

# Converting Colors

YUV(94.9360, -39.4084,  
86.8791)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(94.9360, -39.4084,  
86.8791)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C23C0F
RGB	194, 60, 15
RGB Percent	76%, 24%, 6%
CMY	0.2392, 0.7647, 0.9412
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.92, 0.24
HSL	15°, 86%, 41%
HSV	15°, 92%, 76%
XYZ	23.9502, 14.7355, 2.0339
YIQ	94.9360, 94.3090, 14.4130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

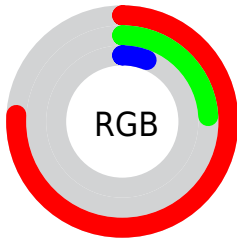
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	194, 75, 15
Decimal	12729359
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.27, 51.72, 52.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 73.745, 45.470
Yxy	14.7355, 0.5882, 0.3619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290919439 (0xFFC23C0F)
YUV	94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791
Hunter-Lab	38.3869, 44.1920, 23.7295

# Details

The YUV color **94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **114.0640, 39.4084, -86.8791**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.2740, -42.0401, 90.9677**, and **39.4680, -19.4577, 81.1506** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.7690, -42.7771, 94.0416**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.9070, -35.4502, 77.2576**.

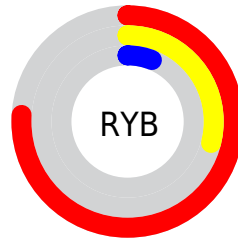
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (24%)

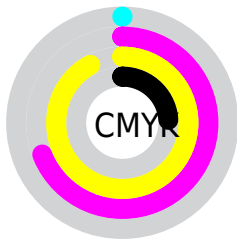
Blue (6%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (6%)

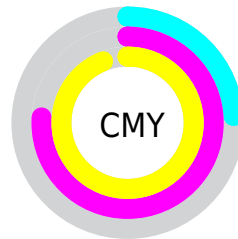


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791 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 94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 94.9360, -39.4084,  
86.8791

■ 94.9360, -39.4084,  
86.8791

254.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 66.3470, -32.7091,  
84.7647

■ 151.2740,  
-42.0401, 90.9677

■ 39.4680, -19.4577,  
81.1506

■ 169.9730,  
-38.9337, 74.5687

■ 30.1990, -14.8881,  
62.0925

■ 189.2590,  
-36.1167, 57.6549

■ 21.2290, -10.4659,  
43.6492

■ 208.6590,  
-32.8629, 40.6411


■ 13.2700, -6.0491,  
26.9502


■ 228.7600,  
-29.4617, 23.0125


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 248.3880,

-25.3343, 5.7987


 251.5800,  
-13.1039, 2.9993


 94.9360, -39.4084,  
86.8791

 94.9360, -39.4084,  
86.8791

 86.7690, -42.7771,  
94.0416

 105.9070,  
-35.4502, 77.2576

 116.4050,  
-30.7657, 68.0508

 127.3760,  
-26.8074, 58.4292

 137.8740,  
-22.1229, 49.2225

 148.8450,  
-18.1646, 39.6009

■ 159.2290,  
-13.9169, 30.4942

■ 170.3140, -9.5218,  
20.7726

■ 180.6980, -5.2741,  
11.6659

■ 191.7830, -0.8790,  
1.9443

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.6770, 0.6522, 117.8013



94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791



100.9360, -49.7614, 47.4141

# Triad

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



94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791



85.3330, -5.5872, -74.8370



87.0400, 69.4933, -76.3341

# Complementary

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



94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791



114.0640, 39.4084, -86.8791

# 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.



98.1930, 63.9949, -86.1153



94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791



93.8030, 21.7891, -82.2652

# Square

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



94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791



73.9620, -36.4633, -64.8647



99.1270, 47.2654, -86.9344



108.4470, 42.6706, 33.8110



# Rectangle

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



94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791



99.5750, -49.0905, 18.7897



99.1270, 47.2654, -86.9344



92.1920, 68.9253, -80.8524

# Sweetspot

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



94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791



213.4960, -15.5275, 33.7680



83.7970, 32.1451, 96.6480



103.6130, -9.6692, 21.3874



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.



94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791



112.3290, -55.3782, 122.4915



147.1790, -65.1642, 41.0620



91.7510, -2.3422, 4.6034



71.6190, -35.3082, 78.3871



14.5630, -7.1796, 16.1692



# Inverse Universe

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



114.0640, 39.4084, -86.8791



139.6710, 55.3782, -122.4915



61.8210, 65.1642, -41.0620



92.2490, 2.3422, -4.6034



88.7940, 35.5976, -77.8723



18.4370, 7.1796, -16.1692



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791 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 94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791 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 94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 94.9360, -39.4084,



# 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

94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791

### Protanopia

102.6530, -37.2969, 16.0903

### Deuteranopia

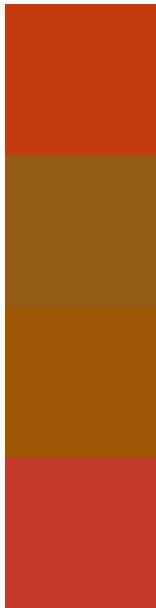
100.5380, -49.5652, 31.1002



## Tritanopia

97.9030, -19.1792, 85.1541

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791

## Protanomaly

100.2910, -38.1045, 41.8408

## Deuteranomaly

98.5820, -46.1359, 51.2326

## Tritanomaly

96.6660, -26.4573, 86.2389

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791

## Achromatopsia

95.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.8270, -14.2117, 31.7237

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791 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(194, 60, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 60, 15)  
}
```

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(194, 60, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 60, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791 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(194, 60, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 60, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 60, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 60, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 60, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 60,  
15) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 94.9360, -39.4084, 86.8791 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 60, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194, 60,  
15) }
```

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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