

# Converting Colors

YUV(94.5380, -18.9992,  
74.0732)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(94.5380, -18.9992,  
74.0732)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B33B38
RGB	179, 59, 56
RGB Percent	70%, 23%, 22%
CMY	0.2980, 0.7686, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.69, 0.30
HSL	1°, 52%, 46%
HSV	1°, 69%, 70%
XYZ	20.8682, 12.9972, 5.1502
YIQ	94.5380, 72.4830, 24.5070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

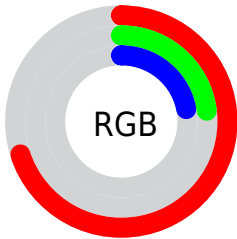
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	179, 59, 56
Decimal	11746104
CIE Lab	42.76, 48.37, 28.98
CIE LCh	43, 56.383, 30.928
Yxy	12.9972, 0.5349, 0.3331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289936184 (0xFFB33B38)
YUV	94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732
Hunter-Lab	36.0516, 40.2331, 16.7661

# Details

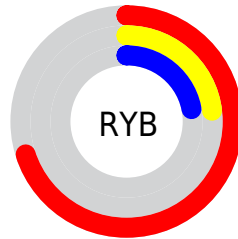
The YUV color **94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **140.4620, 18.9992, -74.0732**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.8330, -23.0887, 79.0765**, and **37.1770, -11.4263, 71.7588** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.5070, -21.9420, 84.6244**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.5690, -16.0565, 63.5220**.

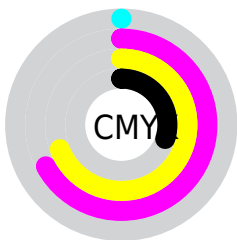
# Distribution



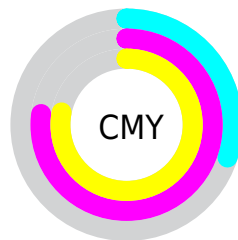
- Red (70%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (30%)




- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (78%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732 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 94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 94.5380, -18.9992,  
74.0732


 94.5380, -18.9992,  
74.0732


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 66.0370, -15.7942,  
72.7586


 149.8330,  
-23.0887, 79.0765


 37.1770, -11.4263,  
71.7588


 173.0170,  
-22.1934, 71.8991


 26.9100, -13.2666,  
55.3299

 191.8300,  
-18.6502, 55.4001

 18.6520, -8.7024,  
38.0162

 211.9310,  
-15.2490, 37.7715

 9.3830, -4.1328,  
18.9581

 231.5590,  
-11.1216, 20.5578

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 252.3610, -7.5730,

2.3144

■ 94.5380, -18.9992,  
74.0732

■ 94.5380, -18.9992,  
74.0732

■ 82.5070, -21.9420,  
84.6244

■ 106.5690,  
-16.0565, 63.5220

■ 69.8890, -24.5953,  
95.6903

■ 119.1870,  
-13.4032, 52.4560

■ 57.8580, -27.5380,  
106.2415

■ 131.2180,  
-10.4605, 41.9048

■ 55.8690, -27.5434,  
107.9859

■ 143.8360, -7.8071,  
30.8388

■ 155.7530, -5.3012,  
20.3876

■ 168.3710, -2.6479,  
9.3216

■ 180.4020, 0.2948,  
-1.2296

■ 193.0200, 2.9481,  
-12.2955

■ 205.0510, 5.8909,  
-22.8467

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.5100, 3.6926, 75.8517



94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732



95.6300, -42.2156, 53.8215

# Triad

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



94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732



75.8950, -11.2872, -66.5599



84.4520, 54.5002, -74.0644

# Complementary

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



94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732



140.4620, 18.9992, -74.0732

# 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.



89.4270, 45.6385, -78.4275



94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732



83.1280, 8.8109, -72.9033

# Square

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



94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732



87.8700, -43.3199, -12.1640



88.4860, 29.3404, -77.6022



102.3040, 39.2901, -2.0206



# Rectangle

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



94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732



95.2440, -46.9553, 33.9890



88.4860, 29.3404, -77.6022



87.1590, 52.1796, -76.4384

# Sweetspot

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



94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732



198.8250, -7.8017, 29.0945



106.5710, 34.7215, 63.5202



97.2580, -4.5642, 17.3137



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732



101.1580, -29.1649, 114.7484



130.3450, -36.6521, 42.6704



83.2780, -1.6161, 5.0182



48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017



8.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694



# Inverse Universe

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



140.4620, 18.9992, -74.0732



172.2550, 29.4543, -114.2336



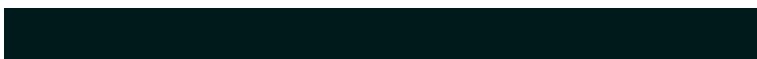
104.6550, 36.6521, -42.6704



86.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330



104.9050, 23.7108, -92.0017

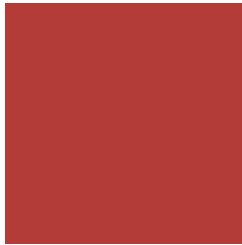


17.6390, 4.1220, -15.4694



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732 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 94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732 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 94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 94.5380, -18.9992,



# 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

94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732

### Protanopia

100.9720, -14.2832, 7.9176

### Deuteranopia

99.9000, -25.0937, 22.0127



## Tritanopia

94.5210, -16.5259, 74.0881

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732

## Protanomaly

98.3710, -15.9589, 32.1236

## Deuteranomaly

98.0040, -22.6800, 41.2155

## Tritanomaly

94.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732

## Achromatopsia

95.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

95.0420, -6.9227, 27.1502

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732 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(179, 59, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 59, 56)  
}
```

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(179, 59, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 59, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732 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(179, 59, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 59, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(179, 59, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 59, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 59, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 59,  
56) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 94.5380, -18.9992, 74.0732 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 59, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179, 59,  
56) }
```

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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