

# Converting Colors

YUV(37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(37.3980, 10.1568,  
55.7790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	65013A
RGB	101, 1, 58
RGB Percent	40%, 0%, 23%
CMY	0.6039, 0.9961, 0.7725
CMYK	0.00, 0.99, 0.43, 0.60
HSL	326°, 98%, 20%
HSV	326°, 99%, 40%
XYZ	6.1414, 3.0939, 4.2765
YIQ	37.3980, 41.3030, 38.9270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

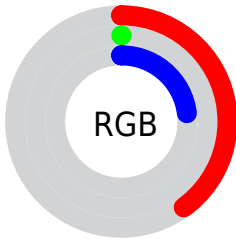
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	101, 1, 58
Decimal	6619450
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.42, 43.67, -5.20
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	20, 43.980, 353.213
Yxy	3.0939, 0.4545, 0.2290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284809530 (0xFF65013A)
YUV	37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790
Hunter-Lab	17.5895, 31.5421, -2.1024

# Details

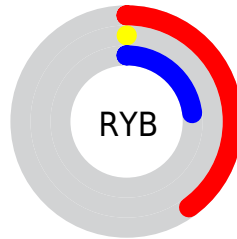
The YUV color **37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **64.6020, -10.1568, -55.7790**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0080, 4.9261, 53.4900**, and **17.2580, -1.1132, 30.4687** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.8110, 10.4462, 56.2938**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.7240, 9.0101, 50.2311**.

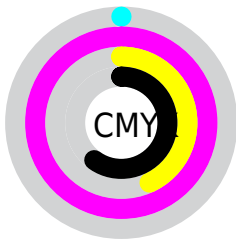
# Distribution



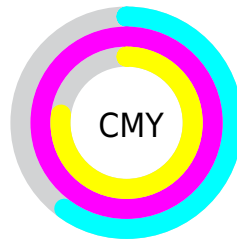
- Red (40%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790 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 37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



37.3980, 10.1568,  
55.7790

37.3980, 10.1568,  
55.7790

254.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

26.2300, 4.8166,  
41.8943

95.0080, 4.9261,  
53.4900

17.2580, -1.1132,  
30.4687

121.4920, 4.1944,  
54.8195

1.7940, -0.8844,  
3.6887

148.3890, 3.7522,  
56.6638

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


175.9870, 3.4574,  
57.8934


198.9150, 5.9579,  
49.1865


218.5430, 10.0853,


31.9728


 237.3900, 8.6817,  
15.4440

 37.3980, 10.1568,  
55.7790

 37.3980, 10.1568,  
55.7790


 36.8110, 10.4462,  
56.2938

 43.7240, 9.0101,  
50.2311

 50.1640, 8.3001,  
44.5832

 56.4900, 7.1534,  
39.0353

 62.8160, 6.0067,  
33.4874

 69.8430, 5.0074,  
27.3247

■ 76.1690, 3.8607,  
21.7768

■ 82.4950, 2.7140,  
16.2289

■ 88.9350, 2.0040,  
10.5810

■ 95.2610, 0.8573,  
5.0331

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.6270, 19.4109, 27.5141



37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790



37.2830, -5.5625, 57.6338

# Triad

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



37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790



43.6470, -21.5180, -4.9524



47.3210, 26.4637, -41.5005

# Complementary

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



37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790



64.6020, -10.1568, -55.7790

# 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.



45.4170, 14.0914, -39.8307



37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790



35.5620, -16.0531, -31.1879

# Square

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



37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790



46.7470, -23.0463, 18.6389



41.0680, -0.0335, -36.0166



45.8680, 33.5891, -40.2262



# Rectangle

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



37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790



42.3190, -20.3703, 47.0782



41.0680, -0.0335, -36.0166



46.9960, 22.6800, -41.2155

# Sweetspot

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



37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790



105.1690, 3.8607, 21.7768



24.9580, 37.4887, 15.8228



50.7720, 2.5774, 13.3550



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790



47.3060, 13.1601, 72.5226



31.8120, -11.2463, 60.6779



47.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



41.7950, 11.4401, 64.2008



88.0900, 24.6056, 134.9791



# Inverse Universe

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



37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790



47.3060, 13.1601, 72.5226



70.1880, 11.2463, -60.6779



47.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



41.7950, 11.4401, 64.2008

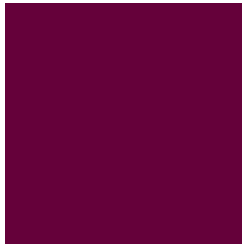


88.0900, 24.6056, 134.9791



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

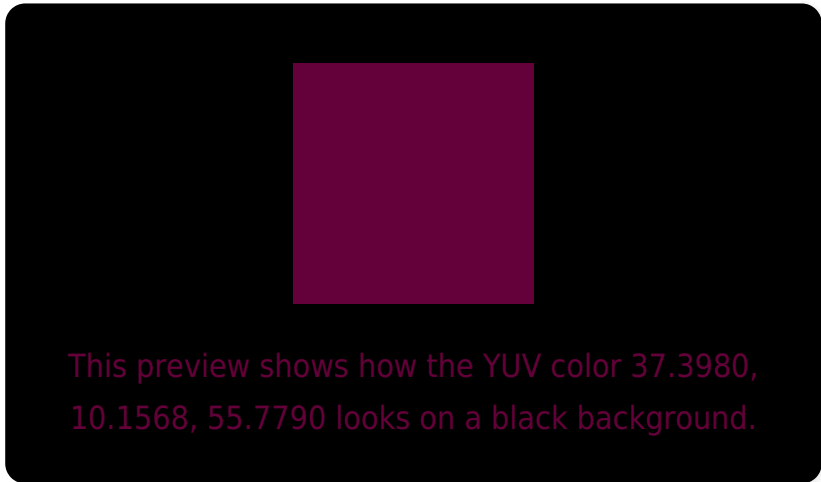
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

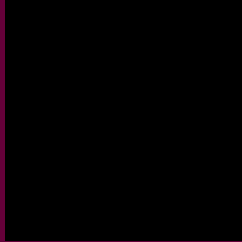
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 37.3980, 10.1568,



# 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

37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790

### Protanopia

52.5440, 15.0148, -9.2471

### Deuteranopia

53.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



## Tritanopia

45.7240, -11.2029, 46.7231

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790

## Protanomaly

46.6440, 13.4865, 14.3442

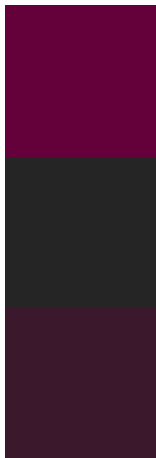
## Deuteranomaly

47.7670, 3.5659, 23.0063

## Tritanomaly

42.8090, -3.3568, 50.1565

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790

## Achromatopsia

37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

37.1580, 3.8661, 20.0324

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790 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(101, 1, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 1, 58)  
}
```

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(101, 1, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 1, 58) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790 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(101, 1, 58) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 1, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 1, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 1, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 1, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 1, 58)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 37.3980, 10.1568, 55.7790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 1, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 1,  
58) }
```

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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