

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.9650, -13.2937,  
64.0517)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517)  
contains.

<b>YUV(87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(87.9650, -13.2937,  
64.0517)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A1383D
RGB	161, 56, 61
RGB Percent	63%, 22%, 24%
CMY	0.3686, 0.7804, 0.7608
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.62, 0.37
HSL	357°, 48%, 43%
HSV	357°, 65%, 63%
XYZ	16.9544, 10.7423, 5.5948
YIQ	87.9650, 60.9750, 23.8150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

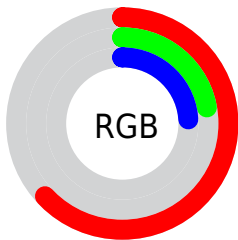
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	161, 56, 61
Decimal	10565693
CIE Lab	39.14, 43.78, 20.72
CIE LCh	39, 48.432, 25.330
Yxy	10.7423, 0.5093, 0.3227
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288755773 (0xFFA1383D)
YUV	87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517
Hunter-Lab	32.7755, 34.9790, 12.8221

# Details

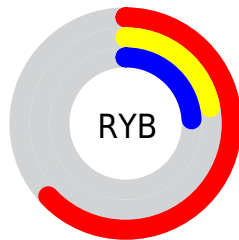
The YUV color **87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **129.0350, 13.2937, -64.0517**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.4880, -16.5096, 68.8550**, and **32.9630, -6.8838, 61.4224** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8630, -15.2155, 73.7881**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.0670, -11.3720, 54.3152**.

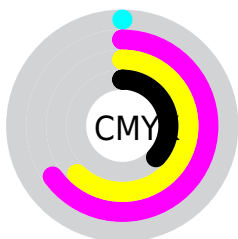
# Distribution



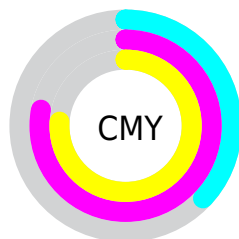
- Red (63%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (76%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517 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 87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 87.9650, -13.2937,  
64.0517


 87.9650, -13.2937,  
64.0517


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 60.3500, -10.5255,  
62.8371


 141.4880,  
-16.5096, 68.8550

 32.9630, -6.8838,  
61.4224

 169.5700,  
-17.5360, 71.4141


 22.4250, -11.0555,  
46.1083

 189.5790,  
-14.5824, 57.3742

 15.1780, -6.4968,  
30.5389

 209.0930,  
-10.8918, 40.2604

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 229.1940, -7.4906,  
22.6319

 249.5230, -3.2158,

4.8033

■ 87.9650, -13.2937,  
64.0517

■ 87.9650, -13.2937,  
64.0517

■ 76.8630, -15.2155,  
73.7881

■ 99.0670, -11.3720,  
54.3152

■ 65.6470, -17.5740,  
83.6246

■ 110.2830, -9.0135,  
44.4788

■ 54.5450, -19.4957,  
93.3610

■ 121.3850, -7.0918,  
34.7424

■ 49.0510, -20.2381,  
98.1793

■ 132.4870, -5.1701,  
25.0059

■ 144.2900, -3.1010,  
14.6547

■ 155.3920, -1.1793,  
4.9182

■ 166.4940, 0.7425,  
-4.8182

■ 177.7100, 3.1010,  
-14.6547

■ 188.8120, 5.0227,  
-24.3911

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.4650, 5.1938, 60.9822



87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517



88.5830, -30.8534, 49.4777

# Triad

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



87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517



72.3100, -13.9568, -50.2609



77.6070, 46.0427, -68.0613

# Complementary

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



87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517



129.0350, 13.2937, -64.0517

# 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.



80.7070, 37.6124, -70.7800



87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517



74.2600, 5.2948, -65.1260

# Square

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



87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517



83.0050, -37.9635, -3.5124



78.8200, 22.7667, -69.1251



91.6250, 35.6809, -11.0721



# Rectangle

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



87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517



87.0360, -41.4297, 35.0484



78.8200, 22.7667, -69.1251



79.1400, 44.3010, -69.4058

# Sweetspot

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



87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517



179.7860, -5.3175, 25.6207



97.8700, 31.1231, 50.9800



87.0020, -2.9590, 15.7842



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.



87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517



95.6490, -20.5330, 99.4088



114.9840, -29.0791, 40.3560



75.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



44.1530, -18.3164, 88.4428



5.4960, -2.2165, 10.9660



# Inverse Universe

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



87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517



95.6490, -20.5330, 99.4088



102.0160, 29.0791, -40.3560



75.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



44.1530, -18.3164, 88.4428



5.4960, -2.2165, 10.9660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517 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 87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517 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 87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.9650, -13.2937,



# 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

87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517

### Protanopia

92.6710, -7.7258, 4.6735

### Deuteranopia

92.4140, -17.9521, 18.0539



## Tritanopia

87.7370, -14.1673, 64.2517

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517

## Protanomaly

91.2330, -9.9749, 26.1057

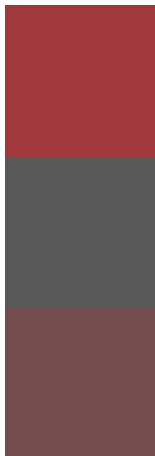
## Deuteranomaly

90.6810, -16.1117, 34.4828

## Tritanomaly

87.8510, -13.7305, 64.1517

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.8890, -4.8753, 23.7763

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517 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(161, 56, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 56, 61)  
}
```

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(161, 56, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 56, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517 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(161, 56, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 56, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 56, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 56, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 56, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 56,  
61) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 56, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 56,  
61) }
```

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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