

# Converting Colors

YUV(71.0670, -28.1340,  
63.9622)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(71.0670, -28.1340,  
63.9622)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	902D0E
RGB	144, 45, 14
RGB Percent	56%, 18%, 5%
CMY	0.4353, 0.8235, 0.9451
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.90, 0.44
HSL	14°, 82%, 31%
HSV	14°, 90%, 56%
XYZ	12.5193, 7.8378, 1.2685
YIQ	71.0670, 68.9550, 11.3470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

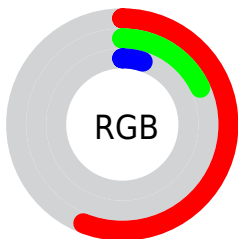
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">144, 55, 14</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9448718</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">33.64, 40.42, 40.25</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">34, 57.046, 44.879</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">7.8378, 0.5789, 0.3624</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287638798</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF902D0E</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">27.9960, 30.8285, 16.9109</a>

# Details

The YUV color **71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **86.9330, 28.1340, -63.9622**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.1880, -31.6447, 69.9951**, and **25.4150, -12.5296, 52.2560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.0140, -31.0659, 71.0247**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.1200, -25.2022, 56.8998**.

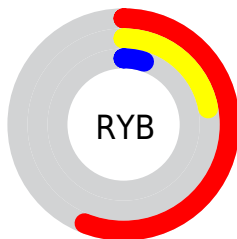
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (18%)

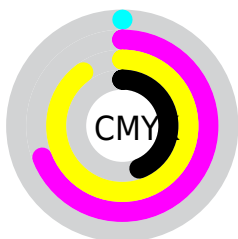
Blue (5%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (5%)

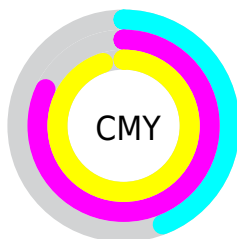


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (82%)


Yellow (95%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622 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 71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 71.0670, -28.1340,  
63.9622


 71.0670, -28.1340,  
63.9622


 253.8600, -4.3680,  
0.9998


 43.7770, -21.5821,  
62.4626


 124.1880,  
-31.6447, 69.9951


 25.4150, -12.5296,  
52.2560

 151.4550,  
-33.2553, 73.2690

 17.3420, -8.5496,  
35.6571

 176.1340,  
-33.0971, 69.1655

 7.8880, -3.3958,  
15.8842


 195.5340,  
-29.8433, 52.1517


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 214.9340,  
-26.5895, 35.1379


 234.5620,


-22.4621, 17.9241


 250.6680,  
-16.5983, 3.7992


 71.0670, -28.1340,  
63.9622


 71.0670, -28.1340,  
63.9622


 63.0140, -31.0659,  
71.0247

 79.1200, -25.2022,  
56.8998

 87.2870, -21.8335,  
49.7373

 95.3400, -18.9016,  
42.6748

 103.5070,  
-15.5330, 35.5124

 111.5600,  
-12.6011, 28.4499

■ 119.6130, -9.6692,  
21.3874

■ 127.7800, -6.3005,  
14.2249

■ 135.8330, -3.3687,  
7.1625

■ 144.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.6480, -2.2915, 81.8697



71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622



75.1870, -37.0672, 35.7930

# Triad

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



71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622



63.0950, -4.4838, -55.3343



64.3510, 51.0990, -56.4358

# Complementary

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



71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622



86.9330, 28.1340, -63.9622

# 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.



72.4550, 46.6107, -63.5430



71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622



69.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481

# Square

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



71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622



56.9830, -28.0926, -42.9581



73.2410, 34.3912, -64.2324



80.4060, 31.3518, 24.1999



# Rectangle

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



71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622



74.1690, -36.5653, 14.7608



73.2410, 34.3912, -64.2324



68.1010, 50.2362, -59.7246

# Sweetspot

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



71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622



157.9940, -10.8430, 24.5613



64.2700, 24.5169, 69.9232



77.0790, -6.4479, 14.8397



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622



81.4420, -40.1509, 91.6974



108.6350, -46.6551, 31.0151



67.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738



59.1490, -29.1605, 66.5213



3.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886



# Inverse Universe

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



86.9330, 28.1340, -63.9622



104.5580, 40.1509, -91.6974



49.3650, 46.6551, -31.0151



68.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886



75.8510, 29.1605, -66.5213



4.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622 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 71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

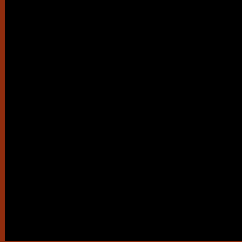
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.0670, -28.1340,



# 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

71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622

### Protanopia

77.0790, -26.6609, 11.3317

### Deuteranopia

74.8110, -36.8818, 22.9678



## Tritanopia

73.0250, -14.3093, 63.1221

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622

## Protanomaly

75.0860, -27.1574, 30.6196

## Deuteranomaly

73.7080, -33.8730, 37.9671

## Tritanomaly

72.3580, -19.4035, 63.7070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.3960, -10.5482, 23.3317

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622 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(144, 45, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 45, 14)  
}
```

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(144, 45, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 45, 14) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622 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(144, 45, 14) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 45, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 45, 14)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 45, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 45, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 45,  
14) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 71.0670, -28.1340, 63.9622 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 45, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144, 45,  
14) }
```

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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