

# Converting Colors

YUV(71.7420, -25.5088,  
15.1353)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(71.7420, -25.5088,  
15.1353)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	594914
RGB	89, 73, 20
RGB Percent	35%, 29%, 8%
CMY	0.6510, 0.7137, 0.9216
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.78, 0.65
HSL	46°, 63%, 21%
HSV	46°, 78%, 35%
XYZ	6.6286, 6.9394, 1.6519
YIQ	71.7420, 26.5490, -13.0910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

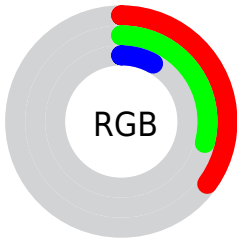
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	41, 89, 20
Decimal	5851412
CIELab	31.67, 0.34, 32.68
CIELCh	32, 32.678, 89.402
Yxy	6.9394, 0.4355, 0.4559
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284041492 (0xFF594914)
YUV	71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353
Hunter-Lab	26.3428, -1.1840, 14.7220

# Details

The YUV color **71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **37.2580, 25.5088, -15.1353**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.7100, -26.9720, 17.7943**, and **29.5700, -14.5780, 9.1471** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.5420, -28.8612, 17.0647**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.9420, -22.1564, 13.2059**.

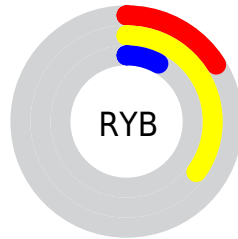
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (29%)

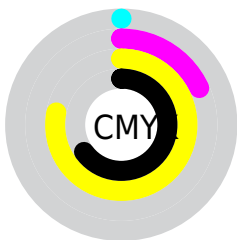
Blue (8%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (8%)

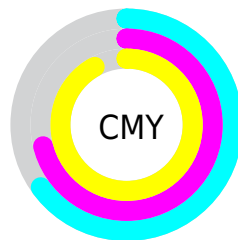


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353 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 71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 71.7420, -25.5088,  
15.1353

■ 71.7420, -25.5088,  
15.1353

■ 254.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 49.0730, -24.1930,  
13.0910

■ 120.7100,  
-26.9720, 17.7943

■ 29.5700, -14.5780,  
9.1471

■ 147.1940,  
-27.7036, 19.1239

■ 6.5120, -3.2104,  
3.0590

■ 173.6780,  
-28.4353, 20.4534

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 201.4500,  
-29.3088, 20.6534

■ 229.8200,  
-30.4773, 22.0829

■ 248.2740,

-25.7711, 5.8987

■ 251.4660,  
-13.5407, 3.0993

■ 71.7420, -25.5088,  
15.1353

■ 71.7420, -25.5088,  
15.1353

■ 69.5420, -28.8612,  
17.0647

■ 73.9420, -22.1564,  
13.2059

■ 67.3420, -32.2136,  
18.9941

■ 76.1420, -18.8040,  
11.2765

■ 66.5270, -32.7978,  
19.7088

■ 78.3420, -15.4516,  
9.3471

■ 80.5420, -12.0992,  
7.4177

■ 82.7420, -8.7468,  
5.4883

■ 84.8280, -5.8312,  
3.6588

■ 87.0280, -2.4788,  
1.7294

■ 89.8150, 0.5842,  
-0.7148

■ 92.0150, 3.9366,  
-2.6442

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.9920, -21.1951, 31.5790



71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353



68.8750, -20.6444, -5.1524

# Triad

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



71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353



62.3550, 18.0660, -54.6853



76.9550, 11.8542, 24.5955

# Complementary

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



71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353



37.2580, 25.5088, -15.1353

# 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.



75.6080, 21.3923, -1.4102



71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353



62.7600, 27.2333, -55.0405

# Square

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



71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353



59.3910, 6.7092, -52.0859



62.5530, 31.2794, -46.0890



75.0680, 0.4595, 39.4054



# Rectangle

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



71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353



66.4260, -13.0280, -21.4216



62.5530, 31.2794, -46.0890



77.1220, 15.2229, 17.4330

# Sweetspot

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



71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353



108.4000, -10.0572, 5.7882



42.4550, -3.1823, 40.8200



54.7140, -6.2680, 3.7588



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.



71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353



88.1270, -39.5026, 23.5676



75.7520, -27.4857, -4.1675



41.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



80.1270, -39.5026, 23.5676



175.9250, -86.7310, 51.8088



# Inverse Universe

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



37.2580, 25.5088, -15.1353



34.8730, 39.5026, -23.5676



33.2480, 27.4857, 4.1675



40.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



26.8730, 39.5026, -23.5676



58.4880, 87.0204, -51.2940



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

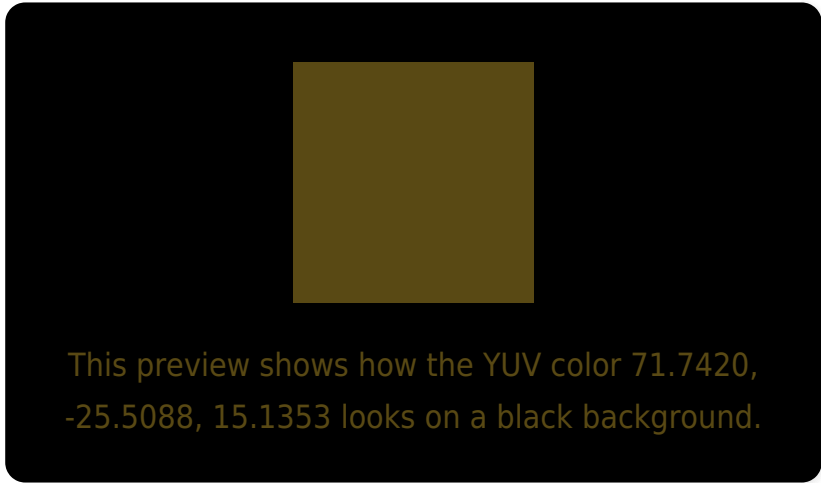
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

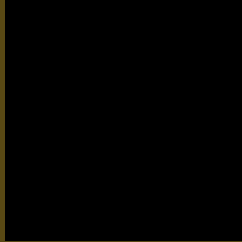
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.7420, -25.5088,



# 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

71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353

### Protanopia

71.4210, -25.3506, 11.0318

### Deuteranopia

72.1770, -25.2303, 19.1388



## Tritanopia

76.0450, -1.5012, 14.8695

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353

## Protanomaly

71.4320, -25.3560, 12.7761

## Deuteranomaly

72.1660, -25.2248, 17.3944

## Tritanomaly

74.7540, -10.2317, 15.1247

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353

## Achromatopsia

72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.6280, -9.1836, 5.5882

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353 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(89, 73, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 73, 20)  
}
```

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(89, 73, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 73, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353 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(89, 73, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 73, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 73, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 73, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 73, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 73, 20)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 71.7420, -25.5088, 15.1353 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 73, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 73,  
20) }
```

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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