

# Converting Colors

YUV(37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(37.9050, 1.0328,  
42.1793)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	560D28
RGB	86, 13, 40
RGB Percent	34%, 5%, 16%
CMY	0.6627, 0.9490, 0.8431
CMYK	0.00, 0.85, 0.53, 0.66
HSL	338°, 74%, 19%
HSV	338°, 85%, 34%
XYZ	4.3647, 2.4195, 2.2444
YIQ	37.9050, 34.8410, 23.8730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

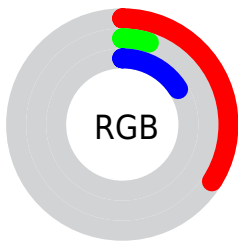
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	86, 13, 40
Decimal	5639464
CIE Lab	17.55, 34.44, 3.01
CIE LCh	18, 34.567, 4.992
Yxy	2.4195, 0.4834, 0.2680
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283829544 (0xFF560D28)
YUV	37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793
Hunter-Lab	15.5547, 22.8668, 2.3331




# Details

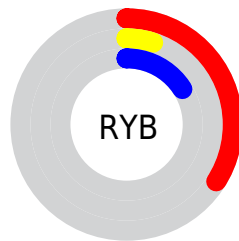
The YUV color **37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **61.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.1180, -2.0302, 44.6235**, and **11.1770, -5.0173, 22.6468** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.0520, 1.4534, 47.3124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.7580, 0.6123, 37.0462**.

# Distribution







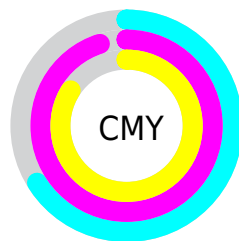
-  Red (34%)
-  Green (5%)
-  Blue (16%)






-  Red (34%)
-  Yellow (5%)
-  Blue (16%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (85%)
-  Yellow (53%)
-  Black (66%)



-  Cyan (66%)
-  Magenta (95%)
-  Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793 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 37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



37.9050, 1.0328,  
42.1793

37.9050, 1.0328,  
42.1793

253.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

20.2200, -0.1085,  
34.8871

89.1180, -2.0302,  
44.6235

11.1770, -5.0173,  
22.6468

114.6020, -2.7618,  
45.9530

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


140.7980, -3.3514,  
48.4122

167.3960, -3.6462,  
49.6417

195.2930, -4.0884,  
51.4860

215.2200, -0.1085,


34.8871

 234.8480, 4.0189,  
17.6733


 37.9050, 1.0328,  
42.1793


 37.9050, 1.0328,  
42.1793


 32.0520, 1.4534,  
47.3124


 43.7580, 0.6123,  
37.0462

 29.3620, 1.3005,  
49.6715

 49.1380, 0.9180,  
32.3280

 54.9910, 0.4974,  
27.1949

 60.3710, 0.8031,  
22.4766

 66.2240, 0.3826,  
17.3436

■ 72.1910, 0.3988,  
12.1105

■ 77.4570, 0.2677,  
7.4922

■ 83.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

■ 88.6900, 0.1528,  
-2.3591

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.1620, 11.2591, 28.7989



37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793



38.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160

# Triad

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



37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793



36.2380, -17.8653, -9.8557



39.9690, 23.6793, -35.0528

# Complementary

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



37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793



61.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793

# 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.



39.7920, 15.3855, -34.8976



37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793



33.5050, -6.1650, -29.3839

# Square

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



37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793



40.4900, -19.9616, 9.2173



37.0560, 4.9024, -32.4981



37.0170, 27.5996, -32.4639



# Rectangle

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



37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793



40.3340, -19.8847, 31.2791



37.0560, 4.9024, -32.4981



40.1000, 21.6427, -35.1677

# Sweetspot

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



37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793



93.6260, 0.6774, 16.1140



34.7770, 25.2529, 20.3666



44.7670, 0.1149, 9.8513



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793



38.1620, 1.3991, 64.7559



40.1100, -13.3652, 40.2455



40.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



36.5530, 1.6994, 61.7820



80.1830, 3.3608, 135.7745



# Inverse Universe

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



37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793



38.1620, 1.3991, 64.7559



58.8900, 13.3652, -40.2455



40.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



36.5530, 1.6994, 61.7820

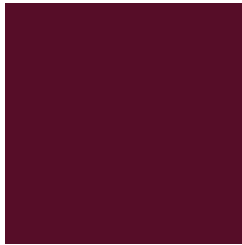


80.1830, 3.3608, 135.7745



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

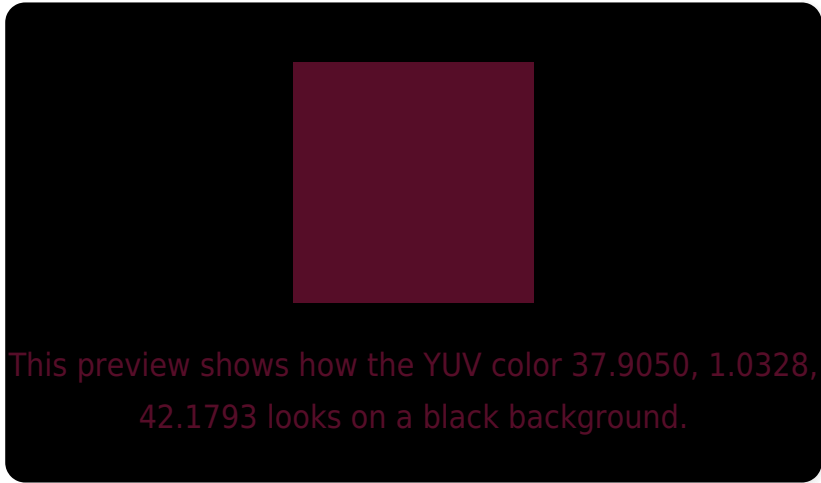
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 37.9050, 1.0328,



# 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

37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793

### Protanopia

45.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293

### Deuteranopia

45.8930, -4.3842, 6.2328



## Tritanopia

38.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793

## Protanomaly

42.7120, 3.5930, 14.2846

## Deuteranomaly

43.1380, -2.5330, 19.1730

## Tritanomaly

38.4720, -5.6557, 40.8051

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793

## Achromatopsia

38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

37.9140, 0.5354, 14.9844

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793 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(86, 13, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 13, 40)  
}
```

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(86, 13, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 13, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793 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(86, 13, 40) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 13, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 13, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 13, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 13, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 13, 40)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 37.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 13, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 13,  
40) }
```

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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