

# Converting Colors

YUV(69.6490, -34.3370,  
46.7888)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888)  
contains.

<b>YUV(69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**YUV(69.6490, -34.3370,  
46.7888)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7B3800
RGB	123, 56, 0
RGB Percent	48%, 22%, 0%
CMY	0.5176, 0.7804, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 1.00, 0.52
HSL	27°, 100%, 24%
HSV	27°, 100%, 48%
XYZ	9.5826, 7.0393, 0.8537
YIQ	69.6490, 57.9080, -3.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

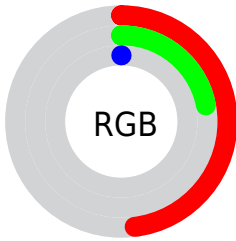
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	123, 103, 0
Decimal	8075264
CIE Lab	31.90, 26.26, 42.78
CIE LCh	32, 50.201, 58.457
Yxy	7.0393, 0.5483, 0.4028
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286265344 (0xFF7B3800)
YUV	69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888
Hunter-Lab	26.5317, 18.0391, 16.6645

# Details

The YUV color **69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **53.3510, 34.3370, -46.7888**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.8670, -34.9374, 52.7366**, and **25.9030, -12.7702, 36.0421** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.1260, -31.1211, 41.9855**.

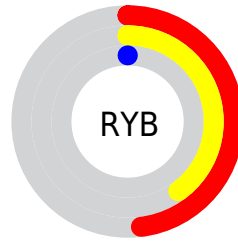
# Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (22%)

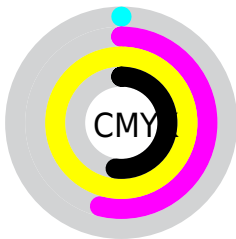
Blue (0%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (0%)

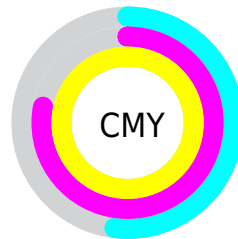


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888 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 69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.6490, -34.3370,  
46.7888

■ 69.6490, -34.3370,  
46.7888

■ 252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

■ 47.7760, -23.5536,  
41.4154

■ 120.8670,  
-34.9374, 52.7366

■ 25.9030, -12.7702,  
36.0421

■ 147.8350,  
-36.4007, 55.3957

■ 12.8570, -6.3385,  
26.4354

■ 174.9170,  
-37.4271, 57.9548

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 197.9160,  
-35.9476, 50.0627


■ 217.3160,  
-32.6938, 33.0489


■ 237.4170,


-29.2926, 15.4203


 249.4140,  
-21.4031, 4.8989


 69.6490, -34.3370,  
46.7888

 75.1260, -31.1211,  
41.9855

 80.1300, -27.1791,  
37.5970

 85.6070, -23.9633,  
32.7937

 91.0840, -20.7474,  
27.9903

 96.6750, -17.0948,  
23.0870

■ 101.5650,  
-13.5895, 18.7985

■ 107.0420,  
-10.3737, 13.9952

■ 112.5190, -7.1579,  
9.1918

■ 117.5230, -3.2158,  
4.8033

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.8510, -13.7305, 64.1517



69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888



70.9570, -34.9818, 20.2087

# Triad

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



69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888



62.2120, 4.8255, -54.5599



74.4190, 34.7964, -7.3835

# Complementary

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



69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888



53.3510, 34.3370, -46.7888

# 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.



65.2170, 44.2630, -57.1953



69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888



66.7720, 22.2974, -58.5590

# Square

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



69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888



55.6630, -12.6519, -48.8165



68.4310, 36.2695, -60.0140



74.7470, 20.8307, 38.8099



# Rectangle

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



69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888



68.1780, -33.6118, 0.7209



68.4310, 36.2695, -60.0140



67.8610, 40.9875, -33.2041

# Sweetspot

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



69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888



139.5650, -13.5895, 18.7985



44.5290, 11.5712, 68.8191



69.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888



90.9900, -44.8581, 61.3988



105.4560, -51.9898, 15.3861



58.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



70.8340, -34.9212, 47.5036



142.8530, -70.4265, 95.7219



# Inverse Universe

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



53.3510, 34.3370, -46.7888



70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988



17.5440, 51.9898, -15.3861



57.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



54.1660, 34.9212, -47.5036

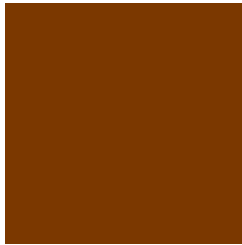


109.7340, 70.1371, -96.2367



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

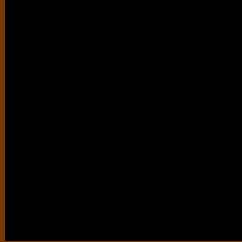
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.6490, -34.3370,



# 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



### Protanopia

71.5800, -29.8659, 12.6463

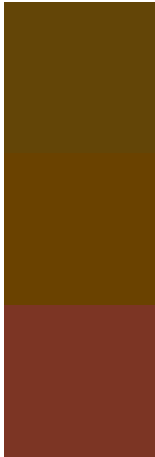
### Deuteranopia

70.9680, -34.9872, 21.9531

### Tritanopia

74.2830, -9.0135, 44.4788

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

70.9020, -31.5037, 24.6419

## Deuteranomaly

70.4360, -34.7249, 31.1896

## Tritanomaly

72.2910, -17.8915, 45.3488

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.8960, -12.2737, 16.7542

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888 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(123, 56, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 56, 0)  
}
```

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(123, 56, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 56, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888 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(123, 56, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 56, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(123, 56, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 56, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 56, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 56, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.6490, -34.3370, 46.7888 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 56, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123, 56,  
0) }
```

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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