

# Converting Colors

YUV(38.5570, -14.5716,  
53.8855)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(38.5570, -14.5716,  
53.8855)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	640D09
RGB	100, 13, 9
RGB Percent	39%, 5%, 4%
CMY	0.6078, 0.9490, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 0.87, 0.91, 0.61
HSL	3°, 83%, 21%
HSV	3°, 91%, 39%
XYZ	5.4488, 3.0169, 0.5536
YIQ	38.5570, 53.1360, 17.2000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

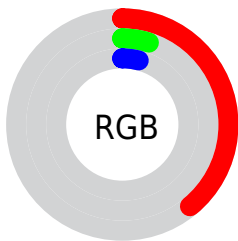
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	100, 13, 9
Decimal	6556937
CIELab	20.11, 37.14, 26.76
CIElCh	20, 45.774, 35.770
Yxy	3.0169, 0.6041, 0.3345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284747017 (0xFF640D09)
YUV	38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855
Hunter-Lab	17.3692, 25.5997, 10.2688

# Details

The YUV color **38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **70.4430, 14.5716, -53.8855**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.7270, -19.0924, 57.2444**, and **14.5800, -6.2019, 29.3093** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.2480, -15.8983, 59.4185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.5670, -13.0975, 47.7377**.

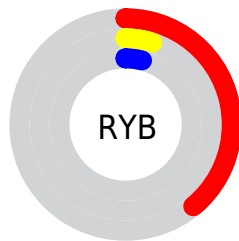
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (5%)

Blue (4%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (4%)

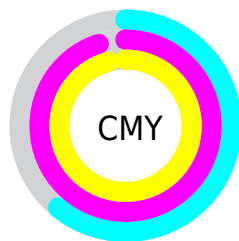


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (95%)


Yellow (96%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855 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 38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 38.5570, -14.5716,  
53.8855


 38.5570, -14.5716,  
53.8855

 252.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995

 21.5280, -10.6133,  
44.2639

 91.7270, -19.0924,  
57.2444

 14.5800, -6.2019,  
29.3093

 117.6950,  
-20.5556, 59.9035

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 144.6630,  
-22.0189, 62.5625


 172.0440,  
-23.1927, 65.7364


 193.2490,  
-20.8288, 54.1556


 212.7630,


-17.1382, 37.0418


 232.8640,  
-13.7370, 19.4133


 38.5570, -14.5716,  
53.8855


 38.5570, -14.5716,  
53.8855


 32.2480, -15.8983,  
59.4185

 45.5670, -13.0975,  
47.7377

 51.9900, -11.3341,  
42.1048

 59.0000, -9.8600,  
35.9570

 65.4230, -8.0965,  
30.3240

 72.4330, -6.6225,  
24.1763

■ 78.8560, -4.8590,  
18.5433

■ 85.8660, -3.3849,  
12.3955

■ 92.2890, -1.6215,  
6.7625

■ 99.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.4110, 3.7414, 60.1526



38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855



45.6500, -22.5054, 31.8789

# Triad

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



38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855



37.9730, -9.3537, -33.3023



43.1610, 35.9096, -37.8522

# Complementary

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



38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855



70.4430, 14.5716, -53.8855

# 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.



47.1730, 30.9737, -41.3707



38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855



42.5500, 5.6449, -37.3163

# Square

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



38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855



39.1400, -19.2960, -17.6628



46.3120, 20.0592, -40.6156



49.1340, 27.0489, 4.2675



# Rectangle

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



38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855



46.4370, -22.8934, 16.2798



46.3120, 20.0592, -40.6156



45.5090, 34.7521, -39.9114

# Sweetspot

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



38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855



106.0520, -5.4486, 21.0024



46.2410, 25.0242, 47.1466



51.8660, -3.3849, 12.3955



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.



38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855



42.3920, -20.8993, 76.8322



64.9720, -27.5942, 30.7196



47.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



37.3200, -18.3988, 68.1254



78.8150, -38.8558, 143.1132



# Inverse Universe

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



70.4430, 14.5716, -53.8855



87.6080, 20.8993, -76.8322



44.0280, 27.5942, -30.7196



49.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



77.6800, 18.3988, -68.1254

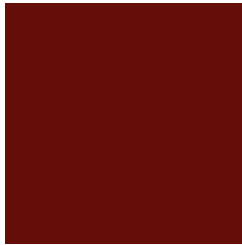


163.7720, 38.5664, -143.6280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

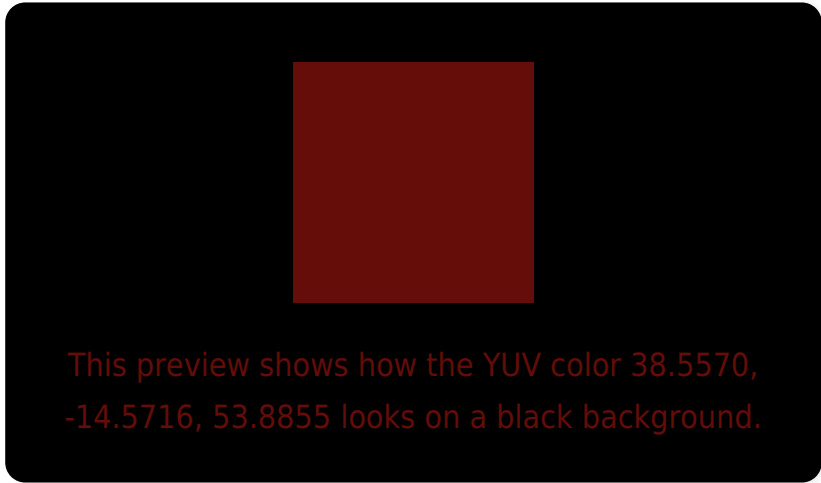
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

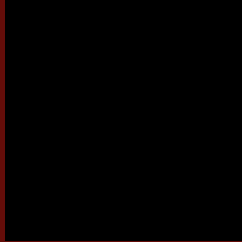
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 38.5570, -14.5716,



# 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

38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855

### Protanopia

48.9180, -15.7356, 7.0879

### Deuteranopia

48.1980, -23.7616, 14.7354



## Tritanopia

38.7850, -13.6980, 53.6856

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855

## Protanomaly

45.1420, -15.3530, 24.4315

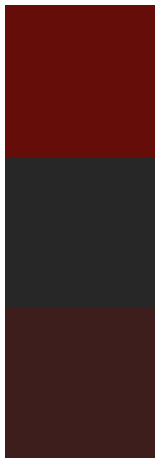
## Deuteranomaly

44.7960, -20.6054, 29.1199

## Tritanomaly

38.6710, -14.1348, 53.7855

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.0410, -5.4432, 19.2580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855 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(100, 13, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 13, 9)  
}
```

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(100, 13, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 13, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855 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(100, 13, 9) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 13, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 13, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 13, 9); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 13, 9);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 13, 9)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 38.5570, -14.5716, 53.8855 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 13, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 13,  
9) }
```

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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