

Converting Colors

YUV(75.0380, -20.7247,
67.4957)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(75.0380, -20.7247,
67.4957)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	982C21
RGB	152, 44, 33
RGB Percent	60%, 17%, 13%
CMY	0.4039, 0.8275, 0.8706
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.78, 0.40
HSL	6°, 64%, 36%
HSV	6°, 78%, 60%
XYZ	14.1241, 8.5866, 2.3518
YIQ	75.0380, 67.8990, 19.4750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

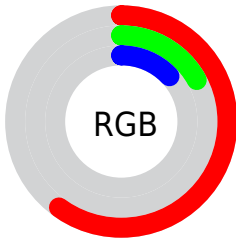
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 45, 33
Decimal	9972769
CIE Lab	35.18, 44.25, 32.54
CIE LCh	35, 54.925, 36.325
Yxy	8.5866, 0.5636, 0.3426
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288162849 (0xFF982C21)
YUV	75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957
Hunter-Lab	29.3028, 34.7577, 15.7535

Details

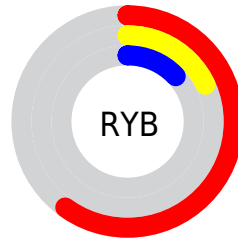
The YUV color **75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **109.9620, 20.7247, -67.4957**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.2190, -25.2510, 72.5989**, and **27.8070, -13.7089, 57.1743** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.1100, -23.2252, 76.2025**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.9660, -18.2242, 58.7888**.

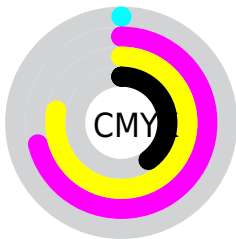
Distribution



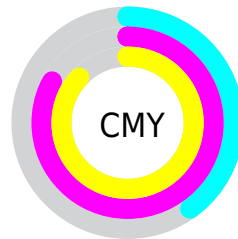
- Red (60%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (40%)





- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957 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 75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 75.0380, -20.7247,
67.4957

 75.0380, -20.7247,
67.4957


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 45.4770, -16.5042,
67.1107


 129.2190,
-25.2510, 72.5989

 27.8070, -13.7089,
57.1743


 156.6000,
-26.4248, 75.7728


 19.4350, -9.5815,
39.9605

 178.8870,
-25.0873, 66.7511

 11.1770, -5.0173,
22.6468

 198.2870,
-21.8335, 49.7373

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 217.8010,
-18.1429, 32.6235

 237.9020,

-14.7417, 14.9949

252.9480, -7.8624,
1.7996

75.0380, -20.7247,
67.4957

75.0380, -20.7247,
67.4957

65.1100, -23.2252,
76.2025

84.9660, -18.2242,
58.7888

55.1820, -25.7257,
84.9094

94.8940, -15.7237,
50.0820

53.6660, -26.4573,
86.2389

104.3490,
-12.4971, 41.7899

114.2770, -9.9966,
33.0831

124.2050, -7.4961,
24.3762

■ 134.1330, -4.9956,
15.6694

■ 144.0610, -2.4951,
6.9625

■ 153.5160, 0.7316,
-1.3295

■ 163.4440, 3.2321,
-10.0364

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.6410, 1.6560, 75.7368



75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957



77.6010, -38.2573, 44.1999

Triad

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



75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957



63.8300, -9.2832, -55.9789



69.3890, 50.0942, -60.8542

Complementary

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



75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957



109.9620, 20.7247, -67.4957

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.



75.5210, 43.1271, -66.2319



75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957



70.2480, 10.2307, -61.6075

Square

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



75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957



68.6330, -33.8361, -20.7261



74.5630, 29.3024, -65.3918



84.1050, 34.4582, 7.8009

Rectangle

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



75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957



78.0670, -38.4870, 24.4972



74.5630, 29.3024, -65.3918



72.3240, 48.6473, -63.4281

Sweetspot

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



75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957



166.8030, -7.7909, 25.6058



81.0070, 30.0695, 62.2609



81.2470, -4.5588, 15.5694



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957



76.9950, -32.0425, 104.3674



109.0840, -37.5094, 37.6373



71.9790, -1.4686, 4.4034



49.4910, -24.3991, 79.3764



4.4740, -2.2057, 7.4773

Inverse Universe

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



109.9620, 20.7247, -67.4957



131.0050, 32.0425, -104.3674



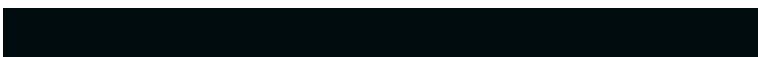
75.9160, 37.5094, -37.6373



74.0210, 1.4686, -4.4034



90.5090, 24.3991, -79.3764



8.5260, 2.2057, -7.4773

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

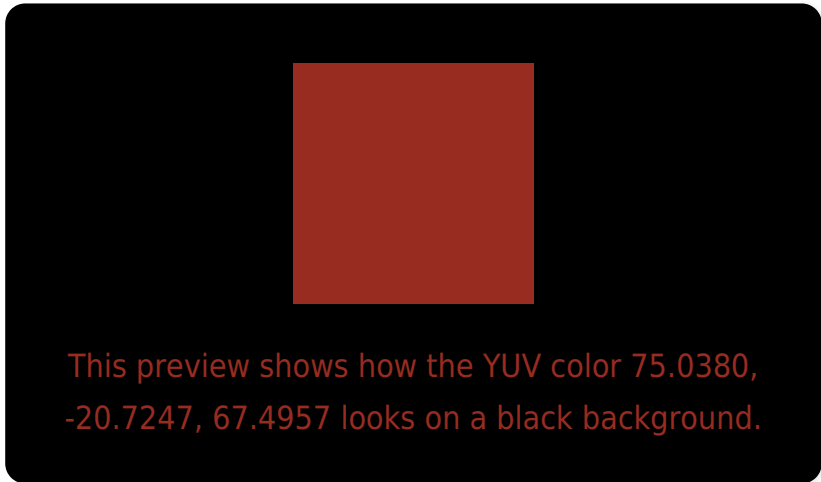
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

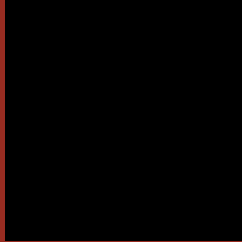
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 75.0380, -20.7247,

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

75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957

Protanopia

81.9460, -18.2144, 8.8174

Deuteranopia

81.0910, -28.1459, 20.9682



Tritanopia

75.7050, -15.6306, 66.9107

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957

Protanomaly

79.2630, -18.8637, 30.4643

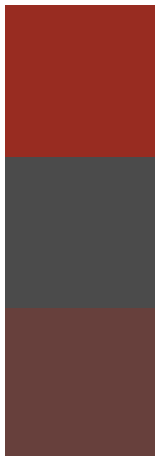
Deuteranomaly

78.8850, -25.5793, 37.8119

Tritanomaly

75.2490, -17.3778, 67.3106

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957

Achromatopsia

75.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.2050, -7.4961, 24.3762

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957 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(152, 44, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 44, 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(152, 44, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 44, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957 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(152, 44, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 44, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 44, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 44, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 44, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 44,  
33) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 75.0380, -20.7247, 67.4957 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 44, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152, 44,  
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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