

# Converting Colors

YUV(67.3440, -28.2706,  
61.0883)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(67.3440, -28.2706,  
61.0883)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	892B0A
RGB	137, 43, 10
RGB Percent	54%, 17%, 4%
CMY	0.4627, 0.8314, 0.9608
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.93, 0.46
HSL	16°, 86%, 29%
HSV	16°, 93%, 54%
XYZ	11.2352, 7.0680, 1.0593
YIQ	67.3440, 66.6170, 9.6650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

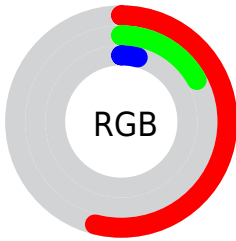
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	137, 55, 10
Decimal	8989450
CIE Lab	31.96, 38.66, 40.00
CIE LCh	32, 55.625, 45.976
Yxy	7.0680, 0.5803, 0.3650
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287179530 (0xFF892B0A)
YUV	67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883
Hunter-Lab	26.5858, 28.9093, 16.2477

# Details

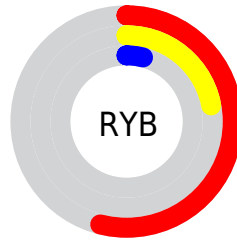
The YUV color **67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **79.6560, 28.2706, -61.0883**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.5790, -31.3444, 67.0212**, and **23.6210, -11.6452, 48.5674** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.0950, -30.6128, 65.6917**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.8100, -25.0493, 54.5406**.

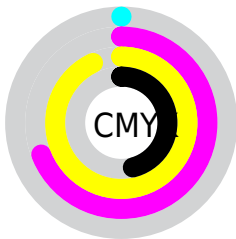
# Distribution



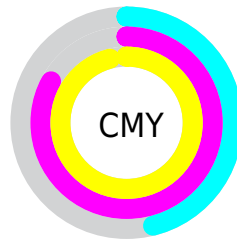
- Red (54%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (4%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Black (46%)




- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Black (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883 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 67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.3440, -28.2706,  
61.0883

 67.3440, -28.2706,  
61.0883


 253.4040, -6.1152,  
1.3997


 41.0970, -20.2608,  
58.6739


 120.5790,  
-31.3444, 67.0212


 23.6210, -11.6452,  
48.5674

 147.8460,  
-32.9551, 70.2951


 15.9610, -7.3758,  
32.4832

 173.9170,  
-33.9761, 71.1098

 2.9900, -1.4741,  
6.1478


 192.7300,  
-30.4329, 54.6108


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 212.1300,  
-27.1791, 37.5970


 232.3450,


-23.3411, 19.8684


 250.0980,  
-18.7823, 4.2991


 67.3440, -28.2706,  
61.0883


 67.3440, -28.2706,  
61.0883


 62.0950, -30.6128,  
65.6917

 74.8100, -25.0493,  
54.5406

 82.1620, -22.2649,  
48.0929

 89.6280, -19.0436,  
41.5452

 97.6810, -16.1117,  
34.4828

 105.0330,  
-13.3273, 28.0351

■ 112.4990,  
-10.1060, 21.4874

■ 119.9650, -6.8847,  
14.9397

■ 127.4310, -3.6635,  
8.3920

■ 134.7830, -0.8790,  
1.9443

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.2240, -2.5754, 79.6106



67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883



71.3330, -35.1672, 33.0340

# Triad

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



67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883



59.9320, -3.9105, -52.5604



61.0910, 48.7621, -53.5768

# Complementary

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



67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883



79.6560, 28.2706, -61.0883

# 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.



68.8360, 45.4369, -60.3692



67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883



66.3500, 15.6035, -58.1889

# Square

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



67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883



52.2430, -25.7558, -45.8171



69.7360, 33.6542, -61.1585



76.3630, 29.8940, 25.1146



# Rectangle

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



67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883



70.0270, -34.5233, 13.1313



69.7360, 33.6542, -61.1585



64.3680, 48.6256, -56.4507

# Sweetspot

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



67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883



151.5810, -11.1324, 24.0465



58.8030, 22.7751, 68.5788



72.6660, -6.7373, 14.3249



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883



80.5230, -39.6978, 86.3643



103.7380, -46.2128, 29.1708



65.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738



59.7250, -29.4444, 64.2622



2.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



# Inverse Universe

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



79.6560, 28.2706, -61.0883



97.8900, 39.9872, -85.8495



43.2620, 46.2128, -29.1708



65.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738



72.6880, 29.7338, -63.7474



2.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

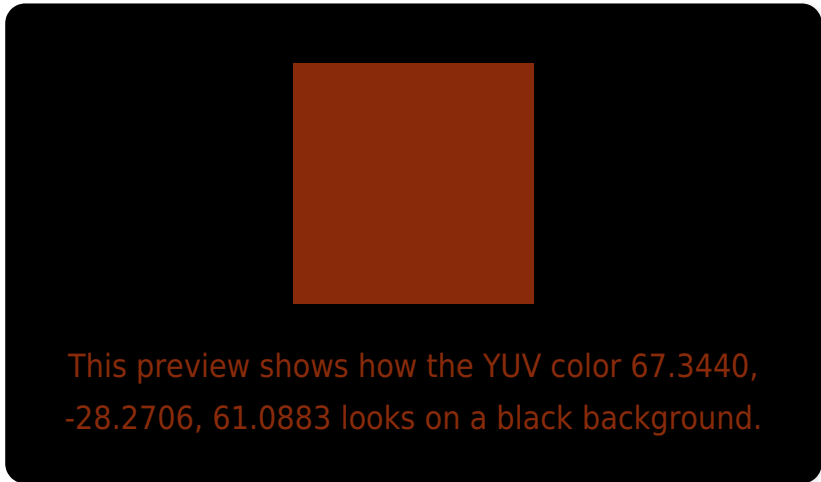
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

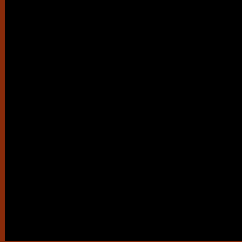
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.3440, -28.2706,



# 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

67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883

### Protanopia

73.0790, -26.6609, 11.3317

### Deuteranopia

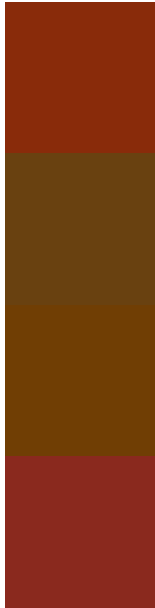
71.8540, -35.4240, 22.0530



## Tritanopia

69.5300, -13.5723, 60.0482

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883

## Protanomaly

71.3740, -27.2994, 29.4900

## Deuteranomaly

70.3380, -32.7046, 36.5376

## Tritanomaly

68.7490, -19.1033, 60.7331

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.7980, -10.2534, 22.1022

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883 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(137, 43, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 43, 10)  
}
```

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(137, 43, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 43, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883 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(137, 43, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 43, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(137, 43, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 43, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 43, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 43,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 67.3440, -28.2706, 61.0883 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 43, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137, 43,  
10) }
```

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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