

Converting Colors

YUV(66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(66.3460, -8.0586,
18.1136)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	573B32
RGB	87, 59, 50
RGB Percent	34%, 23%, 20%
CMY	0.6588, 0.7686, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.43, 0.66
HSL	15°, 27%, 27%
HSV	15°, 43%, 34%
XYZ	6.0702, 5.3845, 3.7370
YIQ	66.3460, 19.5770, 3.1370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

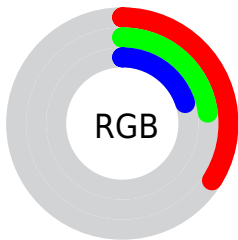
Format	Color
RYB	87, 62, 50
Decimal	5716786
CIELab	27.80, 11.05, 10.53
CIELCh	28, 15.264, 43.605
Yxy	5.3845, 0.3996, 0.3544
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283906866 (0xFF573B32)
YUV	66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136
Hunter-Lab	23.2044, 6.0870, 6.6947

Details

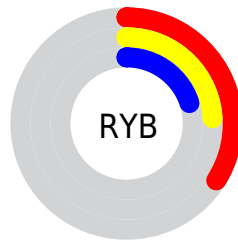
The YUV color **66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **70.6540, 8.0586, -18.1136**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.4280, -9.0850, 20.6726**, and **22.5800, -9.6529, 16.1543** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.2110, -9.9640, 22.6170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.4810, -6.1531, 13.6102**.

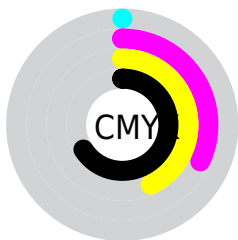
Distribution



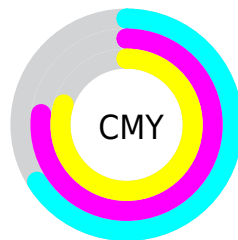
- Red (34%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136 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 66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.3460, -8.0586,
18.1136

66.3460, -8.0586,
18.1136

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

43.8620, -7.3270,
16.7840

114.4280, -9.0850,
20.6726

22.5800, -9.6529,
16.1543

140.6130, -9.6692,
21.3874

1.1960, -0.5896,
2.4591

166.9120, -9.8166,
22.0022

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

194.0970,
-10.4008, 22.7169

221.8090,
-10.2588, 23.8465

243.8180, -7.3053,

■ 66.3460, -8.0586,
18.1136

■ 66.3460, -8.0586,
18.1136

■ 61.2110, -9.9640,
22.6170

■ 71.4810, -6.1531,
13.6102

■ 56.7770, -11.7221,
26.5056

■ 75.9150, -4.3951,
9.7215

■ 51.6420, -13.6275,
31.0090

■ 81.0500, -2.4896,
5.2182

■ 47.0940, -15.8223,
34.9976

■ 85.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296

■ 41.9590, -17.7278,
39.5010

■ 90.7330, 1.6106,
-3.2738

■ 38.3400, -18.9016,
42.6748

■ 95.7540, 3.0793,
-7.6773

■ 100.3020, 5.2741,
-11.6659

■ 105.4370, 7.1796,
-16.1692

■ 109.8710, 8.9376,
-20.0579

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.0240, -2.9698, 19.2730



66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136



65.8030, -11.2419, 12.4508

Triad

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



66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136



61.5480, -1.2562, -17.1436



65.5290, 11.0782, -6.6029

Complementary

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



66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136



70.6540, 8.0586, -18.1136

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.



62.7940, 12.4266, -19.1133



66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136



59.6270, 5.6069, -25.1059

Square

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



66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136



63.0070, -7.3985, -7.0221



59.5820, 10.5591, -26.8204



67.3950, 7.6933, 5.7926

Rectangle

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



66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136



64.4710, -11.0782, 6.6029



59.5820, 10.5591, -26.8204



64.4360, 12.1101, -10.9064

Sweetspot

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



66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136



103.9470, -2.9319, 7.0625



64.2550, 6.7763, 19.9474



50.8650, -1.9054, 4.5034



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.



66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136



80.2610, -12.4537, 27.8351



76.9120, -13.2676, 8.8472



40.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443



47.2550, -23.2967, 52.3964



103.7240, -51.1359, 115.1291

Inverse Universe

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



70.6540, 8.0586, -18.1136



86.7390, 12.4537, -27.8351



60.0880, 13.2676, -8.8472



41.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443



59.7450, 23.2967, -52.3964



131.2760, 51.1359, -115.1291

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

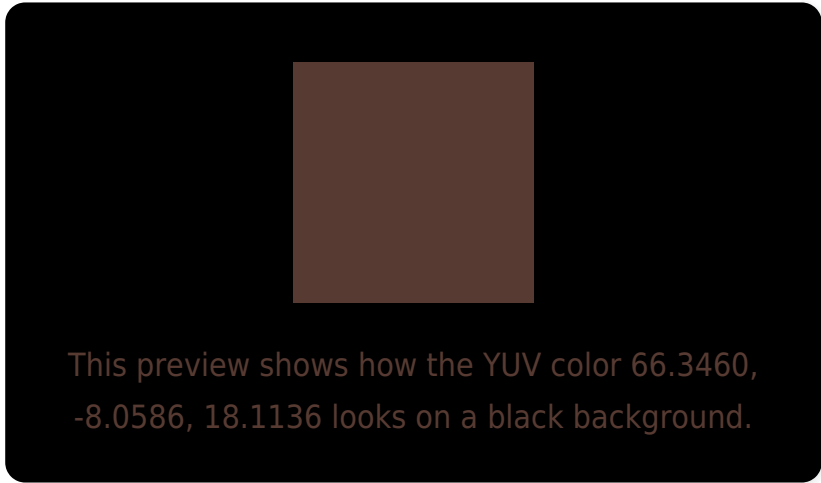
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

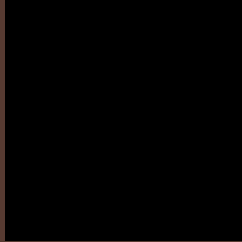
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136.

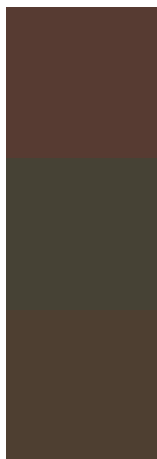


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.3460, -8.0586,

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

66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136

Protanopia

65.7140, -6.2680, 3.7588

Deuteranopia

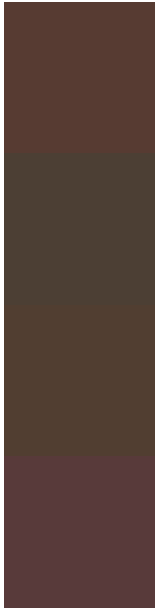
65.8890, -8.3263, 10.6213



Tritanopia

66.8390, -2.3856, 18.5582

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136

Protanomaly

65.6330, -6.7211, 9.0919

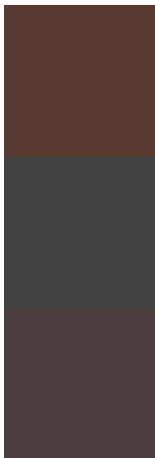
Deuteranomaly

66.1990, -8.4791, 12.9805

Tritanomaly

66.9700, -4.4222, 18.4433

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136

Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.9470, -2.9319, 7.0625

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136 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, 59, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 59, 50)  
}
```

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, 59, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 59, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136 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, 59, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 59, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 59, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 59, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 59, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 59, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 59, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 59,  
50) }
```

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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