

# Converting Colors

YUV(39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567)  
contains.

<b>YUV(39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567)</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(39.0630, 1.4479,  
49.0567)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5F0A2A
RGB	95, 10, 42
RGB Percent	37%, 4%, 16%
CMY	0.6275, 0.9608, 0.8353
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.56, 0.63
HSL	337°, 81%, 21%
HSV	337°, 89%, 37%
XYZ	5.2458, 2.8171, 2.4578
YIQ	39.0630, 40.3880, 27.9720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

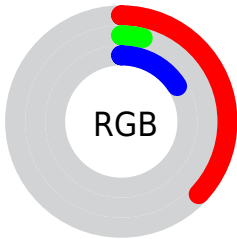
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 10, 42
Decimal	6228522
CIE Lab	19.30, 38.23, 4.33
CIE LCh	19, 38.474, 6.466
Yxy	2.8171, 0.4986, 0.2678
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284418602 (0xFF5F0A2A)
YUV	39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567
Hunter-Lab	16.7844, 26.4157, 3.0671




# Details

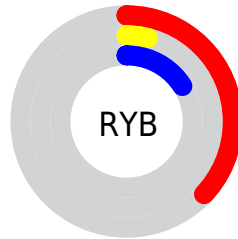
The YUV color **39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **65.9370, -1.4479, -49.0567**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713**, and **13.9820, -5.9071, 28.0798** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.5090, 1.7211, 54.8046**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.0300, 1.4642, 43.8237**.

# Distribution







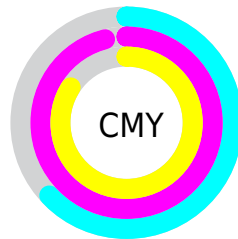
-  Red (37%)
-  Green (4%)
-  Blue (16%)






-  Red (37%)
-  Yellow (4%)
-  Blue (16%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (89%)
-  Yellow (56%)
-  Black (63%)



-  Cyan (63%)
-  Magenta (96%)
-  Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567 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 39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.0630, 1.4479,  
49.0567

■ 39.0630, 1.4479,  
49.0567

■ 254.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

■ 23.1390, -0.5615,  
40.2201

■ 92.3360, -2.6306,  
50.5713

■ 13.9820, -5.9071,  
28.0798

■ 118.1190, -3.5097,  
52.5156

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 145.0160, -3.9519,  
54.3600

■ 172.5000, -4.6835,  
55.6895

■ 197.1080, -3.5042,  
50.7713

■ 216.7360, 0.6232,

33.5575

 236.3640, 4.7505,  
16.3438


 39.0630, 1.4479,  
49.0567


 39.0630, 1.4479,  
49.0567


 32.5090, 1.7211,  
54.8046

 45.0300, 1.4642,  
43.8237

 51.5840, 1.1911,  
38.0758

 57.5510, 1.2074,  
32.8428

 64.1050, 0.9342,  
27.0949

 70.0720, 0.9505,  
21.8619

■ 76.6260, 0.6774,  
16.1140

■ 82.4790, 0.2569,  
10.9809

■ 89.0330, -0.0163,  
5.2331

■ 95.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.8360, 12.4059, 34.3468



39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567



41.7190, -13.6655, 43.2194

# Triad

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



39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567



38.8740, -19.1649, -13.0445



44.0440, 26.6003, -38.6266

# Complementary

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



39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567



65.9370, -1.4479, -49.0567

# 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.



43.7530, 17.8698, -38.3714



39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567



36.6680, -6.7383, -32.1578

# Square

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



39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567



44.3220, -21.8507, 8.4876



40.5610, 5.6394, -35.5720



39.9180, 31.0994, -35.0081



# Rectangle

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



39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567



43.3020, -21.3479, 33.9381



40.5610, 5.6394, -35.5720



44.0610, 24.1269, -38.6415

# Sweetspot

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



39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567



100.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879



35.2380, 29.4627, 23.4703



48.4790, 0.2569, 10.9809



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567



41.7220, 2.1091, 70.4038



41.2850, -15.4235, 47.1081



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



38.2760, 1.8359, 64.6559



82.0200, 3.9341, 138.5485



# Inverse Universe

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



39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567



41.7220, 2.1091, 70.4038



63.7150, 15.4235, -47.1081



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



38.2760, 1.8359, 64.6559

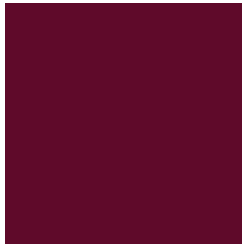


82.0200, 3.9341, 138.5485



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

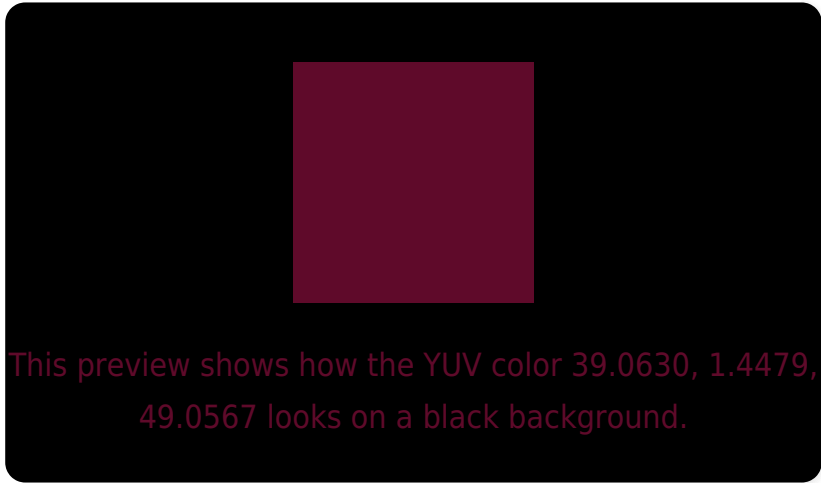
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

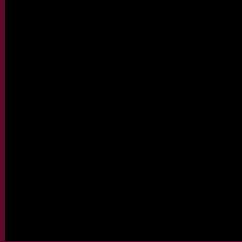
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.0630, 1.4479,



# 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

39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567

### Protanopia

49.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293

### Deuteranopia

49.8500, -5.8421, 7.1475



## Tritanopia

41.4250, -11.0555, 46.1083

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567

## Protanomaly

45.7230, 3.5876, 16.0289

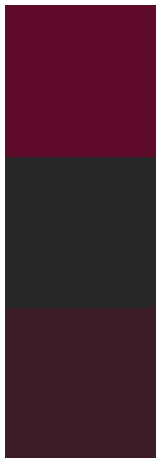
## Deuteranomaly

45.6330, -3.2701, 22.2469

## Tritanomaly

40.5760, -6.6930, 46.8528

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

38.6370, 0.6720, 17.8584

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567 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(95, 10, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 10, 42)  
}
```

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(95, 10, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 10, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567 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(95, 10, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 10, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 10, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 10, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 10, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 10, 42)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 39.0630, 1.4479, 49.0567 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 10, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 10,  
42) }
```

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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