

# Converting Colors

YUV(71.3730, -18.9179,  
47.9079)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(71.3730, -18.9179,  
47.9079)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7E3321
RGB	126, 51, 33
RGB Percent	49%, 20%, 13%
CMY	0.5059, 0.8000, 0.8706
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.74, 0.51
HSL	12°, 58%, 31%
HSV	12°, 74%, 49%
XYZ	10.0625, 6.9131, 2.2428
YIQ	71.3730, 50.4780, 10.3020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

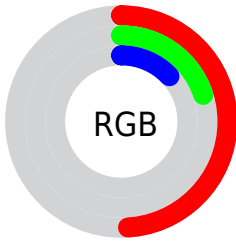
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	126, 55, 33
Decimal	8270625
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.61, 31.33, 27.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 41.525, 41.028
Yxy	6.9131, 0.5236, 0.3597
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286460705 (0xFF7E3321)
YUV	71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079
Hunter-Lab	26.2927, 22.3017, 13.3473

# Details

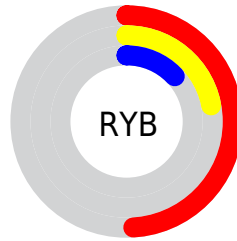
The YUV color **71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **87.6270, 18.9179, -47.9079**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.3090, -21.8443, 53.2260**, and **21.8160, -10.7553, 43.1344** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.0210, -21.7024, 54.3556**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.7250, -16.1334, 41.4602**.

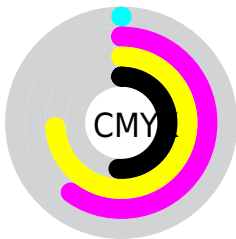
# Distribution



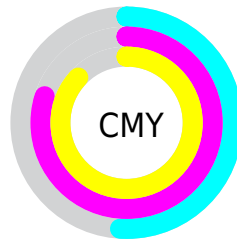
- Red (49%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079 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 71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.3730, -18.9179,  
47.9079

71.3730, -18.9179,  
47.9079

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

46.4050, -17.4547,  
45.2488

122.3090,  
-21.8443, 53.2260

21.8160, -10.7553,  
43.1344

149.2770,  
-23.3076, 55.8851

13.8680, -6.3439,  
28.1798

176.3590,  
-24.3340, 58.4442

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

198.8740,  
-22.1229, 49.2225

218.2740,  
-18.8691, 32.2087

238.4890,

-15.0311, 14.4801

252.8340, -8.2992,  
1.8996

71.3730, -18.9179,  
47.9079

71.3730, -18.9179,  
47.9079

64.0210, -21.7024,  
54.3556

78.7250, -16.1334,  
41.4602

56.7830, -24.0500,  
60.7033

85.9630, -13.7858,  
35.1124

51.7620, -25.5187,  
65.1067

93.3150, -11.0013,  
28.6647

101.1400, -8.9430,  
21.8022

108.4920, -6.1586,  
15.3545

■ 115.8440, -3.3741,  
8.9068

■ 123.0820, -1.0264,  
2.5591

■ 130.4340, 1.7580,  
-3.8886

■ 137.6720, 4.1057,  
-10.2363

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.1300, -3.5151, 54.2600



71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079



70.7180, -32.3990, 31.8193

# Triad

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



71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079



57.5840, -2.7529, -50.5012



64.9650, 36.4993, -40.3113

# Complementary

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



71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079



87.6270, 18.9179, -47.9079

# 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.



64.8120, 35.0957, -56.8401



71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079



62.0470, 11.8088, -54.4152

# Square

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



71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079



64.4450, -21.9114, -18.8073



64.8800, 25.2022, -56.8998



76.5650, 23.3855, 12.6595



# Rectangle

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



71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079



69.4620, -34.2448, 17.1348



64.8800, 25.2022, -56.8998



61.7460, 38.5792, -54.1512

# Sweetspot

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



71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079



141.8730, -7.3324, 18.5284



69.4710, 19.4878, 49.5759



68.9260, -4.4005, 11.4659



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.



71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079



77.7910, -29.4770, 74.7283



98.3750, -32.2299, 24.2271



60.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738



52.9470, -26.1029, 65.8215



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



87.6270, 18.9179, -47.9079



103.2090, 29.4770, -74.7283



60.6250, 32.2299, -24.2271



61.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886



75.0530, 26.1029, -65.8215



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

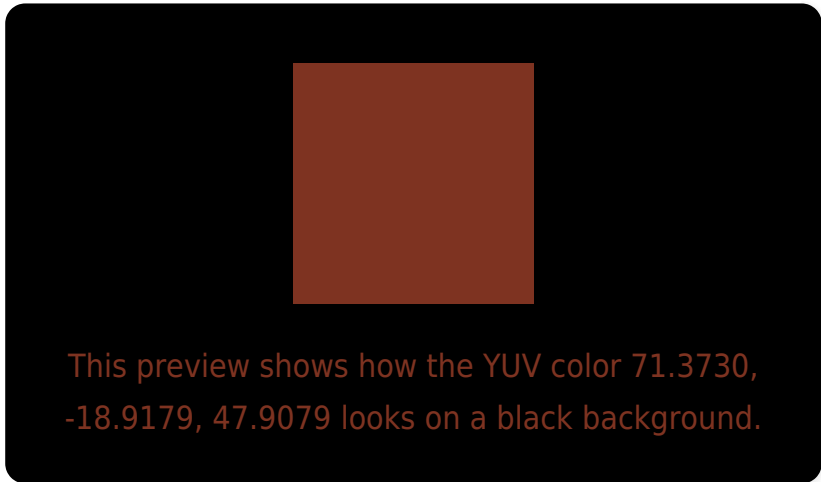
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

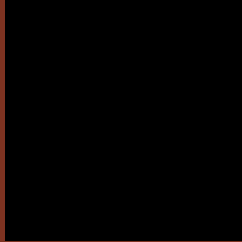
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.3730, -18.9179,



# 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

71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079

### Protanopia

73.5160, -16.0304, 8.3175

### Deuteranopia

73.5620, -22.4621, 17.9241



## Tritanopia

72.6640, -10.1874, 47.6527

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079

## Protanomaly

72.6750, -17.0948, 23.0870

## Deuteranomaly

72.6820, -21.0422, 29.2199

## Tritanomaly

72.4530, -13.5343, 47.8377

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.2750, -7.0376, 17.2988

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079 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(126, 51, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 51, 33)  
}
```

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(126, 51, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 51, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079 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(126, 51, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 51, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 51, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 51, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 51, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 51,  
33) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 71.3730, -18.9179, 47.9079 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 51, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126, 51,  
33) }
```

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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