

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.1580, -42.9689,  
62.1284)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.1580, -42.9689,  
62.1284)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9E4400
RGB	158, 68, 0
RGB Percent	62%, 27%, 0%
CMY	0.3804, 0.7333, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 1.00, 0.38
HSL	26°, 100%, 31%
HSV	26°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	16.1677, 11.4033, 1.3489
YIQ	87.1580, 75.4680, -2.0680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

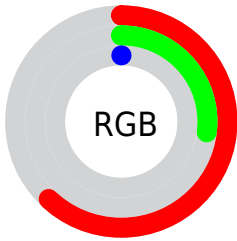
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	158, 119, 0
Decimal	10372096
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.25, 34.57, 50.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 61.373, 55.713
Yxy	11.4033, 0.5590, 0.3943
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288562176 (0xFF9E4400)
YUV	87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284
Hunter-Lab	33.7688, 26.3659, 21.2698

# Details

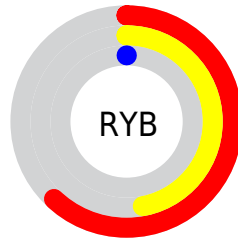
The YUV color **87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **70.8420, 42.9689, -62.1284**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.0170, -42.4064, 68.3911**, and **40.1670, -19.8023, 51.5965** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.2650, -38.5846, 55.8956**.

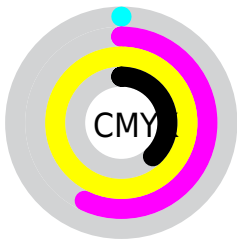
# Distribution



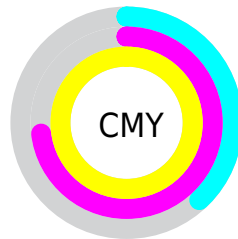
- Red (62%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284 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 87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 87.1580, -42.9689,  
62.1284

 87.1580, -42.9689,  
62.1284


 253.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997


 63.5130, -31.3119,  
56.5551


 141.0170,  
-42.4064, 68.3911


 40.1670, -19.8023,  
51.5965

 168.9850,  
-43.8696, 71.0502


 20.9300, -10.3185,  
43.0344

 189.1790,  
-41.5002, 57.7250

 13.8680, -6.3439,  
28.1798

 207.9920,  
-37.9571, 41.2260


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 228.0930,  
-34.5558, 23.5974

 247.1340,

-30.1391, 6.8985


 250.3260,  
-17.9087, 4.0991


 87.1580, -42.9689,  
62.1284

 94.2650, -38.5846,  
55.8956

 101.3720,  
-34.2004, 49.6628

 108.3650,  
-30.2529, 43.5299

 115.4720,  
-25.8687, 37.2971

 122.5790,  
-21.4844, 31.0642

■ 129.6860,  
-17.1002, 24.8314

■ 136.7930,  
-12.7159, 18.5985

■ 143.7860, -8.7685,  
12.4657

■ 150.8930, -4.3842,  
6.2328

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.2710, -13.9376, 83.9543



87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284



89.3080, -44.0288, 28.6709

# Triad

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



87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284



77.8960, 3.9953, -68.3148



92.6270, 46.0329, -18.0899

# Complementary

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



87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284



70.8420, 42.9689, -62.1284

# 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.



83.3920, 55.5157, -73.1348



87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284



84.2970, 25.9826, -73.9285

# Square

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



87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284



69.3920, -18.4343, -60.8568



86.6230, 45.0489, -75.9684



94.7400, 28.2292, 45.8320



# Rectangle

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



87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284



86.4960, -42.6425, 3.9500



86.6230, 45.0489, -75.9684



76.0060, 57.6780, -66.6573

# Sweetspot

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



87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284



178.8000, -16.6634, 24.7314



57.7300, 16.8951, 87.9368



87.7540, -10.2317, 15.1247



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284



114.1360, -56.2690, 81.4417



132.3570, -65.2520, 22.4889



75.7400, -2.3368, 2.8590



78.5640, -38.7321, 56.5104



8.5940, -4.2368, 5.6181



# Inverse Universe

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



70.8420, 42.9689, -62.1284



92.8640, 56.2690, -81.4417



25.6430, 65.2520, -22.4889



74.8470, 2.0474, -3.3738



63.8490, 39.0214, -55.9956



6.9930, 3.9475, -6.1329



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284 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 87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284 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 87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.1580, -42.9689,



# 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

90.3540, -37.1495, 15.4755

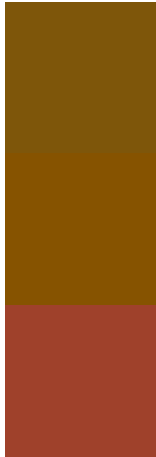
### Deuteranopia

89.5960, -44.1708, 27.5413

### Tritanopia

92.4590, -12.5513, 59.2335

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

89.2960, -39.0929, 32.1894

## Deuteranomaly

88.7870, -43.7720, 39.6518

## Tritanomaly

90.5980, -23.4658, 59.9886

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.0170, -15.7844, 22.7871

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284 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(158, 68, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 68, 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(158, 68, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 68, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284 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(158, 68, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 68, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 68, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 68, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 68, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 68, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.1580, -42.9689, 62.1284 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 68, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 68,  
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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