

# Converting Colors

YUV(94.5450, -46.6107,  
63.5430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(94.5450, -46.6107,  
63.5430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A74C00
RGB	167, 76, 0
RGB Percent	65%, 30%, 0%
CMY	0.3451, 0.7020, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 1.00, 0.35
HSL	27°, 100%, 33%
HSV	27°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	18.5208, 13.3844, 1.6073
YIQ	94.5450, 78.6320, -4.3440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

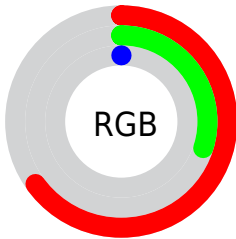
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 139, 0
Decimal	10963968
CIELab	43.34, 34.11, 53.24
CIElCh	43, 63.234, 57.352
Yxy	13.3844, 0.5527, 0.3994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289154048 (0xFFA74C00)
YUV	94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430
Hunter-Lab	36.5847, 26.3415, 23.0044

# Details

The YUV color **94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **72.4550, 46.6107, -63.5430**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.2190, -45.4640, 69.0909**, and **47.8420, -23.5861, 51.8816** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.7660, -41.7896, 57.2102**.

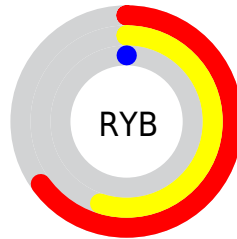
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (30%)

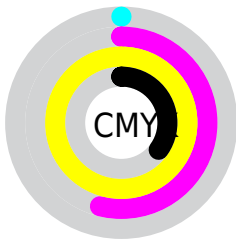
Blue (0%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (0%)

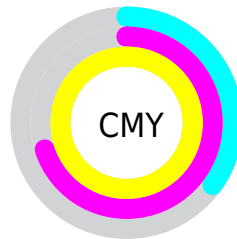


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (70%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430 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 94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 94.5450, -46.6107,  
63.5430

 94.5450, -46.6107,  
63.5430


 253.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998

 71.4870, -35.2431,  
57.4549


 149.2190,  
-45.4640, 69.0909


 47.8420, -23.5861,  
51.8816


 175.4040,  
-46.0482, 69.8057


 23.3220, -11.4977,  
47.9526

 194.8040,  
-42.7944, 52.7919

 15.5480, -7.6652,  
31.9684

 213.6170,  
-39.2512, 36.2929


 4.1860, -2.0637,  
8.6069


 233.7180,  
-35.8500, 18.6643


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 247.4760,

-28.8287, 6.5985


 250.6680,  
-16.5983, 3.7992


 94.5450, -46.6107,  
63.5430

 101.7660,  
-41.7896, 57.2102

 108.8730,  
-37.4054, 50.9774

 116.0940,  
-32.5843, 44.6446

 123.3150,  
-27.7633, 38.3117

 130.4220,  
-23.3790, 32.0789

■ 138.2300,  
-18.8474, 25.2313

■ 145.4510,  
-14.0263, 18.8985

■ 152.6720, -9.2053,  
12.5657

■ 159.7790, -4.8210,  
6.3328

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.5980, -16.5638, 86.2986



94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430



96.3850, -47.5178, 27.7264

# Triad

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



94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430



84.3190, 5.7587, -73.9478



100.8880, 46.8902, -13.0568

# Complementary

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



94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430



72.4550, 46.6107, -63.5430

# 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.



88.8690, 58.7316, -77.9381



94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430



90.3610, 28.9090, -79.2466

# Square

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



94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430



75.7010, -17.1076, -66.3898



92.8010, 48.4121, -81.3865



102.1750, 28.5077, 49.8355



# Rectangle

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



94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430



92.6870, -45.6947, 2.9055



92.8010, 48.4121, -81.3865



89.4530, 56.4717, -53.0173

# Sweetspot

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



94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430



188.4580, -17.9738, 25.0313



60.4210, 15.5684, 93.4698



92.5260, -11.1053, 15.3247



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430



122.9960, -60.6370, 82.4415



143.2660, -70.6301, 20.8147



80.7400, -2.3368, 2.8590



83.5810, -41.2054, 56.4955



11.2630, -5.5527, 7.6623



# Inverse Universe

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



72.4550, 46.6107, -63.5430



94.0040, 60.6370, -82.4415



23.7340, 70.6301, -20.8147



79.2600, 2.3368, -2.8590



64.4190, 41.2054, -56.4955



8.7370, 5.5527, -7.6623



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430 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 94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430 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 94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 94.5450, -46.6107,



# 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

96.8550, -40.3545, 16.7902

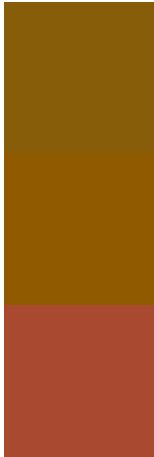
### Deuteranopia

96.3960, -47.5232, 29.4707

### Tritanopia

100.7580, -12.6987, 59.8482

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

96.0960, -42.4453, 34.1188

## Deuteranomaly

95.5870, -47.1244, 41.5812

## Tritanomaly

98.5550, -24.9236, 60.9033

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

95.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.6750, -17.0948, 23.0870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430 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(167, 76, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 76, 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(167, 76, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 76, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430 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(167, 76, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 76, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 76, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 76, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 76, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 76, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 94.5450, -46.6107, 63.5430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 76, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 76,  
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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