

Converting Colors

YUV(84.9360, -32.5064,
113.1891)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(84.9360, -32.5064,
113.1891)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D62013
RGB	214, 32, 19
RGB Percent	84%, 13%, 7%
CMY	0.1608, 0.8745, 0.9255
CMYK	0.00, 0.85, 0.91, 0.16
HSL	4°, 84%, 46%
HSV	4°, 91%, 84%
XYZ	28.3656, 15.3762, 2.0890
YIQ	84.9360, 112.6450, 34.5410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

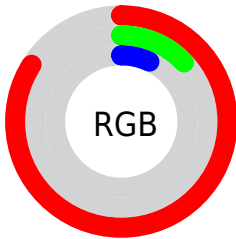
Format	Color
R _Y B	214, 33, 19
Decimal	14032915
CIE Lab	46.15, 66.27, 53.61
CIE LCh	46, 85.235, 38.971
Yxy	15.3762, 0.6189, 0.3355
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292222995 (0xFFD62013)
YUV	84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891
Hunter-Lab	39.2125, 60.5019, 24.2902

Details

The YUV color **84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0000**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **148.0640, 32.5064, -113.1891**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.5230, -36.2468, 99.5193**, and **44.5510, -21.9636, 91.6018** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.2040, -35.5966, 124.3551**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.0700, -29.1215, 100.7936**.

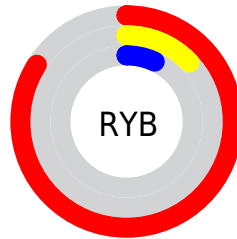
Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (13%)

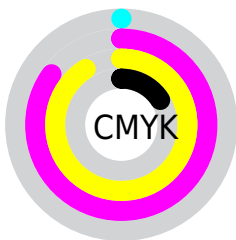
Blue (7%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (7%)

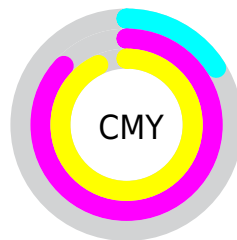


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891 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 84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.9360, -32.5064,
113.1891

■ 84.9360, -32.5064,
113.1891

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 54.1190, -26.6807,
111.2746

■ 141.5230,
-36.2468, 99.5193

■ 44.5510, -21.9636,
91.6018

■ 161.2820,
-34.1560, 82.1907

■ 34.9830, -17.2466,
71.9289

■ 181.2690,
-31.1916, 64.6621

■ 25.8280, -12.2402,
52.7708

■ 201.2560,
-28.2272, 47.1335

■ 17.2710, -7.5286,
34.8423

■ 221.9440,
-25.1154, 28.9901


■ 4.7840, -2.3585,
9.8364


■ 242.7460,


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,


-21.5668, 10.7468


0.0000


 251.8080,
-12.2303, 2.7994

 84.9360, -32.5064,
113.1891


 84.9360, -32.5064,
113.1891


 72.2040, -35.5966,
124.3551

 99.0700, -29.1215,
100.7936

 113.3180,
-25.2998, 88.2981

 127.4520,
-21.9148, 75.9026

 141.7000,
-18.0931, 63.4071

 155.8340,
-14.7082, 51.0116

■ 169.9680,
-11.3232, 38.6161

■ 184.2160, -7.5015,
26.1206

■ 198.3500, -4.1165,
13.7251

■ 212.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.9590, 6.4292, 131.5860



84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891



102.2090, -50.3890, 62.0837

Triad

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



84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891



85.2870, -15.9175, -74.7967



95.1730, 77.8087, -83.4667

Complementary

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



84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891



148.0640, 32.5064, -113.1891

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.



104.8270, 69.1053, -91.9333



84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891



95.8260, 16.8478, -84.0394

Square

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



84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891



76.6310, -37.7791, -62.8204



103.1050, 47.2762, -90.4231



109.0890, 55.6651, 19.2159

Rectangle

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



84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891



102.8860, -50.7228, 29.0410



103.1050, 47.2762, -90.4231



99.5100, 76.6566, -87.2703

Sweetspot

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



84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891



209.5660, -11.6180, 39.8456



98.0530, 50.7529, 101.6855



100.4330, -6.6225, 24.1763



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891



86.2240, -42.5084, 148.0166



142.4620, -60.8668, 62.7388



99.8760, -1.9109, 6.2477



57.5860, -28.3899, 99.4641



14.6180, -7.2067, 24.8910

Inverse Universe

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



148.0640, 32.5064, -113.1891



168.7760, 42.5084, -148.0166



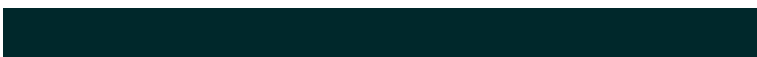
91.1250, 60.5774, -63.2536



103.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477



112.8270, 28.6793, -98.9493



28.3820, 7.2067, -24.8910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891 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



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 84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 84.9360, -32.5064,

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

84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891

Protanopia

106.3370, -34.6761, 15.4905

Deuteranopia

103.1960, -50.8756, 31.4001



Tritanopia

85.3750, -28.2859, 112.8041

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891

Protanomaly

98.4970, -33.7690, 51.3071

Deuteranomaly

96.2180, -43.9845, 61.1988

Tritanomaly

85.0330, -29.5963, 113.1041

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891

Achromatopsia

85.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.1640, -11.9129, 41.0752

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891 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(214, 32, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 32, 19)  
}
```

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(214, 32, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 32, 19) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891 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(214, 32, 19) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 32, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 32, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 32, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 32, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 32,  
19) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 84.9360, -32.5064, 113.1891 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 32, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214, 32,  
19) }
```

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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