

Converting Colors

YUV(71.8470, -11.2636,
19.4282)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(71.8470, -11.2636,
19.4282)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5E4131
RGB	94, 65, 49
RGB Percent	37%, 25%, 19%
CMY	0.6314, 0.7451, 0.8078
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.48, 0.63
HSL	21°, 31%, 28%
HSV	21°, 48%, 37%
XYZ	7.0608, 6.3820, 3.7654
YIQ	71.8470, 22.4200, 1.1720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

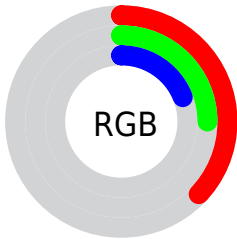
Format	Color
RYB	94, 74, 49
Decimal	6177073
CIELab	30.36, 10.38, 14.76
CIELCh	30, 18.046, 54.904
Yxy	6.3820, 0.4103, 0.3709
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284367153 (0xFF5E4131)
YUV	71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282
Hunter-Lab	25.2627, 5.6800, 8.8466




Details

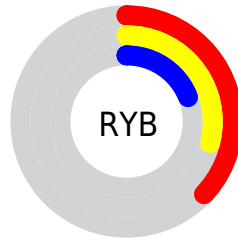
The YUV color $[71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663333 . A complement of this color would be $[71.1530, 11.2636, -19.4282]$, and the grayscale version is $[72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[120.8150, -12.7268, 22.0872]$, and $[26.8960, -12.2737, 16.7542]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[67.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[76.3950, -9.0687, 15.4396]$.

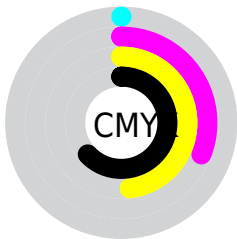
Distribution







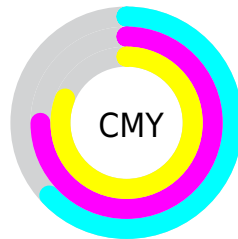
-  Red (37%)
-  Green (25%)
-  Blue (19%)






-  Red (37%)
-  Yellow (29%)
-  Blue (19%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (31%)
-  Yellow (48%)
-  Black (63%)



-  Cyan (63%)
-  Magenta (75%)
-  Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282 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 71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

71.8470, -11.2636,
19.4282

71.8470, -11.2636,
19.4282

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

49.0640, -10.3846,
17.4839

120.8150,
-12.7268, 22.0872

26.8960, -12.2737,
16.7542

146.4130,
-13.0216, 23.3168

6.8770, -3.3904,
14.1399

173.5980,
-13.6058, 24.0316

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

200.7830,
-14.1900, 24.7463

228.1850,
-13.8952, 23.5168

247.8130, -9.7678,

■ 71.8470, -11.2636,
19.4282

■ 71.8470, -11.2636,
19.4282

■ 67.2990, -13.4584,
23.4168

■ 76.3950, -9.0687,
15.4396

■ 62.6370, -16.0900,
27.5054

■ 81.0570, -6.4371,
11.3510

■ 58.0890, -18.2849,
31.4939

■ 85.6050, -4.2423,
7.3624

■ 53.4270, -20.9165,
35.5825

■ 90.2670, -1.6106,
3.2738

■ 48.8790, -23.1113,
39.5711

■ 94.8150, 0.5842,
-0.7148

■ 47.4770, -23.4062,
40.8007

■ 99.3630, 2.7790,
-4.7034

■ 104.0250, 5.4107,
-8.7919

■ 108.5730, 7.6055,
-12.7805

■ 113.8220, 9.9478,
-17.3839

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.8350, -6.3277, 22.9467



71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282



70.8090, -13.7098, 10.6915

Triad

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



71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282



64.8890, 1.5337, -25.3357



72.4910, 12.0829, -2.1846

Complementary

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



71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282



71.1530, 11.2636, -19.4282

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.



69.0760, 14.7525, -18.4837



71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282



62.7120, 10.0020, -34.8274

Square

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



71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282



67.3160, -6.0718, -12.5551



64.2870, 14.6485, -31.8237



73.6130, 7.0928, 11.7404

Rectangle

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



71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282



69.9930, -12.8145, 3.5141



64.2870, 14.6485, -31.8237



71.0990, 13.2622, -7.1028

Sweetspot

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



71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282



113.6050, -4.2423, 7.3624



65.7610, 6.0338, 24.7656



55.7510, -2.3422, 4.6034



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.



71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282



87.7190, -17.1165, 30.0644



84.7610, -17.6302, 8.1026



43.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443



55.7830, -27.5010, 47.5483



120.1710, -59.2443, 102.4590

Inverse Universe

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



71.1530, 11.2636, -19.4282



87.2810, 17.1165, -30.0644



58.2390, 17.6302, -8.1026



43.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



54.2170, 27.5010, -47.5483



116.8290, 59.2443, -102.4590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282 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 71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

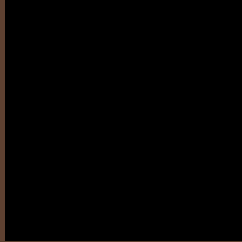
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282.

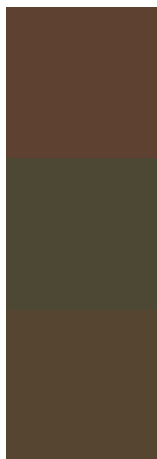


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.8470, -11.2636,

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

71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282

Protanopia

71.2150, -9.4730, 5.0734

Deuteranopia

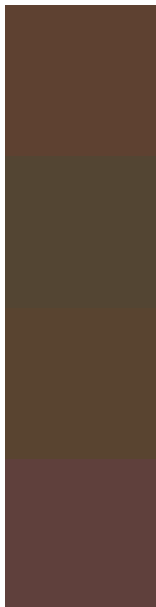
71.6890, -11.6787, 12.5507



Tritanopia

73.3230, -3.1172, 19.8877

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282

Protanomaly

71.1340, -9.9261, 10.4065

Deuteranomaly

71.9990, -11.8315, 14.9099

Tritanomaly

72.8130, -6.3168, 19.4580

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282

Achromatopsia

72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.7190, -3.8055, 7.2624

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282 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(94, 65, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 65, 49)  
}
```

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(94, 65, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 65, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282 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(94, 65, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 65, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 65, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 65, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 65, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 65, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 71.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 65, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 65,  
49) }
```

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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