

# Converting Colors

YUV(69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(69.6350, -6.2291,  
38.0311)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	713239
RGB	113, 50, 57
RGB Percent	44%, 20%, 22%
CMY	0.5569, 0.8039, 0.7765
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.50, 0.56
HSL	353°, 39%, 32%
HSV	353°, 56%, 44%
XYZ	8.6892, 6.0873, 4.5879
YIQ	69.6350, 35.3010, 15.5330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

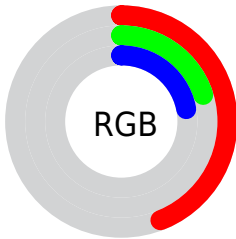
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	113, 50, 57
Decimal	7418425
CIE Lab	29.63, 28.55, 9.08
CIE LCh	30, 29.963, 17.640
Yxy	6.0873, 0.4487, 0.3144
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285608505 (0xFF713239)
YUV	69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311
Hunter-Lab	24.6725, 19.6873, 6.2457

# Details

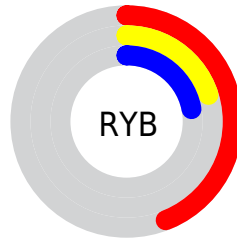
The YUV color **69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **93.3650, 6.2291, -38.0311**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.2010, -7.9871, 41.9197**, and **21.0090, -3.4554, 35.0721** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.0380, -7.4137, 44.6937**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.2320, -5.0444, 31.3685**.

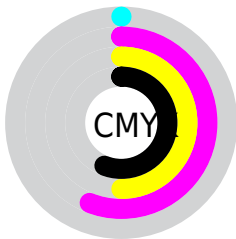
# Distribution



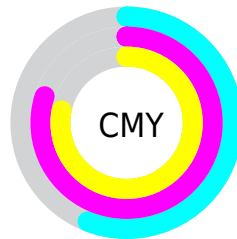
- Red (44%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311 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 69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.6350, -6.2291,  
38.0311

■ 69.6350, -6.2291,  
38.0311

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 45.9660, -4.9132,  
35.9868

■ 120.2010, -7.9871,  
41.9197

■ 21.0090, -3.4554,  
35.0721

■ 146.0980, -8.4293,  
43.7641

■ 12.0740, -5.4595,  
24.4911

■ 172.9950, -8.8715,  
45.6084

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 200.5930, -9.1663,  
46.8379

■ 220.4060, -5.6232,  
30.3389

■ 240.7350, -1.3484,

12.5104

■ 69.6350, -6.2291,  
38.0311

■ 69.6350, -6.2291,  
38.0311

■ 62.0380, -7.4137,  
44.6937

■ 77.2320, -5.0444,  
31.3685

■ 53.8540, -8.3090,  
51.8710

■ 85.4160, -4.1491,  
24.1912

■ 46.2570, -9.4937,  
58.5336

■ 93.0130, -2.9644,  
17.5286

■ 38.6600, -10.6784,  
65.1962

■ 100.6100, -1.7797,  
10.8660

■ 35.2690, -10.9786,  
68.1701

■ 108.7940, -0.8844,  
3.6887

■ 116.3910, 0.3002,  
-2.9739

■ 123.9880, 1.4849,  
-9.6365

■ 131.5850, 2.6696,  
-16.2990

■ 139.7690, 3.5649,  
-23.4764

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.3490, 4.2649, 32.1429



69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311



68.6700, -16.1063, 32.7384

# Triad

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



69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311



62.8610, -12.7495, -17.4181



57.1350, 28.5274, -50.1074

# Complementary

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



69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311



93.3650, 6.2291, -38.0311

# 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.



58.8160, 22.2757, -51.5816



69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311



54.2730, 2.3304, -47.5974

# Square

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



69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311



66.4030, -21.3977, 3.1546



57.0090, 12.8136, -49.9969



69.0580, 22.1564, -13.2059



# Rectangle

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



69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311



68.3610, -20.8840, 25.1164



57.0090, 12.8136, -49.9969



57.9670, 26.6383, -50.8371

# Sweetspot

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



69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311



130.8170, -2.3748, 15.0695



73.9260, 19.2635, 28.1289



63.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311



79.8550, -9.7885, 59.7632



82.9250, -16.2320, 26.3758



51.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



37.3620, -12.0105, 72.4735



76.9310, -24.6160, 149.1505



# Inverse Universe

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



69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311



79.8550, -9.7885, 59.7632



80.0750, 16.2320, -26.3758



51.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



37.3620, -12.0105, 72.4735

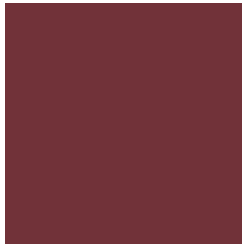


76.9310, -24.6160, 149.1505



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

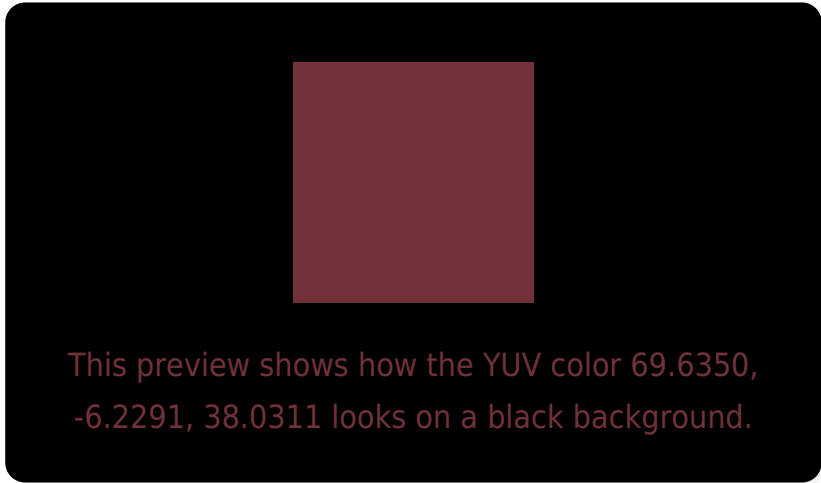
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

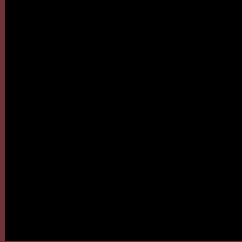
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.6350, -6.2291,



# 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

69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311

### Protanopia

70.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443

### Deuteranopia

70.8890, -8.3263, 10.6213



## Tritanopia

69.8800, -7.8288, 37.8162

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311

## Protanomaly

70.4750, -3.6852, 15.3694

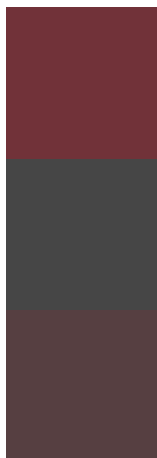
## Deuteranomaly

70.1830, -7.4852, 20.8875

## Tritanomaly

69.9940, -7.3920, 37.7163

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.1050, -2.5168, 13.9399

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311 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(113, 50, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 50, 57)  
}
```

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(113, 50, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 50, 57) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311 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(113, 50, 57) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 50, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(113, 50, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 50, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 50, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 50,  
57) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 50, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 50,  
57) }
```

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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