

# Converting Colors

YUV(71.3740, -30.7504,  
16.3350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(71.3740, -30.7504,  
16.3350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A4A09
RGB	90, 74, 9
RGB Percent	35%, 29%, 4%
CMY	0.6471, 0.7098, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.90, 0.65
HSL	48°, 82%, 19%
HSV	48°, 90%, 35%
XYZ	6.7145, 7.0909, 1.2732
YIQ	71.3740, 30.4010, -16.8230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

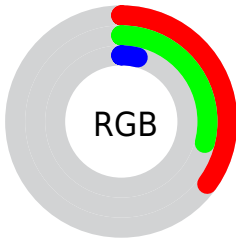
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 90, 9
Decimal	5917193
CIE Lab	32.01, -0.26, 37.39
CIE LCh	32, 37.386, 90.396
Yxy	7.0909, 0.4453, 0.4703
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284107273 (0xFF5A4A09)
YUV	71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350
Hunter-Lab	26.6288, -1.5911, 15.8053

# Details

The YUV color **71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **27.6260, 30.7504, -16.3350**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.9830, -31.0506, 19.3089**, and **30.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.1740, -34.1028, 18.2644**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.5740, -27.3980, 14.4056**.

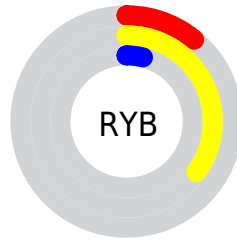
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (29%)

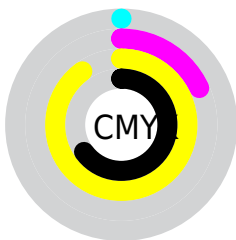
Blue (4%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (4%)

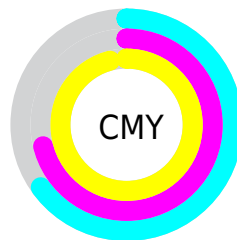


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 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 71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.3740, -30.7504,  
16.3350

71.3740, -30.7504,  
16.3350

253.7460, -4.8048,  
1.0998

49.9590, -24.6298,  
13.1910

120.9830,  
-31.0506, 19.3089

30.1570, -14.8674,  
8.6323

147.4670,  
-31.7822, 20.6384

7.3980, -3.6472,  
3.1590

174.5380,  
-32.8032, 21.4532

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

202.0220,  
-33.5348, 22.7827

229.4950,  
-34.2610, 22.3679

247.3620,

-29.2655, 6.6985

■ 250.5540,  
-17.0351, 3.8991

■ 71.3740, -30.7504,  
16.3350

■ 71.3740, -30.7504,  
16.3350

■ 69.1740, -34.1028,  
18.2644

■ 73.5740, -27.3980,  
14.4056

■ 75.7740, -24.0456,  
12.4762

■ 77.3870, -20.4038,  
11.0616

■ 79.5870, -17.0514,  
9.1322

■ 81.7870, -13.6990,  
7.2028

■ 83.9870, -10.3466,  
5.2734

■ 85.6000, -6.7048,  
3.8588

■ 87.8000, -3.3524,  
1.9294

■ 90.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.3900, -24.8423, 34.7380



71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



68.6530, -23.9859, -6.7117

# Triad

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



71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



64.0990, 19.6712, -56.2148



77.4440, 13.5851, 29.4286

# Complementary

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



71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



27.6260, 30.7504, -16.3350

# 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.



76.4170, 24.4444, -0.3657



71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



64.8460, 30.1489, -56.8699

# Square

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



71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



60.7930, 7.0041, -53.3155



61.6490, 35.6690, -54.0662



74.2260, 0.8746, 46.2828



# Rectangle

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



71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



65.0510, -14.3221, -26.3547



61.6490, 35.6690, -54.0662



78.0130, 17.2486, 21.0366

# Sweetspot

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



71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



109.9440, -11.8044, 6.1881



35.0430, -4.9512, 48.1973



54.4860, -7.1416, 3.9588



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



90.1610, -44.4494, 23.5378



73.5900, -31.8429, -6.6564



44.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147



84.5460, -41.6812, 22.3232



182.3930, -89.9197, 47.8903



# Inverse Universe

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



27.6260, 30.7504, -16.3350



26.8390, 44.4494, -23.5378



25.4100, 31.8429, 6.6564



42.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



25.4540, 41.6812, -22.3232

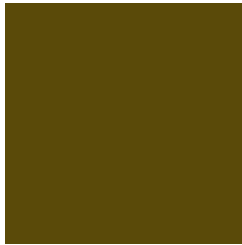


54.6070, 89.9197, -47.8903



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 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 71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

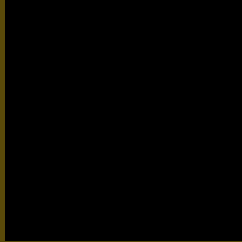
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.3740, -30.7504,



# 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

71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350

### Protanopia

71.1670, -30.1553, 12.1315

### Deuteranopia

71.9230, -30.0350, 20.2385



## Tritanopia

77.0450, -1.5012, 14.8695

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350

## Protanomaly

71.1780, -30.1608, 13.8759

## Deuteranomaly

71.7980, -30.4664, 18.5942

## Tritanomaly

75.1840, -12.4157, 15.6246

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.0580, -11.3676, 6.0881

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 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(90, 74, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 74, 9)  
}
```

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(90, 74, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 74, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 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(90, 74, 9) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 74, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 74, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 74, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 74, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 74, 9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 71.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 74, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 74,  
9) }
```

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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