

# Converting Colors

YUV(70.9490, -26.1039,  
19.3387)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(70.9490, -26.1039,  
19.3387)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5D4612
RGB	93, 70, 18
RGB Percent	36%, 27%, 7%
CMY	0.6353, 0.7255, 0.9294
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.81, 0.64
HSL	42°, 68%, 22%
HSV	42°, 81%, 36%
XYZ	6.8135, 6.7511, 1.5163
YIQ	70.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

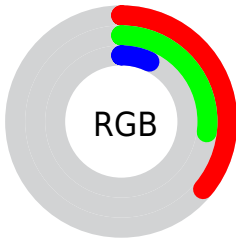
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	51, 93, 18
Decimal	6112786
CIE Lab	31.23, 4.11, 33.32
CIE LCh	31, 33.573, 82.963
Yxy	6.7511, 0.4518, 0.4477
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284302866 (0xFF5D4612)
YUV	70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387
Hunter-Lab	25.9830, 1.3380, 14.7282

# Details

The YUV color **70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **40.0510, 26.1039, -19.3387**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.3300, -27.2777, 22.5126**, and **28.7060, -14.1521, 12.5358** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.1620, -29.1669, 21.7829**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.7360, -23.0408, 16.8945**.

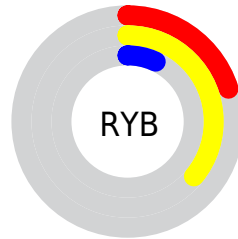
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (27%)

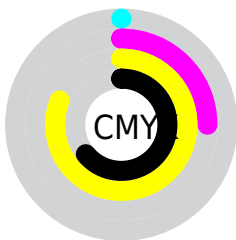
Blue (7%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (7%)

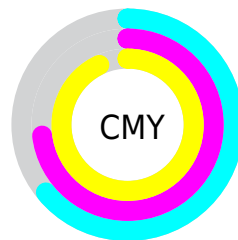


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (81%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (73%)


Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387 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 70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.9490, -26.1039,  
19.3387


 70.9490, -26.1039,  
19.3387


 254.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

 48.5080, -23.9144,  
17.0945

 120.3300,  
-27.2777, 22.5126

 28.7060, -14.1521,  
12.5358


 146.7000,  
-28.4461, 23.9421

 5.3710, -2.6479,  
9.3216

 173.1840,  
-29.1777, 25.2716


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 200.6680,  
-29.9093, 26.6012


 227.2440,  
-30.1933, 24.3420


 247.4590,


-26.3553, 6.6135


 251.2380,  
-14.4143, 3.2993


 70.9490, -26.1039,  
19.3387


 70.9490, -26.1039,  
19.3387


 68.1620, -29.1669,  
21.7829


 73.7360, -23.0408,  
16.8945

 65.3750, -32.2299,  
24.2271

 76.6370, -19.5410,  
14.3504

 79.4240, -16.4780,  
11.9062

 81.6240, -13.1256,  
9.9768

 84.5250, -9.6258,  
7.4326

■ 87.3120, -6.5628,  
4.9884

■ 90.0990, -3.4998,  
2.5442

■ 92.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 95.7870, 3.0630,  
-2.4442

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.3560, -19.8955, 34.7678



70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387



68.5120, -23.4234, -0.4490

# Triad

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



70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387



61.0840, 15.7346, -53.5707



75.9160, 14.3384, 21.1217

# Complementary

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



70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387



40.0510, 26.1039, -19.3387

# 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.



73.5470, 23.8873, -8.3727



70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387



62.4180, 25.9229, -54.7406

# Square

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



70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387



58.0060, 3.9410, -50.8713



60.1500, 32.4641, -52.7515



73.8660, 3.5171, 38.7055



# Rectangle

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



70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387



66.2480, -16.3913, -16.0035



60.1500, 32.4641, -52.7515



76.0720, 17.7125, 12.2149

# Sweetspot

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



70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387



111.4110, -10.0626, 7.5326



43.1610, -0.5724, 43.7088



56.0130, -6.4154, 4.3736



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387



85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302



80.2640, -30.6962, -1.1085



44.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295



77.5020, -38.2085, 28.5007



167.1310, -82.3956, 61.2751



# Inverse Universe

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



40.0510, 26.1039, -19.3387



37.7690, 40.5399, -29.6154



30.7360, 30.6962, 1.1085



42.7440, 1.6052, -1.5295



32.4980, 38.2085, -28.5007

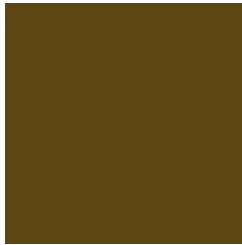


69.8690, 82.3956, -61.2751



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387 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 70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387 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 70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.9490, -26.1039,



# 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

70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387

### Protanopia

70.4210, -25.3506, 11.0318

### Deuteranopia

70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387



## Tritanopia

74.8390, -2.3856, 18.5582

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387

## Protanomaly

71.0300, -25.6508, 14.0057

## Deuteranomaly

70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387

## Tritanomaly

73.5480, -11.1162, 18.8134

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.2260, -9.4784, 6.8178

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387 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(93, 70, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 70, 18)  
}
```

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(93, 70, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 70, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387 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(93, 70, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 70, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 70, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 70, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 70, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 70, 18)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 70.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 70, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 70,  
18) }
```

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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