

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.7370, -27.4783,  
87.0537)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(68.7370, -27.4783,  
87.0537)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A81D0D
RGB	168, 29, 13
RGB Percent	66%, 11%, 5%
CMY	0.3412, 0.8863, 0.9490
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.92, 0.34
HSL	6°, 86%, 35%
HSV	6°, 92%, 66%
XYZ	16.6605, 9.2326, 1.2847
YIQ	68.7370, 87.9800, 24.4920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

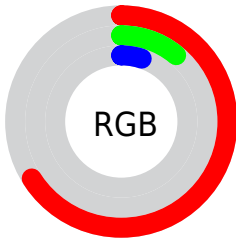
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	168, 31, 13
Decimal	11017485
CIELab	36.43, 53.84, 44.86
CIElCh	36, 70.081, 39.802
Yxy	9.2326, 0.6130, 0.3397
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289207565 (0xFFA81D0D)
YUV	68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537
Hunter-Lab	30.3852, 44.6988, 18.7628

# Details

The YUV color **68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **112.2630, 27.4783, -87.0537**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.5650, -33.3095, 90.7125**, and **31.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.2110, -29.6840, 94.5310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.4800, -24.3936, 77.6320**.

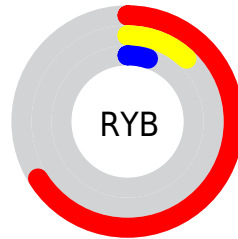
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (11%)

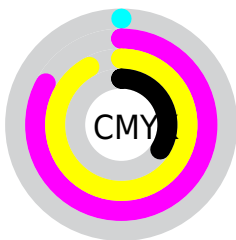
Blue (5%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (12%)

Blue (5%)

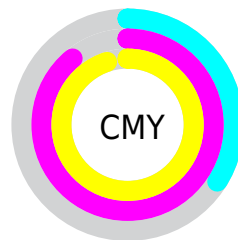


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (89%)


Yellow (95%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537 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 68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.7370, -27.4783,  
87.0537


 68.7370, -27.4783,  
87.0537


 253.8600, -4.3680,  
0.9998


 40.9630, -20.1948,  
84.2244


 127.5650,  
-33.3095, 90.7125


 31.6940, -15.6251,  
65.1664


 153.9130,  
-34.4671, 88.6533


 22.7240, -11.2029,  
46.7231

 172.6120,  
-31.3607, 72.2543

 14.8790, -6.3493,  
29.9241


 191.8980,  
-28.5437, 55.3405


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 211.9990,  
-25.1425, 37.7119


 232.1000,


-21.7413, 20.0833


 250.5540,  
-17.0351, 3.8991


 68.7370, -27.4783,  
87.0537


 68.7370, -27.4783,  
87.0537


 60.2110, -29.6840,  
94.5310

 79.4800, -24.3936,  
77.6320

 90.2230, -21.3089,  
68.2104

 100.8520,  
-18.6610, 58.8888

 111.5950,  
-15.5763, 49.4672

 122.3380,  
-12.4916, 40.0456

■ 133.0810, -9.4069,  
30.6240

■ 143.8240, -6.3222,  
21.2024

■ 155.0400, -3.9637,  
11.3659

■ 165.7830, -0.8790,  
1.9443

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.8000, 4.0426, 103.6614



68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537



80.2810, -39.5785, 47.9886

# Triad

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



68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537



67.1240, -11.8931, -58.8677



74.3420, 61.4564, -65.1979

# Complementary

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



68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537



112.2630, 27.4783, -87.0537

# 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.



81.8760, 54.7841, -71.8053



68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537



75.1380, 13.7360, -65.8960

# Square

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



68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537



60.4830, -29.8181, -49.5356



81.2940, 37.3231, -71.2948



86.1630, 43.3036, 17.3970



# Rectangle

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



68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537



81.0020, -39.9340, 21.9232



81.2940, 37.3231, -71.2948



77.9780, 60.1568, -68.3867

# Sweetspot

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



68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537



179.7610, -10.7282, 34.4126



75.3050, 38.3036, 81.2935



85.7100, -6.7590, 21.3023



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537



78.9820, -38.9381, 122.7958



113.9360, -49.7614, 47.4141



78.9790, -1.4686, 4.4034



53.0570, -26.1571, 83.2650



7.1540, -3.5269, 11.2659



# Inverse Universe

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



112.2630, 27.4783, -87.0537



140.6050, 38.6487, -123.3106



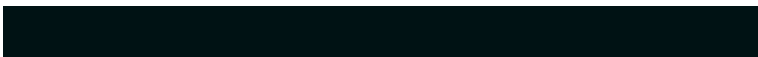
67.0640, 49.7614, -47.4141



81.0210, 1.4686, -4.4034



94.9430, 26.1571, -83.2650



12.8460, 3.5269, -11.2659



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537 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

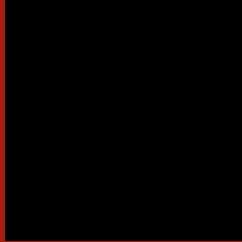
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.7370, -27.4783,



# 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

68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537

### Protanopia

83.9220, -28.5555, 12.3464

### Deuteranopia

81.6110, -40.2342, 24.8972



## Tritanopia

69.6320, -21.5106, 86.2687

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537

## Protanomaly

78.5000, -28.3475, 39.0265

## Deuteranomaly

76.7200, -35.3580, 47.6036

## Tritanomaly

69.0620, -23.6946, 86.7686

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.6790, -9.7017, 31.8535

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537 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(168, 29, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 29, 13)  
}
```

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(168, 29, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 29, 13) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537 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(168, 29, 13) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 29, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 29, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 29, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 29, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 29,  
13) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.7370, -27.4783, 87.0537 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 29, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 29,  
13) }
```

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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