

# Converting Colors

YUV(76.4210, -31.7596,  
60.1438)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(76.4210, -31.7596,  
60.1438)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	91360C
RGB	145, 54, 12
RGB Percent	57%, 21%, 5%
CMY	0.4314, 0.7882, 0.9529
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.92, 0.43
HSL	19°, 85%, 31%
HSV	19°, 92%, 57%
XYZ	13.0626, 8.6846, 1.3357
YIQ	76.4210, 67.7180, 6.2300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

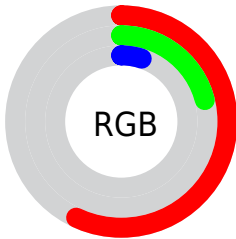
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 73, 12
Decimal	9516556
CIE Lab	35.37, 36.61, 42.44
CIE LCh	35, 56.049, 49.223
Yxy	8.6846, 0.5659, 0.3762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287706636 (0xFF91360C)
YUV	76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438
Hunter-Lab	29.4697, 27.5491, 17.9416

# Details

The YUV color **76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **80.5790, 31.7596, -60.1438**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.1830, -34.1072, 66.4915**, and **26.0130, -12.8244, 53.4856** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.3570, -34.6860, 65.4619**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0010, -28.1015, 53.4961**.

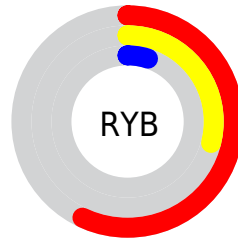
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (21%)

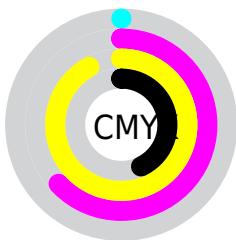
Blue (5%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (5%)

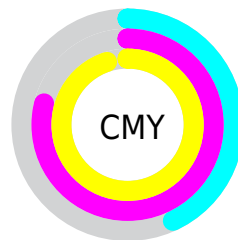


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (79%)


Yellow (95%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438 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 76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 76.4210, -31.7596,  
60.1438

 76.4210, -31.7596,  
60.1438


 253.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998

 51.7070, -25.4916,  
56.3850


 129.1830,  
-34.1072, 66.4915


 26.0130, -12.8244,  
53.4856


 156.4500,  
-35.7178, 69.7654

 17.6410, -8.6970,  
36.2718

 180.8300,  
-35.4122, 65.0471

 9.0840, -3.9854,  
18.3433

 200.2300,  
-32.1584, 48.0333

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 219.7440,  
-28.4678, 30.9195

 239.2580,

-24.7772, 13.8057

■ 250.6680,  
-16.5983, 3.7992

■ 76.4210, -31.7596,  
60.1438

■ 76.4210, -31.7596,  
60.1438

■ 70.3570, -34.6860,  
65.4619

■ 84.0010, -28.1015,  
53.4961

■ 91.4670, -24.8802,  
46.9484

■ 99.0470, -21.2222,  
40.3008

■ 106.5130,  
-18.0009, 33.7531

■ 114.0930,  
-14.3428, 27.1054

■ 121.5590,  
-11.1216, 20.5578

■ 128.5520, -7.1741,  
14.4249

■ 136.0180, -3.9529,  
7.8772

■ 143.5980, -0.2948,  
1.2296

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.9480, -7.3694, 77.2216



76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438



78.4100, -38.6561, 32.0894

# Triad

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



76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438



67.2840, -1.1260, -59.0081



75.2070, 46.2399, -37.8925

# Complementary

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



76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438



80.5790, 31.7596, -60.1438

# 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.



74.1990, 48.2159, -65.0725



76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438



73.2290, 19.1141, -64.2218

# Square

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



76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438



59.2360, -21.8083, -51.9500



76.5010, 36.7280, -67.0914



84.0540, 28.5674, 30.6476



# Rectangle

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



76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438



77.0930, -38.0068, 10.4424



76.5010, 36.7280, -67.0914



69.0300, 51.2572, -60.5393

# Sweetspot

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



76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438



161.8260, -12.7322, 23.8316



62.3690, 21.0171, 72.4674



77.4380, -7.6109, 14.5249



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438



91.7310, -45.2234, 85.3049



113.9890, -50.2806, 27.1966



67.8540, -1.9000, 2.7590



65.6060, -32.3438, 60.8585



3.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886



# Inverse Universe

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



80.5790, 31.7596, -60.1438



97.2690, 45.2234, -85.3049



43.0110, 50.2806, -27.1966



67.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738



69.3940, 32.3438, -60.8585



3.8470, 2.0474, -3.3738



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

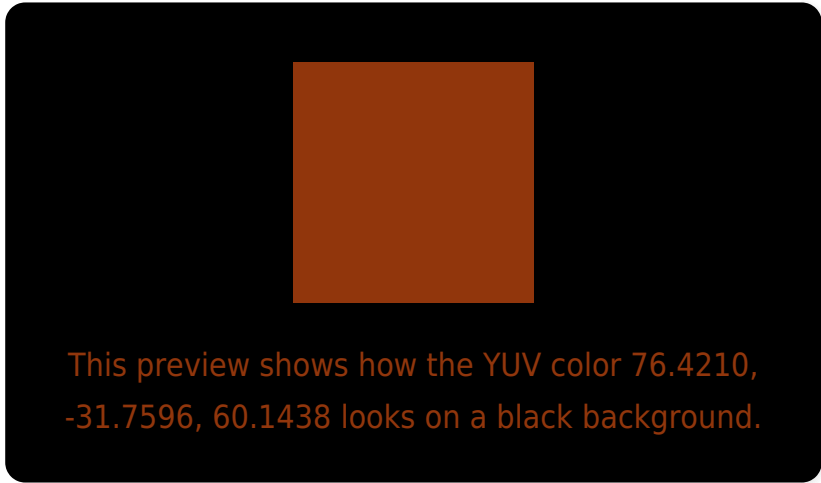
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

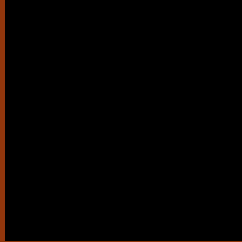
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.4210, -31.7596,



# 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

76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438

### Protanopia

79.9930, -29.5765, 13.1611

### Deuteranopia

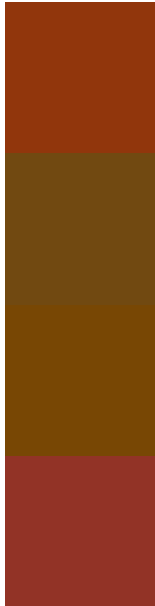
78.6540, -38.7764, 23.9824



## Tritanopia

79.0460, -12.8407, 58.7187

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438

## Protanomaly

78.5760, -30.3570, 30.1898

## Deuteranomaly

78.0130, -36.4884, 36.8226

## Tritanomaly

77.9230, -19.6820, 59.7035

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438

## Achromatopsia

76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

76.1570, -11.4164, 21.7873

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438 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(145, 54, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 54, 12)  
}
```

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(145, 54, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 54, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438 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(145, 54, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 54, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(145, 54, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 54, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 54, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 54,  
12) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 76.4210, -31.7596, 60.1438 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 54, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 54,  
12) }
```

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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