

# Converting Colors

YUV(39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(39.1200, 11.7728,  
50.7608)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	61053F
RGB	97, 5, 63
RGB Percent	38%, 2%, 25%
CMY	0.6196, 0.9804, 0.7529
CMYK	0.00, 0.95, 0.35, 0.62
HSL	322°, 90%, 20%
HSV	322°, 95%, 38%
XYZ	5.8812, 3.0088, 4.9734
YIQ	39.1200, 36.2140, 37.5420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

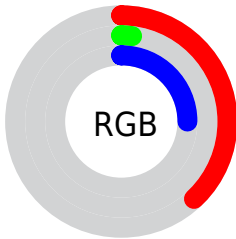
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	97, 5, 63
Decimal	6358335
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.08, 42.25, -9.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	20, 43.259, 347.603
Yxy	3.0088, 0.4242, 0.2170
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284548415 (0xFF61053F)
YUV	39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608
Hunter-Lab	17.3459, 30.1661, -4.8574

# Details

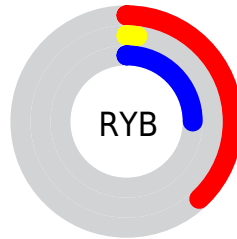
The YUV color **39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **62.8800, -11.7728, -50.7608**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.7840, 7.9945, 49.3014**, and **17.0450, 1.9498, 28.0245** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.9570, 12.3462, 53.5347**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.4460, 10.6261, 45.2129**.

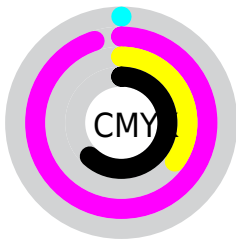
# Distribution



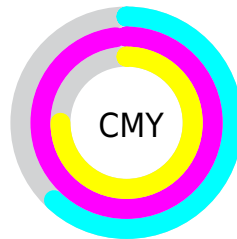
- Red (38%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608 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 39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.1200, 11.7728,  
50.7608

■ 39.1200, 11.7728,  
50.7608

■ 254.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

■ 25.9030, 7.4428,  
39.5501

■ 94.7840, 7.9945,  
49.3014

■ 17.0450, 1.9498,  
28.0245

■ 121.2680, 7.2629,  
50.6310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 148.1650, 6.8207,  
52.4753


■ 175.7630, 6.5258,  
53.7048


■ 200.1860, 8.2893,  
48.0719


■ 219.9280, 12.8535,


30.7581


 237.3900, 8.6817,  
15.4440

 39.1200, 11.7728,  
50.7608


 39.1200, 11.7728,  
50.7608


 35.9570, 12.3462,  
53.5347

 45.4460, 10.6261,  
45.2129

 51.0710, 9.3320,  
40.2797

 57.3970, 8.1853,  
34.7318

 63.6090, 6.6018,  
29.2839

 69.9350, 5.4550,  
23.7360

■ 75.6740, 4.5977,  
18.7029

■ 81.8860, 3.0142,  
13.2550

■ 88.2120, 1.8675,  
7.7071

■ 93.8370, 0.5734,  
2.7740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.0390, 21.1798, 20.1368



39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608



35.9070, -1.9262, 57.9636

# Triad

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



39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608



44.2670, -21.8236, -0.2342



46.6370, 23.8430, -40.9006

# Complementary

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



39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608



62.8800, -11.7728, -50.7608

# 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.



44.0320, 11.3232, -38.6161



39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608



34.0460, -16.7847, -29.8583

# Square

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



39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608



46.1820, -22.7677, 22.6424



39.6830, -2.8017, -34.8020



45.5260, 32.2787, -39.9263



# Rectangle

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



39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608



41.1820, -15.8657, 48.9524



39.6830, -2.8017, -34.8020



45.7250, 20.3486, -40.1008

# Sweetspot

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



39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608



102.9730, 4.4503, 19.3177



25.6540, 35.1736, 11.7044



50.1740, 2.8722, 12.1254



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608



46.3810, 16.0812, 68.9489



33.8760, -8.3199, 55.3597



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



41.5820, 14.5031, 61.7566



88.9740, 30.5788, 132.4498



# Inverse Universe

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



39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608



46.3810, 16.0812, 68.9489



68.1240, 8.3199, -55.3597



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



41.5820, 14.5031, 61.7566

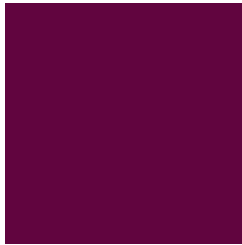


88.9740, 30.5788, 132.4498



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

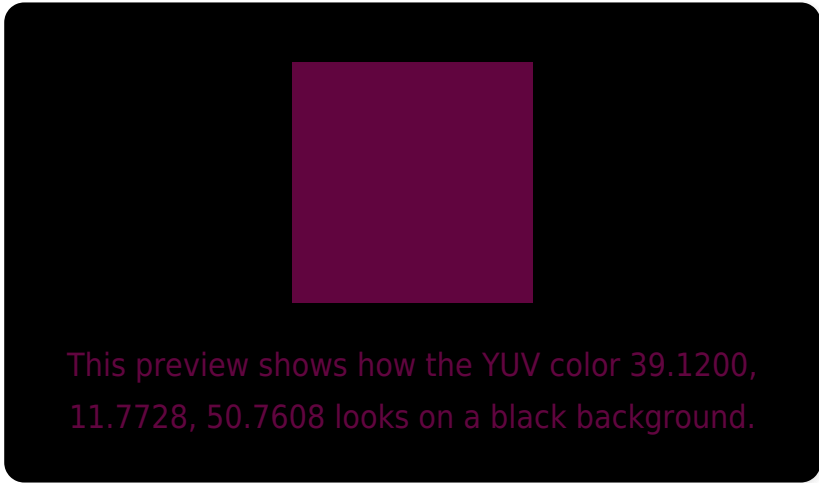
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

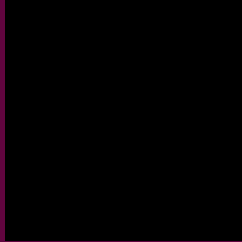
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.1200, 11.7728,



# 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

39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608

### Protanopia

49.7760, 19.8304, -13.8356

### Deuteranopia

51.9230, 3.4890, 0.9445



## Tritanopia

46.0440, -9.8817, 42.9344

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608

## Protanomaly

46.1210, 16.7023, 9.5409

## Deuteranomaly

47.4290, 6.1975, 18.9178

## Tritanomaly

43.7160, -2.3250, 45.8531

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.2610, 4.3083, 18.1881

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608 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(97, 5, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 5, 63)  
}
```

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(97, 5, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 5, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608 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(97, 5, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 5, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 5, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 5, 63); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 5, 63); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 5, 63) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 39.1200, 11.7728, 50.7608 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 5, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 5,  
63) }
```

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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