

# Converting Colors

YUV(75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(75.6360, -18.0615,  
6.4582)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	534F27
RGB	83, 79, 39
RGB Percent	33%, 31%, 15%
CMY	0.6745, 0.6902, 0.8471
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.53, 0.67
HSL	55°, 36%, 24%
HSV	55°, 53%, 33%
XYZ	6.7295, 7.5774, 3.0274
YIQ	75.6360, 15.2240, -11.5920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

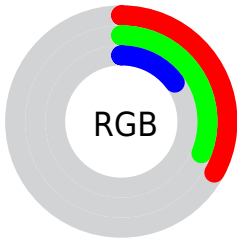
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 83, 39
Decimal	5459751
CIE Lab	33.09, -4.73, 24.04
CIE LCh	33, 24.505, 101.138
Yxy	7.5774, 0.3882, 0.4371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283649831 (0xFF534F27)
YUV	75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582
Hunter-Lab	27.5272, -4.5353, 12.7485

# Details

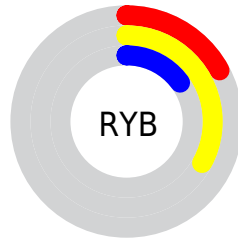
The YUV color **75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **46.3640, 18.0615, -6.4582**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.8920, -19.6668, 7.9877**, and **31.9070, -15.7302, 5.3436** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.1370, -21.2665, 7.7729**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.1350, -14.8566, 5.1436**.

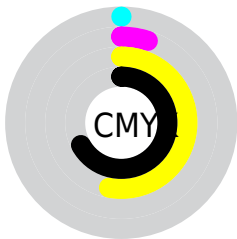
# Distribution



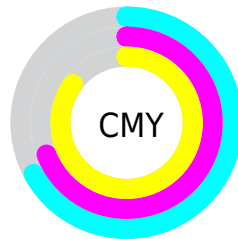
- Red (33%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582 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 75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 75.6360, -18.0615,  
6.4582

■ 75.6360, -18.0615,  
6.4582

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 52.4510, -17.4773,  
5.7435

■ 124.8920,  
-19.6668, 7.9877

■ 31.9070, -15.7302,  
5.3436

■ 150.7780,  
-20.1036, 8.0877

■ 9.7130, -4.7885,  
-4.1333

■ 177.8490,  
-21.1246, 8.9024

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 205.1480,  
-21.2720, 9.5172

■ 233.0340,  
-21.7088, 9.6172

■ 250.6680,

-16.5983, 3.7992

253.8600, -4.3680,  
0.9998

75.6360, -18.0615,  
6.4582

75.6360, -18.0615,  
6.4582

74.1370, -21.2665,  
7.7729

77.1350, -14.8566,  
5.1436

72.5240, -24.9083,  
9.1875

78.7480, -11.2148,  
3.7290

71.6120, -28.4027,  
9.9873

79.6600, -7.7204,  
2.9292

70.1130, -31.6077,  
11.3019

81.1590, -4.5154,  
1.6146

68.8420, -33.9391,  
12.4166

82.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 84.2710, 2.3314,  
-1.1147

■ 85.1830, 5.8258,  
-1.9145

■ 86.6820, 9.0308,  
-3.2291

■ 88.2950, 12.6726,  
-4.6437

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.8380, -17.6681, 20.3131



75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582



73.3180, -12.4818, -9.9259

# Triad

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



75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582



62.8110, 19.8132, -55.0852



80.2340, 5.3076, 24.3508

# Complementary

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



75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582



46.3640, 18.0615, -6.4582

# 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.



79.8990, 13.3608, 7.9816



75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582



67.3980, 22.9748, -42.4450

# Square

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



75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582



61.3460, 11.6614, -53.8004



76.3630, 19.5410, -14.3504



78.8730, -3.8814, 31.6834



# Rectangle

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



75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582



70.5490, -6.1867, -22.4065



76.3630, 19.5410, -14.3504



80.5970, 8.0867, 19.6474

# Sweetspot

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



75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582



104.4750, -7.1362, 2.2144



52.6120, -4.7387, 26.6503



52.1590, -4.5154, 1.6146



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582



95.7260, -27.9659, 9.8873



72.6020, -16.5658, -6.6670



39.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



87.1600, -42.9699, 15.6457



193.2250, -95.2599, 34.0057



# Inverse Universe

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



46.3640, 18.0615, -6.4582



50.2740, 27.9659, -9.8873



49.3980, 16.5658, 6.6670



37.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



17.8400, 42.9699, -15.6457



38.7750, 95.2599, -34.0057



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

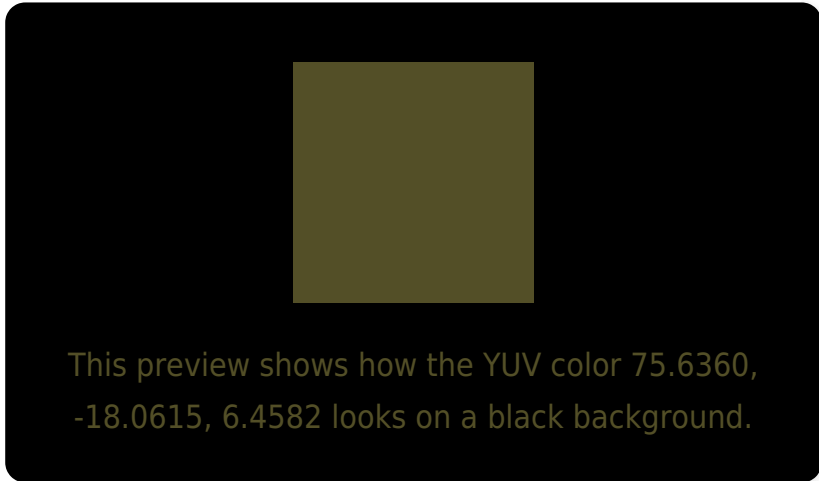
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582.



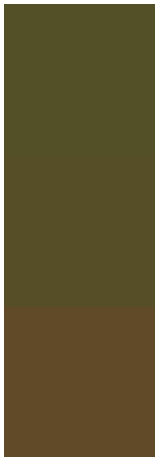
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 75.6360, -18.0615,



# 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

75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582

### Protanopia

75.9460, -18.2144, 8.8174

### Deuteranopia

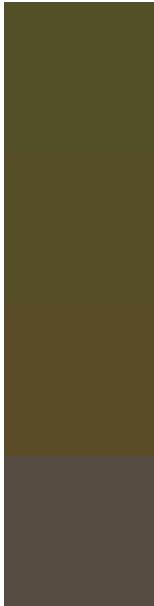
76.7020, -18.0941, 16.9243



## Tritanopia

78.5710, 0.7045, 7.3922

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582

## Protanomaly

75.6470, -18.0670, 8.2026

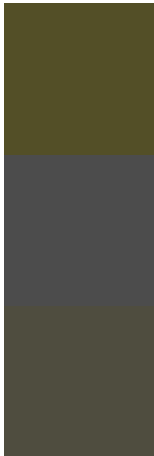
## Deuteranomaly

76.3810, -17.9358, 12.8209

## Tritanomaly

77.7360, -6.2788, 7.2475

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582

## Achromatopsia

76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

76.0020, -6.4100, 2.6292

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582 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(83, 79, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 79, 39)  
}
```

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(83, 79, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 79, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582 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(83, 79, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 79, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 79, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 79, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 79, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 79, 39)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 75.6360, -18.0615, 6.4582 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 79, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 79,  
39) }
```

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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