

Converting Colors

YUV(95.6440, -33.3485,
56.4402)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(95.6440, -33.3485,
56.4402)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A04C1C
RGB	160, 76, 28
RGB Percent	63%, 30%, 11%
CMY	0.3725, 0.7020, 0.8902
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.82, 0.37
HSL	22°, 70%, 37%
HSV	22°, 82%, 63%
XYZ	17.2912, 12.7263, 2.6437
YIQ	95.6440, 65.4720, 2.8800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

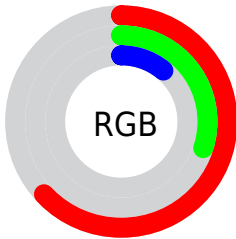
Format	Color
RYB	160, 103, 28
Decimal	10505244
CIELab	42.35, 31.81, 42.69
CIElCh	42, 53.237, 53.304
Yxy	12.7263, 0.5294, 0.3896
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288695324 (0xFFA04C1C)
YUV	95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402
Hunter-Lab	35.6739, 24.0900, 20.5780

Details

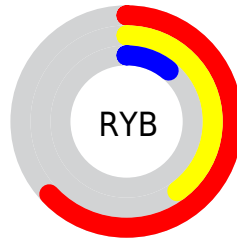
The YUV color **95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **92.3560, 33.3485, -56.4402**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.9930, -35.9855, 62.2731**, and **46.9340, -23.1385, 48.2929** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.9500, -37.4433, 63.1879**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.3380, -29.2536, 49.6926**.

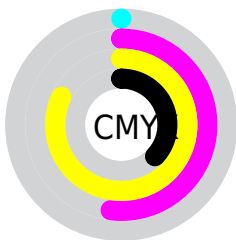
Distribution



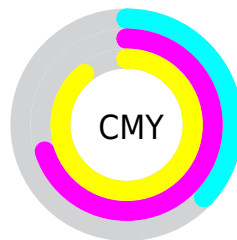
- Red (63%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Black (37%)





- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402 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 95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 95.6440, -33.3485,
56.4402

 95.6440, -33.3485,
56.4402


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 70.0350, -33.0483,
53.4663


 148.9930,
-35.9855, 62.2731


 46.9340, -23.1385,
48.2929

 176.3740,
-37.1594, 65.4470


 23.3000, -11.4869,
44.4639

 196.2690,
-34.6426, 51.5071

 14.3520, -7.0755,
29.5093

 215.7830,
-30.9520, 34.3933

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 235.8840,
-27.5508, 16.7647

 249.6420,

-20.5295, 4.6990

252.8340, -8.2992,
1.8996

95.6440, -33.3485,
56.4402

95.6440, -33.3485,
56.4402

87.9500, -37.4433,
63.1879

103.3380,
-29.2536, 49.6926

81.8860, -40.3698,
68.5060

111.0320,
-25.1588, 42.9449

119.3130,
-21.3533, 35.6825

127.0070,
-17.2585, 28.9349

134.7010,
-13.1636, 22.1872

■ 142.3950, -9.0687,
15.4396

■ 150.0890, -4.9739,
8.6919

■ 157.7830, -0.8790,
1.9443

■ 166.0640, 2.9264,
-5.3181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.7210, -13.1735, 72.1587



95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402



94.3360, -46.5076, 30.4003

Triad

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



95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402



79.8850, 4.0007, -70.0591



98.5470, 40.6493, -18.0197

Complementary

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



95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402



92.3560, 33.3485, -56.4402

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.



84.8280, 50.8638, -74.3942



95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402



85.7160, 23.8040, -75.1729

Square

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



95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402



78.7890, -17.1510, -52.4350



88.0590, 40.3969, -77.2277



102.4630, 24.9147, 35.5509

Rectangle

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



95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402



91.5460, -45.1322, 9.1682



88.0590, 40.3969, -77.2277



89.4830, 47.5829, -48.6586

Sweetspot

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



95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402



183.7010, -13.1636, 22.1872



77.2720, 18.1069, 72.5525



89.6120, -8.1897, 13.4953



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.



95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402



107.9180, -52.2176, 88.6489



133.2120, -51.8695, 23.4931



75.1530, -2.0474, 3.3738



73.2810, -36.1275, 61.1436



8.0070, -3.9475, 6.1329

Inverse Universe

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



92.3560, 33.3485, -56.4402



103.0820, 52.2176, -88.6489



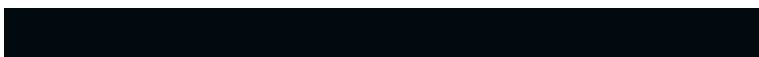
54.7880, 51.8695, -23.4931



74.8470, 2.0474, -3.3738



69.7190, 36.1275, -61.1436



7.5800, 3.6581, -6.6477

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402 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 95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402 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 95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 95.6440, -33.3485,

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

95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402

Protanopia

96.9500, -31.0343, 14.0758

Deuteranopia

96.0180, -37.4769, 27.1712



Tritanopia

98.7790, -11.2300, 55.4448

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402

Protanomaly

96.5220, -31.8093, 29.3602

Deuteranomaly

95.8390, -35.9096, 37.8522

Tritanomaly

97.7160, -19.0870, 55.5001

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402

Achromatopsia

96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402 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(160, 76, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 76, 28)  
}
```

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(160, 76, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 76, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402 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(160, 76, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 76, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 76, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 76, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 76, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 76,  
28) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 95.6440, -33.3485, 56.4402 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 76, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 76,  
28) }
```

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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