

# Converting Colors

YUV(65.4720, -32.2777,  
86.4091)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(65.4720, -32.2777,  
86.4091)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A41C00
RGB	164, 28, 0
RGB Percent	64%, 11%, 0%
CMY	0.3569, 0.8902, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 1.00, 0.36
HSL	10°, 100%, 32%
HSV	10°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	15.7251, 8.7230, 0.8549
YIQ	65.4720, 90.0440, 20.1240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

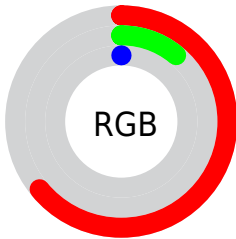
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	164, 34, 0
Decimal	10755072
CIELab	35.45, 52.74, 48.88
CIELCh	35, 71.911, 42.828
Yxy	8.7230, 0.6215, 0.3447
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288945152 (0xFFA41C00)
YUV	65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091
Hunter-Lab	29.5348, 43.3523, 18.9581

# Details

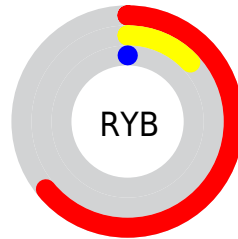
The YUV color **65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **98.5280, 32.2777, -86.4091**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.5280, -37.2353, 89.8679**, and **30.4980, -15.0355, 62.7073** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.5140, -29.3404, 77.6022**.

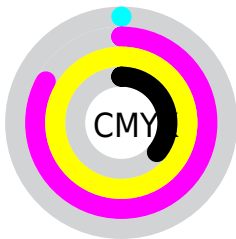
# Distribution



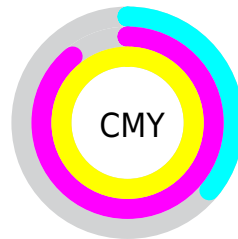
- Red (64%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091 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 65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 65.4720, -32.2777,  
86.4091


 65.4720, -32.2777,  
86.4091


 252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995


 39.7670, -19.6051,  
81.7653


 124.5280,  
-37.2353, 89.8679


 30.4980, -15.0355,  
62.7073

 151.5990,  
-38.2563, 90.6827


 21.8270, -10.7607,  
44.8787

 170.7710,  
-35.8761, 73.8688

 13.5690, -6.1965,  
27.5650

 189.5840,  
-32.3329, 57.3698


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 209.5710,  
-29.3685, 39.8412


 229.6720,


-25.9673, 22.2127


 249.3000,  
-21.8399, 4.9989


 65.4720, -32.2777,  
86.4091

 75.5140, -29.3404,  
77.6022

 85.0830, -25.6769,  
69.2102

 95.1250, -22.7396,  
60.4034

 104.6940,  
-19.0761, 52.0114

 114.7360,  
-16.1388, 43.2045

■ 124.7780,  
-13.2016, 34.3977

■ 134.3470, -9.5381,  
26.0057

■ 144.3890, -6.6008,  
17.1988

■ 153.9580, -2.9373,  
8.8068

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.5890, 0.6956, 103.8464



65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091



78.4870, -38.6941, 44.2999

# Triad

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



65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091



66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381



71.2930, 62.4666, -62.5240

# Complementary

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



65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091



98.5280, 32.2777, -86.4091

# 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.



80.9300, 56.2365, -70.9756



65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091



74.5340, 16.4987, -65.3663

# Square

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



65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091



58.1130, -28.6497, -50.9651



80.6900, 40.0858, -70.7651



82.6910, 42.5503, 25.7040



# Rectangle

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



65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091



78.0230, -38.4653, 17.5198



80.6900, 40.0858, -70.7651



75.7440, 61.7512, -66.4275

# Sweetspot

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



65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091



175.5930, -12.6173, 33.6829



64.6540, 35.6666, 87.1264



83.8840, -7.3378, 20.2727



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091



85.7050, -42.2526, 112.5147



113.0190, -55.7184, 44.7103



76.8650, -1.9054, 4.5034



58.0300, -28.6088, 76.2727



7.1430, -3.5215, 9.5216



# Inverse Universe

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



98.5280, 32.2777, -86.4091



128.8820, 41.9632, -113.0295



50.9810, 55.7184, -44.7103



78.1350, 1.9054, -4.5034



87.5570, 28.3194, -76.7875



10.8570, 3.5215, -9.5216



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

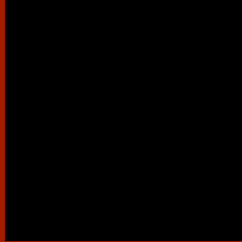
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.4720, -32.2777,



# 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



### Protanopia

80.8790, -30.0133, 13.2611

### Deuteranopia

79.5400, -39.2132, 24.0824

### Tritanopia

67.1480, -20.7790, 84.9392

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

75.2290, -30.6789, 40.1412

## Deuteranomaly

74.6660, -36.8103, 46.7739

## Tritanomaly

66.7090, -24.9995, 85.3242

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.3970, -12.0277, 31.2238

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091 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(164, 28, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 28, 0)  
}
```

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(164, 28, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 28, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091 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(164, 28, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 28, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 28, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 28, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 28, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 28, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 65.4720, -32.2777, 86.4091 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 28, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164, 28,  
0) }
```

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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