

# Converting Colors

YUV(35.9550, -14.7678,  
70.1995)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995)  
contains.

<b>YUV(35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(35.9550, -14.7678,  
70.1995)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	740106
RGB	116, 1, 6
RGB Percent	45%, 0%, 2%
CMY	0.5451, 0.9961, 0.9765
CMYK	0.00, 0.99, 0.95, 0.55
HSL	357°, 98%, 23%
HSV	357°, 99%, 45%
XYZ	7.2462, 3.7479, 0.5138
YIQ	35.9550, 66.9350, 25.9350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

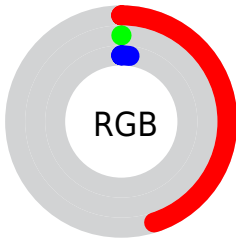
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	116, 1, 6
Decimal	7602438
CIE Lab	22.82, 44.69, 32.00
CIE LCh	23, 54.959, 35.603
Yxy	3.7479, 0.6297, 0.3257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285792518 (0xFF740106)
YUV	35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995
Hunter-Lab	19.3594, 32.9333, 11.9780

# Details

The YUV color **35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **81.0450, 14.7678, -70.1995**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.7070, -22.0406, 69.5400**, and **17.7550, -8.2602, 36.1719** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.2540, -14.9152, 70.8142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.2530, -13.4357, 62.9221**.

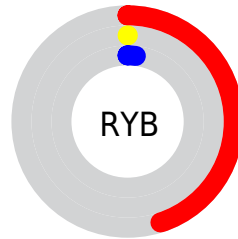
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (0%)

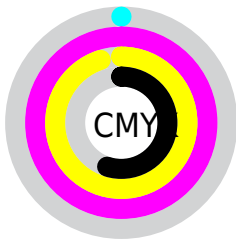
Blue (2%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (2%)

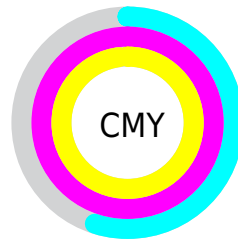


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (99%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995 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 35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 35.9550, -14.7678,  
70.1995


 35.9550, -14.7678,  
70.1995


 252.2640,  
-10.4832, 2.3995

 26.0130, -12.8244,  
53.4856

 95.7070, -22.0406,  
69.5400


 17.7550, -8.2602,  
36.1719


 122.8600,  
-24.0880, 72.9138

 8.1870, -3.5432,  
16.4990

 149.8280,  
-25.5512, 75.5728


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 174.2080,  
-25.2455, 70.8546


 193.6080,  
-21.9917, 53.8408


 213.0080,


-18.7379, 36.8270


 233.2230,  
-14.8999, 19.0984


 35.9550, -14.7678,  
70.1995


 35.9550, -14.7678,  
70.1995


 35.2540, -14.9152,  
70.8142

 44.2530, -13.4357,  
62.9221

 51.9640, -11.8143,  
56.1596

 60.2620, -10.4822,  
48.8822

 67.9730, -8.8607,  
42.1197

 76.2710, -7.5286,  
34.8423

■ 84.6830, -5.7597,  
27.4650

■ 92.3940, -4.1382,  
20.7025

■ 100.6920, -2.8062,  
13.4251

■ 108.4030, -1.1847,  
6.6626

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.0640, 3.4194, 70.1039



35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995



50.4120, -24.8531, 38.2267

# Triad

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



35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995



42.4410, -12.5424, -37.2208



49.7780, 43.4934, -43.6553

# Complementary

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



35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995



81.0450, 14.7678, -70.1995

# 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.



54.7360, 37.1052, -48.0035



35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995



48.0440, 6.3873, -42.1346

# Square

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



35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995



40.8570, -20.1425, -26.1846



53.3050, 24.0066, -46.7485



53.8550, 33.5955, 4.5122



# Rectangle

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



35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995



51.7640, -25.5197, 18.6240



53.3050, 24.0066, -46.7485



52.1260, 42.3359, -45.7145

# Sweetspot

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



35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995



118.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650



46.7010, 34.1644, 55.5132



57.4860, -3.6906, 17.1138



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995



45.6480, -19.0535, 91.5167



65.9090, -32.0001, 43.9298



54.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



37.0480, -15.7997, 74.5029



76.0040, -32.0470, 152.5945



# Inverse Universe

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



35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995



45.6480, -19.0535, 91.5167



51.0910, 32.0001, -43.9298



54.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



37.0480, -15.7997, 74.5029

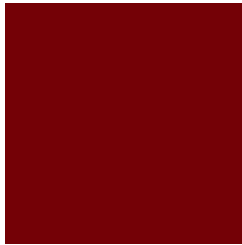


76.0040, -32.0470, 152.5945



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995 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

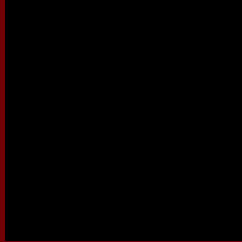
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 35.9550, -14.7678,



# 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

35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995

### Protanopia

56.3050, -19.3774, 8.5025

### Deuteranopia

54.9980, -27.1140, 16.6648



## Tritanopia

40.8420, -20.1351, 65.0366

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995

## Protanomaly

48.9040, -17.7007, 30.7792

## Deuteranomaly

47.9710, -22.6637, 35.9824

## Tritanomaly

38.7220, -18.1039, 66.8958

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.7860, -5.3175, 25.6207

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995 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(116, 1, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 1, 6)  
}
```

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(116, 1, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 1, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995 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(116, 1, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 1, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(116, 1, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 1, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 1, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 1, 6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 35.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 1, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 1,  
6) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

**@ConvertingColor**