

# Converting Colors

YUV(76.6960, -32.3881,  
28.3306)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(76.6960, -32.3881,  
28.3306)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6D490B
RGB	109, 73, 11
RGB Percent	43%, 29%, 4%
CMY	0.5725, 0.7137, 0.9569
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.90, 0.57
HSL	38°, 82%, 24%
HSV	38°, 90%, 43%
XYZ	8.7496, 8.0405, 1.4074
YIQ	76.6960, 41.3580, -11.6500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

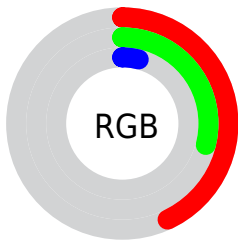
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	68, 109, 11
Decimal	7162123
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.07, 9.96, 39.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 40.624, 75.812
Yxy	8.0405, 0.4808, 0.4418
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285352203 (0xFF6D490B)
YUV	76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306
Hunter-Lab	28.3557, 5.4567, 16.9062

# Details

The YUV color **76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **43.3040, 32.3881, -28.3306**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.9030, -32.9832, 32.5341**, and **34.3540, -16.9365, 18.9835** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.0940, -36.0353, 31.4896**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717**.

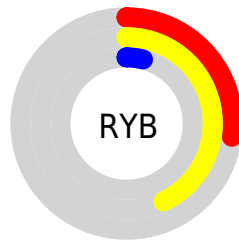
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (29%)

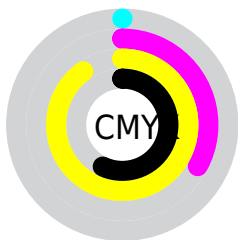
Blue (4%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (4%)

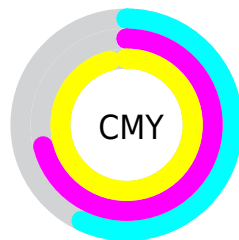


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (71%)


Yellow (96%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306 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 76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 76.6960, -32.3881,  
28.3306


 76.6960, -32.3881,  
28.3306


 254.0880, -3.4944,  
0.7998


 54.1670, -26.7043,  
25.2865

 126.9030,  
-32.9832, 32.5341

 34.3540, -16.9365,  
18.9835


 153.6860,  
-33.8622, 34.4784

 13.3890, -6.6008,  
17.1988

 181.0560,  
-35.0306, 35.9079


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 208.8390,  
-35.9096, 37.8522


 229.1360,  
-33.0980, 22.6827


 247.5900,


-28.3919, 6.4986


 250.7820,  
-16.1615, 3.6992


 76.6960, -32.3881,  
28.3306


 76.6960, -32.3881,  
28.3306


 73.0940, -36.0353,  
31.4896

 80.2980, -28.7409,  
25.1717

 83.9000, -25.0937,  
22.0127

 87.5020, -21.4465,  
18.8537

 91.1040, -17.7993,  
15.6948

 94.7060, -14.1521,  
12.5358

■ 98.1940, -10.9416,  
9.4769

■ 101.7960, -7.2944,  
6.3179

■ 105.3980, -3.6472,  
3.1590

■ 109.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.0800, -21.2384, 45.5338



76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306



74.1400, -32.6070, 5.1392

# Triad

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



76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306



66.8230, 14.8773, -58.6038



82.6150, 20.8958, 17.8776

# Complementary

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



76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306



43.3040, 32.3881, -28.3306

# 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.



76.6250, 32.2299, -24.2271



76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306



69.5420, 27.8338, -60.9883

# Square

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



76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306



62.3600, 0.3155, -54.6897



67.9580, 36.9957, -59.5992



80.1640, 8.3001, 44.5832



# Rectangle

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



76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306



71.9080, -24.1116, -13.0743



67.9580, 36.9957, -59.5992



82.2760, 25.0069, 5.8969

# Sweetspot

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



76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306



130.3360, -12.9836, 11.1063



44.6340, 2.1524, 56.4490



63.7960, -7.2944, 6.3179



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306



95.5870, -47.1244, 41.5812



94.5390, -41.1847, 3.0353



52.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295



78.4210, -38.6616, 33.8338



164.2400, -80.9703, 70.8265



# Inverse Universe

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



43.3040, 32.3881, -28.3306



46.8260, 47.4138, -41.0664



25.4610, 41.1847, -3.0353



49.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295



38.5790, 38.6616, -33.8338



80.7600, 80.9703, -70.8265



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306 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 76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

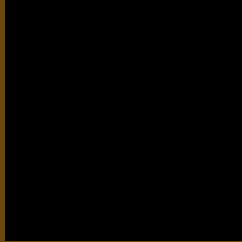
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.6960, -32.3881,



# 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

76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306

### Protanopia

76.2380, -31.1763, 12.9463

### Deuteranopia

75.9080, -33.9716, 22.8827



## Tritanopia

81.7260, -4.3019, 26.5503

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306

## Protanomaly

76.4560, -31.7768, 18.8941

## Deuteranomaly

76.3320, -33.6877, 25.1418

## Tritanomaly

79.9790, -14.7796, 27.2054

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306

## Achromatopsia

77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

77.2650, -11.9626, 10.2916

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306 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(109, 73, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 73, 11)  
}
```

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(109, 73, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 73, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306 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(109, 73, 11) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 73, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(109, 73, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 73, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 73, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 73,  
11) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 76.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 73, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 73,  
11) }
```

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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