

Converting Colors

YUV(66.1610, -17.3344,
53.3558)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(66.1610, -17.3344,
53.3558)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F2A1F
RGB	127, 42, 31
RGB Percent	50%, 16%, 12%
CMY	0.5020, 0.8353, 0.8784
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.76, 0.50
HSL	7°, 61%, 31%
HSV	7°, 76%, 50%
XYZ	9.8277, 6.2669, 1.9880
YIQ	66.1610, 54.1910, 14.5990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

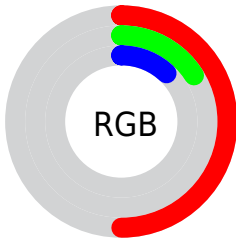
Format	Color
R_{YB}	127, 43, 31
Decimal	8333855
CIE Lab	30.08, 36.08, 26.78
CIE LCh	30, 44.927, 36.585
Yxy	6.2669, 0.5435, 0.3466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286523935 (0xFF7F2A1F)
YUV	66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558
Hunter-Lab	25.0337, 26.2660, 12.8153

Details

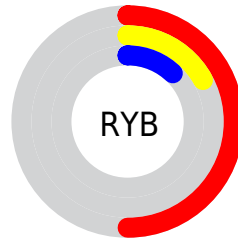
The YUV color **66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **91.8390, 17.3344, -53.3558**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.9830, -20.6976, 58.7739**, and **21.2290, -10.4659, 43.6492** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.2220, -19.8294, 60.3183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933**.

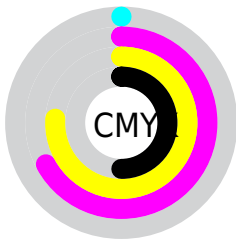
Distribution



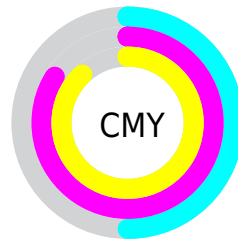
- Red (50%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558 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 66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.1610, -17.3344,
53.3558

■ 66.1610, -17.3344,
53.3558

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 39.4320, -15.0030,
52.2411

■ 117.9830,
-20.6976, 58.7739

■ 21.2290, -10.4659,
43.6492

■ 144.9510,
-22.1608, 61.4330

■ 14.2810, -6.0545,
28.6946

■ 172.0330,
-23.1873, 63.9921

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 193.8360,
-21.1181, 53.6408

■ 213.2360,
-17.8643, 36.6270

■ 232.8640,

-13.7370, 19.4133

252.4920, -9.6096,
2.1995

66.1610, -17.3344,
53.3558

66.1610, -17.3344,
53.3558

58.2220, -19.8294,
60.3183

74.1000, -14.8393,
46.3933

50.3970, -21.8877,
67.1808

81.9250, -12.7810,
39.5308

46.7780, -23.0616,
70.3547

90.4510, -10.5753,
32.0535

98.3900, -8.0803,
25.0910

106.3290, -5.5852,
18.1285

■ 114.1540, -3.5269,
11.2659

■ 122.6800, -1.3212,
3.7886

■ 130.6190, 1.1738,
-3.1739

■ 138.4440, 3.2321,
-10.0364

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.0750, -0.0370, 58.6932



66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558



66.9250, -32.9940, 36.0228

Triad

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



66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558



54.5690, -6.6895, -47.8570



58.9250, 40.4630, -51.6772

Complementary

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



66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558



91.8390, 17.3344, -53.3558

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.



63.5240, 35.2377, -55.7105



66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558



59.3740, 9.1826, -52.0710

Square

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



66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558



59.9740, -27.5952, -15.7632



63.2500, 24.0338, -55.4703



72.4440, 26.8961, 6.6266

Rectangle

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



66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558



66.8260, -32.9452, 20.3236



63.2500, 24.0338, -55.4703



60.6860, 39.5948, -53.2216

Sweetspot

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



66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558



141.7100, -6.7590, 21.3023



69.5080, 23.4136, 50.4205



69.0510, -3.9691, 13.1103



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.



66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558



70.1280, -27.1781, 84.0797



93.7500, -30.9357, 29.1603



59.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886



47.0770, -23.2090, 70.9695



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



91.8390, 17.3344, -53.3558



110.2850, 27.4675, -83.5649



64.2500, 30.9357, -29.1603



61.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886



80.9230, 23.2090, -70.9695



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

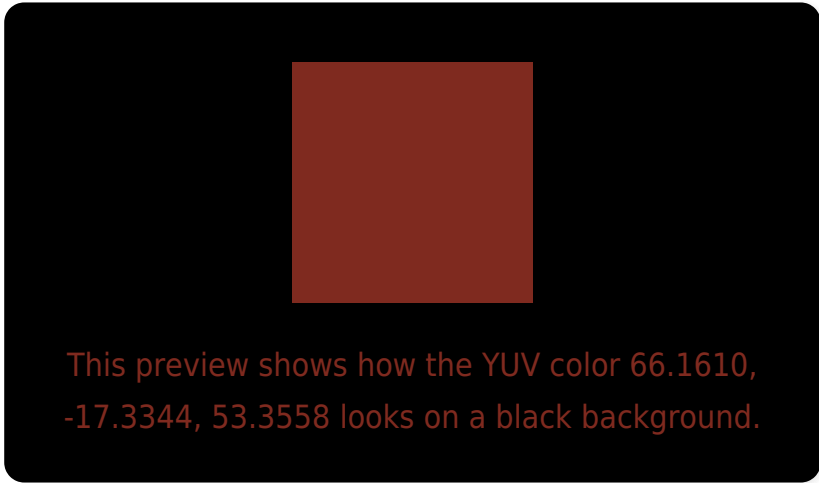
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

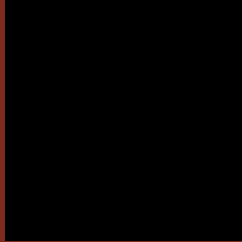
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558.

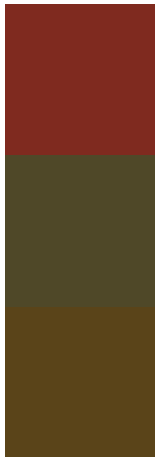


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.1610, -17.3344,

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

66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558

Protanopia

70.4450, -15.0094, 7.5027

Deuteranopia

69.6760, -22.0253, 17.8241



Tritanopia

66.3550, -11.5140, 53.1857

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558

Protanomaly

68.7290, -15.6424, 23.9167

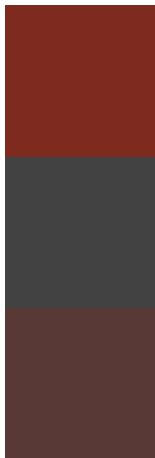
Deuteranomaly

68.5080, -20.4634, 30.2495

Tritanomaly

66.4860, -13.5506, 53.0708

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558

Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.8130, -6.3168, 19.4580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558 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(127, 42, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 42, 31)  
}
```

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(127, 42, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 42, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558 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(127, 42, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 42, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 42, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 42, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 42, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 42,  
31) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.1610, -17.3344, 53.3558 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 42, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 42,  
31) }
```

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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