

# Converting Colors

YUV(75.2240, -29.6904,  
49.7926)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(75.2240, -29.6904,  
49.7926)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	843A0F
RGB	132, 58, 15
RGB Percent	52%, 23%, 6%
CMY	0.4824, 0.7725, 0.9412
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.89, 0.48
HSL	22°, 80%, 29%
HSV	22°, 89%, 52%
XYZ	11.1150, 7.9661, 1.4037
YIQ	75.2240, 57.9070, 2.3150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

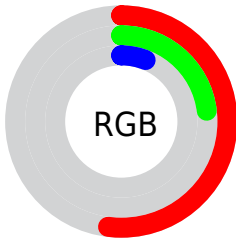
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	132, 83, 15
Decimal	8665615
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.91, 29.37, 39.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 48.949, 53.130
Yxy	7.9661, 0.5426, 0.3889
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286855695 (0xFF843A0F)
YUV	75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926
Hunter-Lab	28.2243, 20.9023, 16.8083

# Details

The YUV color **75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **71.7760, 29.6904, -49.7926**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.9860, -32.0381, 56.1403**, and **28.5940, -14.0968, 41.5751** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.0460, -33.0537, 55.2107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.4020, -26.3272, 44.3744**.

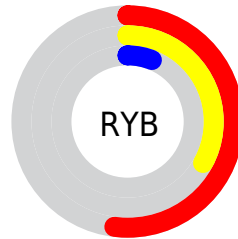
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (23%)

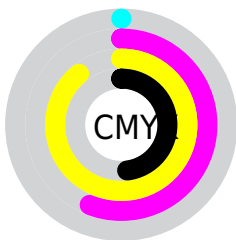
Blue (6%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (6%)

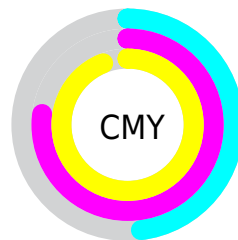


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (77%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926 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 75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 75.2240, -29.6904,  
49.7926

 75.2240, -29.6904,  
49.7926


 254.2020, -3.0576,  
0.6998


 51.0540, -25.1696,  
46.4336


 126.9860,  
-32.0381, 56.1403


 28.5940, -14.0968,  
41.5751


 153.9540,  
-33.5013, 58.7993


 14.6510, -7.2229,  
30.1241

 181.0360,  
-34.5277, 61.3584

 2.3920, -1.1793,  
4.9182

 201.6320,  
-31.8636, 46.8037


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 221.1460,  
-28.1730, 29.6900


 240.6600,


-24.4824, 12.5762


 250.8960,  
-15.7247, 3.5992


 75.2240, -29.6904,  
49.7926


 75.2240, -29.6904,  
49.7926


 69.0460, -33.0537,  
55.2107


 81.4020, -26.3272,  
44.3744

 68.2310, -33.6379,  
55.9254

 88.1670, -23.2533,  
38.4415

 94.4590, -19.4533,  
32.9235

 100.6370,  
-16.0900, 27.5054

 107.4020,  
-13.0162, 21.5724

■ 113.5800, -9.6529,  
16.1543

■ 119.7580, -6.2897,  
10.7362

■ 126.6370, -2.7790,  
4.7034

■ 132.8150, 0.5842,  
-0.7148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.3610, -10.5310, 64.5814



75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926



75.4200, -37.1821, 25.9417

# Triad

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



75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926



64.8050, 2.0681, -56.8340



77.5210, 36.7181, -17.1199

# Complementary

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



75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926



71.7760, 29.6904, -49.7926

# 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.



68.9670, 43.4003, -60.4841



75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926



69.3650, 19.5401, -60.8331

# Square

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



75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926



57.8970, -14.2462, -50.7757



71.9530, 34.5332, -63.1028



81.1590, 22.5996, 31.4326



# Rectangle

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



75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926



72.9400, -35.9594, 7.0686



71.9530, 34.5332, -63.1028



64.7550, 44.9838, -55.0361

# Sweetspot

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



75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926



148.7330, -11.7004, 19.5282



58.4190, 15.0764, 64.5305



73.2420, -7.0213, 12.0658



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926



88.1100, -43.4382, 72.6945



109.2700, -46.4751, 19.9342



62.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



67.0460, -33.0537, 55.2107



1.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



# Inverse Universe

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



71.7760, 29.6904, -49.7926



82.8900, 43.4382, -72.6945



37.7300, 46.4751, -19.9342



63.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



62.9540, 33.0537, -55.2107



1.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926 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

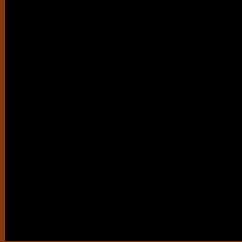
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 75.2240, -29.6904,

49.7926.

# 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

75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926

### Protanopia

77.1500, -27.6820, 12.1464

### Deuteranopia

75.1100, -37.0292, 23.5825



## Tritanopia

78.0770, -9.8980, 48.1675

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926

## Protanomaly

76.7110, -28.4515, 25.6865

## Deuteranomaly

74.8600, -34.4410, 33.4488

## Tritanomaly

76.8400, -17.1761, 49.2523

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926

## Achromatopsia

75.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

75.2490, -10.9688, 18.1986

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926 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(132, 58, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 58, 15)  
}
```

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(132, 58, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 58, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926 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(132, 58, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 58, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 58, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 58, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 58, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 58,  
15) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 75.2240, -29.6904, 49.7926 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 58, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 58,  
15) }
```

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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