

# Converting Colors

YUV(70.6770, -23.5048,  
25.7163)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(70.6770, -23.5048,  
25.7163)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	644117
RGB	100, 65, 23
RGB Percent	39%, 25%, 9%
CMY	0.6078, 0.7451, 0.9098
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.77, 0.61
HSL	33°, 63%, 24%
HSV	33°, 77%, 39%
XYZ	7.3005, 6.5518, 1.6905
YIQ	70.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

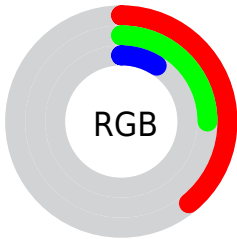
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	87, 100, 23
Decimal	6570263
CIE Lab	30.76, 10.97, 30.73
CIE LCh	31, 32.634, 70.354
Yxy	6.5518, 0.4697, 0.4215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284760343 (0xFF644117)
YUV	70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163
Hunter-Lab	25.5964, 6.1170, 14.0019

# Details

The YUV color **70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**, and the color name is **pullman brown (ups brown)**. A complement of this color would be **52.3230, 23.5048, -25.7163**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.2430, -25.2628, 29.6049**, and **27.5650, -13.5895, 18.7985** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.6020, -26.4258, 29.2900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.7520, -20.5837, 22.1425**.

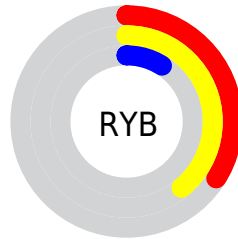
# Distribution



 Red (39%)

 Green (25%)

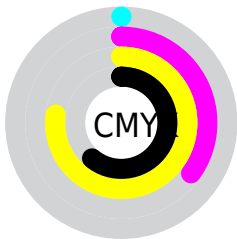
 Blue (9%)



 Red (34%)

 Yellow (39%)

 Blue (9%)

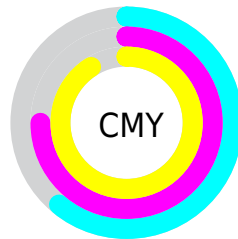



 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (35%)

 Yellow (77%)

 Black (61%)



 Cyan (61%)

 Magenta (75%)

 Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163 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 70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.6770, -23.5048,  
25.7163

70.6770, -23.5048,  
25.7163

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

47.3670, -23.3519,  
23.3571

120.2430,  
-25.2628, 29.6049

27.5650, -13.5895,  
18.7985

146.0260,  
-26.1418, 31.5492

7.4750, -3.6852,  
15.3694

173.3960,  
-27.3102, 32.9787

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

200.8800,  
-28.0418, 34.3082

224.7650,  
-26.9991, 26.5161

244.3930,

-22.8717, 9.3023

251.6940,  
-12.6671, 2.8994

70.6770, -23.5048,  
25.7163

70.6770, -23.5048,  
25.7163

66.6020, -26.4258,  
29.2900

74.7520, -20.5837,  
22.1425

63.1140, -29.6362,  
32.3490

78.2400, -17.3733,  
19.0835

62.1850, -30.6572,  
33.1638

82.3150, -14.4523,  
15.5097

85.8030, -11.2419,  
12.4508

89.8780, -8.3209,  
8.8770

■ 93.3660, -5.1104,  
5.8180

■ 97.4410, -2.1894,  
2.2442

■ 100.9290, 1.0210,  
-0.8147

■ 105.0040, 3.9420,  
-4.3885

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.3440, -14.9596, 38.2863



70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163



68.8120, -25.0503, 8.0579

# Triad

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



70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163



59.1290, 10.7824, -51.8561



74.4630, 18.0127, 9.2409

# Complementary

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



70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163



52.3230, 23.5048, -25.7163

# 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.



68.5450, 26.8463, -24.1570



70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163



61.2780, 21.5549, -53.7408

# Square

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



70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163



55.4640, -0.7218, -48.6419



60.6400, 29.2645, -53.1813



73.6740, 8.0487, 31.8579



# Rectangle

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



70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163



66.6900, -20.0602, -5.8671



60.6400, 29.2645, -53.1813



73.7930, 20.8081, -0.6955

# Sweetspot

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



70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163



118.3620, -9.0525, 10.2065



50.1270, 4.3744, 43.7386



59.2520, -5.5472, 5.9180



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163



84.6220, -36.7886, 39.7965



90.3250, -33.1912, 5.8540



49.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295



71.3660, -35.1834, 38.2670



149.8420, -73.8721, 80.8226



# Inverse Universe

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



52.3230, 23.5048, -25.7163



55.9650, 36.4993, -40.3113



32.6750, 33.1912, -5.8540



47.7440, 1.6052, -1.5295



43.6340, 35.1834, -38.2670



92.1580, 73.8721, -80.8226



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163 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 70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

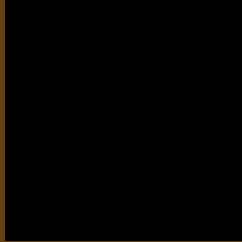
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.6770, -23.5048,

25.7163.

# 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

70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163

### Protanopia

69.9200, -22.1456, 9.7172

### Deuteranopia

70.1060, -24.2093, 18.3240



## Tritanopia

73.7150, -4.2965, 24.8059

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163

## Protanomaly

70.1380, -22.7460, 15.6650

## Deuteranomaly

70.5300, -23.9253, 20.5832

## Tritanomaly

72.2930, -10.9904, 25.1760

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.1770, -8.4683, 9.4918

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163 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(100, 65, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 65, 23)  
}
```

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(100, 65, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 65, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163 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(100, 65, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 65, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 65, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 65, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 65, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 65,  
23) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 70.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 65, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 65,  
23) }
```

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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