

# Converting Colors

YUV(79.4150, -39.1516,  
97.8600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(79.4150, -39.1516,  
97.8600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BF2600
RGB	191, 38, 0
RGB Percent	75%, 15%, 0%
CMY	0.2510, 0.8510, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 1.00, 0.25
HSL	12°, 100%, 37%
HSV	12°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	22.1790, 12.4626, 1.2366
YIQ	79.4150, 103.3860, 20.6180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

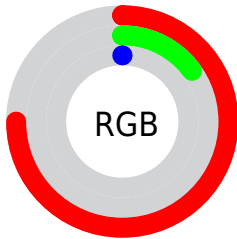
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	191, 47, 0
Decimal	12527104
CIELab	41.94, 58.07, 54.94
CIELCh	42, 79.948, 43.414
Yxy	12.4626, 0.6182, 0.3474
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290717184 (0xFFBF2600)
YUV	79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600
Hunter-Lab	35.3024, 50.3646, 22.6349

# Details

The YUV color **79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. A complement of this color would be **111.5850, 39.1516, -97.8600**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.8130, -42.7988, 101.0190**, and **38.2720, -18.8681, 78.6915** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.3860, -35.1933, 88.2385**.

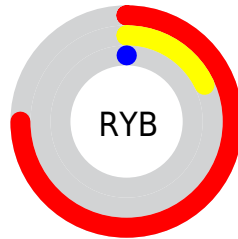
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (15%)

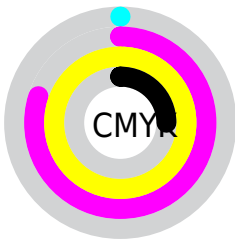
Blue (0%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (0%)

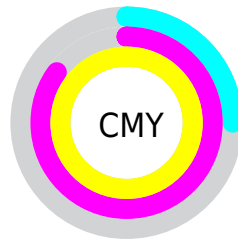


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600 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 79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 79.4150, -39.1516,  
97.8600

■ 79.4150, -39.1516,  
97.8600

■ 253.2900, -6.5520,  
1.4997

■ 47.5410, -23.4377,  
97.7495

■ 139.8130,  
-42.7988, 101.0190

■ 38.2720, -18.8681,  
78.6915

■ 159.0990,  
-39.9818, 84.1052

■ 29.0030, -14.2985,  
59.6334

■ 178.3850,  
-37.1648, 67.1914

■ 20.5600, -9.1501,  
41.6049

■ 197.7850,  
-33.9110, 50.1776

■ 11.1770, -5.0173,  
22.6468


■ 217.8860,  
-30.5098, 32.5490


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 237.9870,


-27.1086, 14.9204

 249.9840,  
-19.2191, 4.3990


 79.4150, -39.1516,  
97.8600

 90.3860, -35.1933,  
88.2385

 101.9440,  
-31.5244, 78.1021

 112.9150,  
-27.5661, 68.4805

 123.8860,  
-23.6078, 58.8590

 134.9710,  
-19.2127, 49.1374

■ 146.5290,  
-15.5438, 39.0011

■ 157.5000,  
-11.5855, 29.3795

■ 168.4710, -7.6272,  
19.7579

■ 180.0290, -3.9583,  
9.6216

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.8130, 1.0782, 121.1900



79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600



93.2830, -45.9885, 50.6178

# Triad

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



79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600



78.8130, -10.2608, -69.1190



83.7460, 72.1032, -73.4452

# Complementary

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



79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600



111.5850, 39.1516, -97.8600

# 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.



94.5570, 65.2944, -82.9265



79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600



87.9670, 19.7363, -77.1471

# Square

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



79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600



69.2660, -34.1481, -60.7463



94.3340, 46.6703, -82.7309



98.8040, 47.9176, 30.8669



# Rectangle

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



79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600



92.4980, -45.6015, 19.7343



94.3340, 46.6703, -82.7309



88.7840, 71.0985, -77.8636

# Sweetspot

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



79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600



203.9310, -15.2490, 37.7715



74.8930, 39.9858, 101.8258



98.7380, -9.2378, 23.0318



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600



102.6160, -50.5897, 126.6248



134.0060, -66.0650, 49.9837



88.8650, -1.9054, 4.5034



65.4390, -32.2614, 81.1760



12.7910, -6.3060, 15.9693



# Inverse Universe

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



111.5850, 39.1516, -97.8600



144.3840, 50.5897, -126.6248



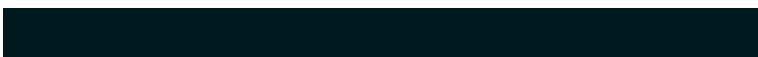
56.9940, 66.0650, -49.9837



90.1350, 1.9054, -4.5034



92.5610, 32.2614, -81.1760



18.2090, 6.3060, -15.9693



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 79.4150, -39.1516,



# 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



### Protanopia

95.1090, -35.5497, 15.6904

### Deuteranopia

93.4390, -46.0654, 28.5560

### Tritanopia

82.2310, -23.2849, 95.3904

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

89.0680, -36.5155, 45.5444

## Deuteranomaly

88.2880, -43.5260, 54.1214

## Tritanomaly

81.3360, -29.2526, 96.1753

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.1480, -14.3700, 35.8272

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600 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(191, 38, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 38, 0)  
}
```

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(191, 38, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 38, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600 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(191, 38, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 38, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(191, 38, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 38, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 38, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 38, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 79.4150, -39.1516, 97.8600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 38, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 38,  
0) }
```

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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