34%)

 Blue (9%)

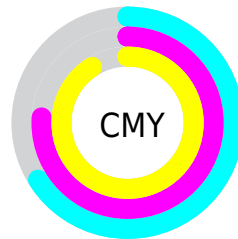


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (29%)

 Yellow (72%)

 Black (66%)



 Cyan (66%)

 Magenta (76%)

 Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686 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 65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.1430, -20.2835,
19.1686

■ 65.1430, -20.2835,
19.1686

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 42.0180, -20.7149,
17.5242

■ 113.4100,
-21.8941, 22.4424

■ 23.1020, -11.3893,
13.0655

■ 139.7800,
-23.0625, 23.8719

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.9650,
-23.6467, 24.5867

■ 193.4490,
-24.3784, 25.9162

■ 221.5200,
-25.3994, 26.7310

■ 242.0450,

-21.7142, 11.3615

■ 251.6940,
-12.6671, 2.8994

■ 65.1430, -20.2835,
19.1686

■ 65.1430, -20.2835,
19.1686

■ 62.3560, -23.3465,
21.6128

■ 67.9300, -17.2205,
16.7244

■ 59.0960, -25.6833,
24.4718

■ 71.1900, -14.8837,
13.8654

■ 56.5370, -27.8727,
26.7161

■ 73.9770, -11.8207,
11.4212

■ 77.3510, -9.0470,
8.4622

■ 80.1380, -5.9840,
6.0180

■ 83.3980, -3.6472,
3.1590

■ 86.1850, -0.5842,
0.7148

■ 89.5590, 2.1894,
-2.2442

■ 92.2320, 4.8156,
-4.5885

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.0010, -14.7905, 30.6941



65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686



63.2720, -19.3611, 3.2695

Triad

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



65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686



54.0910, 11.7871, -47.4378



68.6330, 13.4919, 12.5999

Complementary

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



65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686



45.8570, 20.2835, -19.1686

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.



65.6020, 20.4092, -12.8060



65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686



55.6700, 20.3757, -48.8226

Square

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



65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686



51.5830, 2.1776, -45.2383



54.5760, 26.3380, -47.8632



67.7400, 4.5652, 29.1690

Rectangle

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



65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686



61.9330, -15.2500, -8.7112



54.5760, 26.3380, -47.8632



68.2730, 16.1344, 5.0226

Sweetspot

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



65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686



103.3940, -7.5892, 7.5475



45.6870, 1.6333, 36.2315



50.8820, -4.3788, 4.4885



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686



78.0490, -31.0832, 29.7750



78.0240, -26.6338, 2.6100



41.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



70.1480, -34.5830, 32.3192



153.6190, -75.7342, 71.3711

Inverse Universe

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



45.8570, 20.2835, -19.1686



48.3640, 31.3725, -29.2602



32.9760, 26.6338, -2.6100



40.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



36.8520, 34.5830, -32.3192



81.3810, 75.7342, -71.3711

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

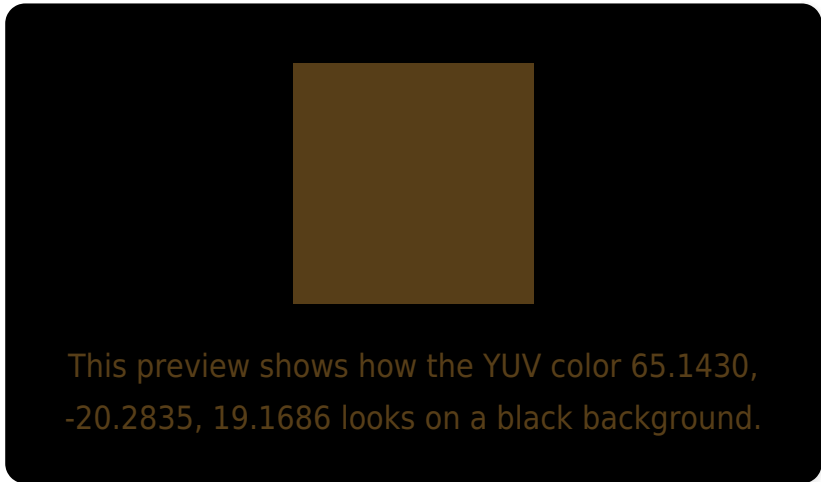
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

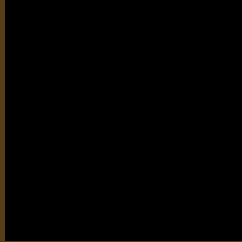
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.1430, -20.2835,

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

65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686

Protanopia

64.6040, -19.5248, 9.1173

Deuteranopia

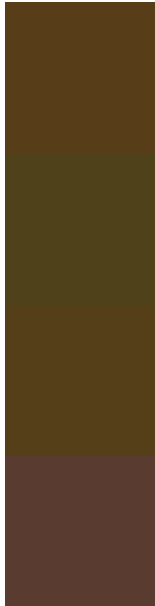
65.4200, -20.4201, 16.2947



Tritanopia

68.0240, -2.9698, 19.2730

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686

Protanomaly

64.6260, -19.5356, 12.6060

Deuteranomaly

65.1320, -20.2781, 17.4242

Tritanomaly

66.7160, -9.2270, 19.5431

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686

Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.0950, -7.4418, 6.9327

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686 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(87, 62, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 62, 24)  
}
```

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(87, 62, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 62, 24) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686 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(87, 62, 24) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 62, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 62, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 62, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 62, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 62, 24)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 65.1430, -20.2835, 19.1686 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 62, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 62,  
24) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor