

# Converting Colors

YUV(79.7910, -36.3790,  
48.4183)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(79.7910, -36.3790,  
48.4183)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	874206
RGB	135, 66, 6
RGB Percent	53%, 26%, 2%
CMY	0.4706, 0.7412, 0.9765
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.96, 0.47
HSL	28°, 91%, 28%
HSV	28°, 96%, 53%
XYZ	11.9728, 9.0605, 1.2901
YIQ	79.7910, 60.3840, -4.0320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

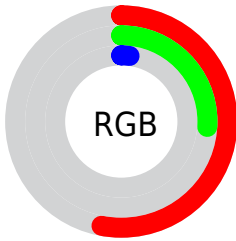
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	135, 118, 6
Decimal	8864262
CIELab	36.10, 26.07, 44.23
CIELCh	36, 51.345, 59.484
Yxy	9.0605, 0.5363, 0.4059
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287054342 (0xFF874206)
YUV	79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183
Hunter-Lab	30.1006, 18.3237, 18.5293

# Details

The YUV color **79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **61.2090, 36.3790, -48.4183**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.0090, -36.9794, 54.3661**, and **35.0620, -17.2856, 37.6566** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.3460, -38.1316, 50.5626**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.4960, -32.2895, 43.4150**.

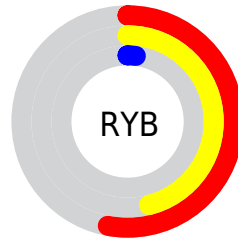
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (26%)

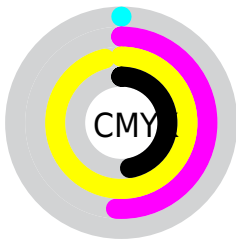
Blue (2%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (2%)

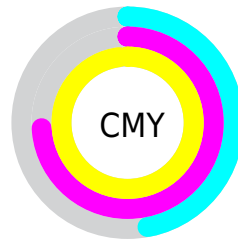


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (74%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183 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 79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 79.7910, -36.3790,  
48.4183

 79.7910, -36.3790,  
48.4183


 253.6320, -5.2416,  
1.1997


 57.2340, -28.2164,  
43.6448


 132.0090,  
-36.9794, 54.3661

 35.0620, -17.2856,  
37.6566

 159.0910,  
-38.0059, 56.9252


 15.2490, -7.5178,  
31.3536

 186.7600,  
-39.3217, 58.9695

 6.2790, -3.0955,  
12.9103

 205.8720,  
-35.9259, 43.0853


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 225.2720,  
-32.6721, 26.0715


 245.4870,


-28.8341, 8.3429


 250.4400,  
-17.4719, 3.9991


 79.7910, -36.3790,  
48.4183

 79.7910, -36.3790,  
48.4183

 77.3460, -38.1316,  
50.5626

 85.4960, -32.2895,  
43.4150

 91.0870, -28.6369,  
38.5117

 97.3790, -24.8368,  
32.9936

 102.9700,  
-21.1842, 28.0903

 108.6750,  
-17.0948, 23.0870

■ 114.2660,  
-13.4421, 18.1837

■ 120.5580, -9.6421,  
12.6656

■ 126.1490, -5.9895,  
7.7623

■ 131.8540, -1.9000,  
2.7590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.4060, -15.4832, 66.2959



79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183



79.8170, -39.3498, 21.2085

# Triad

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



79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183



69.9230, 6.4470, -61.3225



85.2560, 35.3698, -4.6095

# Complementary

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



79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183



61.2090, 36.3790, -48.4183

# 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.



71.9820, 47.3369, -63.1282



79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183



74.7110, 24.7925, -65.5215

# Square

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



79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183



63.2600, -11.4672, -55.4790



75.8970, 39.4908, -66.5617



85.3560, 20.5305, 41.7838



# Rectangle

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



79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183



76.7390, -37.8323, 1.1059



75.8970, 39.4908, -66.5617



79.8940, 40.9713, -27.9710

# Sweetspot

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



79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183



154.3370, -14.4631, 18.9985



52.6650, 11.9972, 72.2078



76.0740, -8.9105, 11.3361



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183



100.7580, -49.6737, 65.9872



116.7720, -54.6106, 15.9860



63.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



74.0900, -36.5264, 49.0331



1.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



# Inverse Universe

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



61.2090, 36.3790, -48.4183



75.2420, 49.6737, -65.9872



24.2280, 54.6106, -15.9860



62.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



55.9100, 36.5264, -49.0331

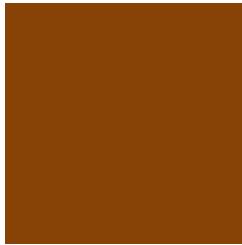


0.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

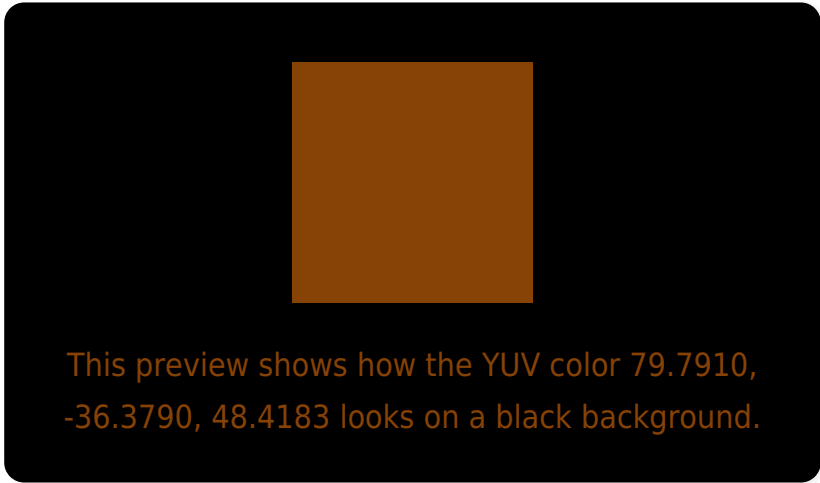
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

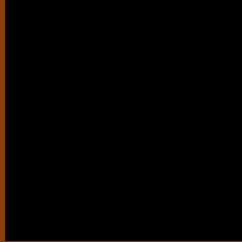
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 79.7910, -36.3790,



# 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

79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183

### Protanopia

80.9670, -33.5077, 14.0609

### Deuteranopia

79.8390, -39.3606, 24.6972



## Tritanopia

84.2940, -9.0189, 46.2232

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183

## Protanomaly

80.7020, -34.8561, 26.5713

## Deuteranomaly

80.1220, -38.5141, 33.2190

## Tritanomaly

82.6610, -19.0599, 46.7783

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.9670, -13.2947, 17.5689

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183 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(135, 66, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 66, 6)  
}
```

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(135, 66, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 66, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183 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(135, 66, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 66, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 66, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 66, 6); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 66, 6);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 66, 6)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 79.7910, -36.3790, 48.4183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 66, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135, 66,  
6) }
```

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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