

# Converting Colors

YUV(27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(27.2750, 46.6994,  
1.5128)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1D087A
RGB	29, 8, 122
RGB Percent	11%, 3%, 48%
CMY	0.8863, 0.9686, 0.5216
CMYK	0.76, 0.93, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	251°, 88%, 25%
HSV	251°, 93%, 48%
XYZ	4.1064, 1.8400, 18.5511
YIQ	27.2750, -24.0780, 39.9060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

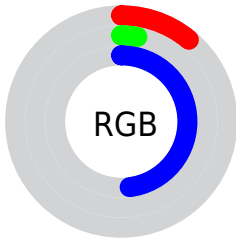
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 8, 122
Decimal	1902714
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	14.62, 43.45, -58.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	15, 72.527, 306.800
Yxy	1.8400, 0.1676, 0.0751
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280092794 (0xFF1D087A)
YUV	27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128
Hunter-Lab	13.5647, 30.2981, -71.5895

# Details

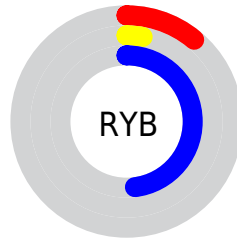
The YUV color **27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000066**. A complement of this color would be **102.7250, -46.6994, -1.5128**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.7320, 46.9671, 9.0050**, and **8.2080, 31.4495, -7.1984** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.4860, 50.0464, 1.3278**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.3090, 41.7527, 1.4830**.

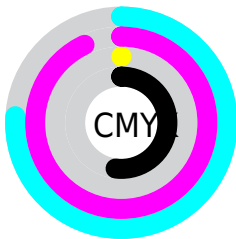
# Distribution



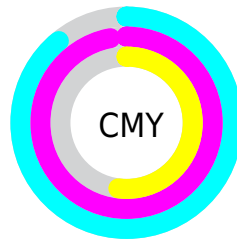
- Red (11%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128 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 27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 27.2750, 46.6994,  
1.5128

■ 27.2750, 46.6994,  
1.5128

■ 247.9560, 3.4727,  
6.1776

■ 10.9440, 41.9326,  
-9.5979

■ 80.7320, 46.9671,  
9.0050

■ 8.2080, 31.4495,  
-7.1984

■ 107.2700, 47.6879,  
11.1642

■ 7.8200, 19.8087,  
-6.8581

■ 133.5090, 48.5561,  
12.7086

■ 3.5510, 11.0674,  
-3.1142


■ 160.0640, 46.8034,  
14.8529


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 183.9970, 35.0045,  
19.2966


■ 209.1040, 22.6267,


22.7108


 231.5200, 11.5756,  
20.5920


 27.2750, 46.6994,  
1.5128


 27.2750, 46.6994,  
1.5128


 20.4860, 50.0464,  
1.3278

 37.3090, 41.7527,  
1.4830

 47.3430, 36.8059,  
1.4532

 57.9640, 31.5697,  
0.9086

 67.9980, 26.6230,  
0.8788

 78.0320, 21.6762,  
0.8489

■ 88.0660, 16.7295,  
0.8191

■ 98.1000, 11.7827,  
0.7893

■ 108.7210, 6.5465,  
0.2447

■ 118.7550, 1.5998,  
0.2149

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.2440, 50.1657, -37.0480



27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128



38.7920, 19.3295, 53.6794

# Triad

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



27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128



30.6540, -15.1124, 40.6454



36.5830, 5.6286, -32.0833

# Complementary

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



27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128



102.7250, -46.6994, -1.5128

# 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.



30.5240, -15.0483, -26.7695



27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128



33.6570, -16.5929, 2.0548

# Square

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



27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128



31.3950, -15.4777, 64.5516



28.1760, -13.8908, -24.7104



43.5710, 27.3265, -38.2118



# Rectangle

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



27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128



39.2160, 2.8515, 65.5856



28.1760, -13.8908, -24.7104



34.5310, -2.2338, -30.2837

# Sweetspot

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



27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128



121.4080, 18.0399, 0.5192



75.5870, 22.8816, -59.2738



56.5730, 11.0565, 0.3745



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128



26.6830, 64.7393, 2.0320



44.3180, 38.2972, 36.5551



55.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149



21.1270, 51.2094, 1.6426



42.7810, 103.1450, 3.7001



# Inverse Universe

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



52.6880, 23.8178, 60.7866



61.9480, 33.0566, 84.2376



85.6820, -38.2972, -36.5551



57.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



49.0030, 26.1275, 66.6494

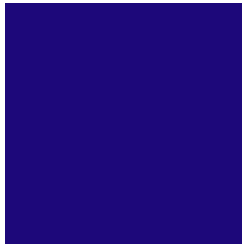


98.8320, 52.8338, 134.3283



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128 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 ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

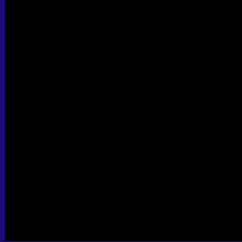
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 27.2750, 46.6994,



# 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

27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128

### Protanopia

31.4260, 23.9470, -27.5606

### Deuteranopia

31.8190, 17.8372, -27.9053



## Tritanopia

31.0720, 7.3595, -27.2501

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128

## Protanomaly

29.9680, 32.0608, -16.6349

## Deuteranomaly

30.3440, 28.4244, -16.9647

## Tritanomaly

29.9220, 21.7305, -16.5946

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

27.1800, 17.1663, 0.7191

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128 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(29, 8, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(29, 8, 122)  
}
```

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(29, 8, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 8, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128 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(29, 8, 122) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 8, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 8, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 8, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 8, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 8, 122)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 27.2750, 46.6994, 1.5128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 8, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 8,  
122) }
```

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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