

# Converting Colors

YUV(39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(39.1310, -4.9946,  
62.1521)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6E051D
RGB	110, 5, 29
RGB Percent	43%, 2%, 11%
CMY	0.5686, 0.9804, 0.8863
CMYK	0.00, 0.95, 0.74, 0.57
HSL	346°, 91%, 23%
HSV	346°, 95%, 43%
XYZ	6.7064, 3.5122, 1.4869
YIQ	39.1310, 54.8760, 29.7240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

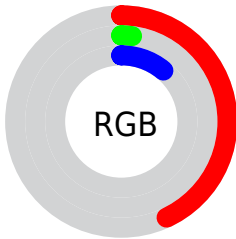
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	110, 5, 29
Decimal	7210269
CIELab	21.99, 42.87, 17.69
CIElCh	22, 46.376, 22.428
Yxy	3.5122, 0.5729, 0.3000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285400349 (0xFF6E051D)
YUV	39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521
Hunter-Lab	18.7410, 31.0794, 8.4148

# Details

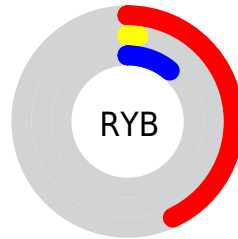
The YUV color **39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **75.8690, 4.9946, -62.1521**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.2960, -11.9779, 62.0074**, and **16.8580, -7.8180, 34.3275** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.7400, -5.2948, 65.1260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.5000, -4.6835, 55.6895**.

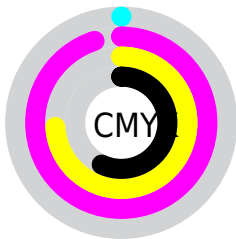
# Distribution



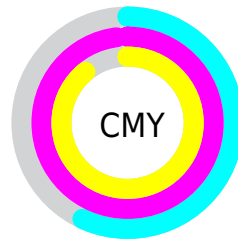
- Red (43%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521 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 39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.1310, -4.9946,  
62.1521

■ 39.1310, -4.9946,  
62.1521

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 24.9740, -10.3402,  
50.0118

■ 96.2960, -11.9779,  
62.0074

■ 16.8580, -7.8180,  
34.3275

■ 123.2640,  
-13.4412, 64.6665

■ 5.6810, -2.8007,  
11.6808

■ 150.3460,  
-14.4676, 67.2256


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 177.4170,  
-15.4886, 68.0403


■ 196.3440,  
-11.5086, 51.4413


■ 215.8580, -7.8180,

34.3275


 236.0730, -3.9800,  
16.5990


 39.1310, -4.9946,  
62.1521

 39.1310, -4.9946,  
62.1521


 35.7400, -5.2948,  
65.1260

 46.5000, -4.6835,  
55.6895

 53.9830, -3.9356,  
49.1269

 61.3520, -3.6245,  
42.6643

 68.8350, -2.8767,  
36.1017

 76.2040, -2.5656,  
29.6391

■ 83.6870, -1.8177,  
23.0765

■ 91.0560, -1.5066,  
16.6139

■ 98.5390, -0.7587,  
10.0513

■ 105.9080, -0.4476,  
3.5887

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.1750, 11.7457, 59.4825



39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521



47.2000, -23.2696, 43.6746

# Triad

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



39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521



37.9100, -17.2106, -33.2471



49.1280, 35.9259, -43.0853

# Complementary

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



39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521



75.8690, 4.9946, -62.1521

# 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.



50.3530, 27.9270, -44.1596



39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521



43.6440, -0.3175, -38.2758

# Square

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



39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521



46.6040, -22.9758, -4.0377



48.2210, 14.6810, -42.2898



47.4940, 34.2665, -24.1122



# Rectangle

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



39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521



49.7590, -24.5312, 28.2754



48.2210, 14.6810, -42.2898



49.9600, 34.0367, -43.8149

# Sweetspot

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



39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521



114.6980, -1.8231, 24.8209



41.1890, 33.9238, 39.2992



54.1590, -1.0644, 14.7696



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521



46.5190, -6.6649, 84.6138



52.8310, -23.5807, 50.1372



52.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



38.9580, -5.8953, 71.0738



80.3510, -11.5120, 146.1512



# Inverse Universe

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



39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521



46.5190, -6.6649, 84.6138



62.1690, 23.5807, -50.1372



52.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



38.9580, -5.8953, 71.0738



80.3510, -11.5120, 146.1512



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

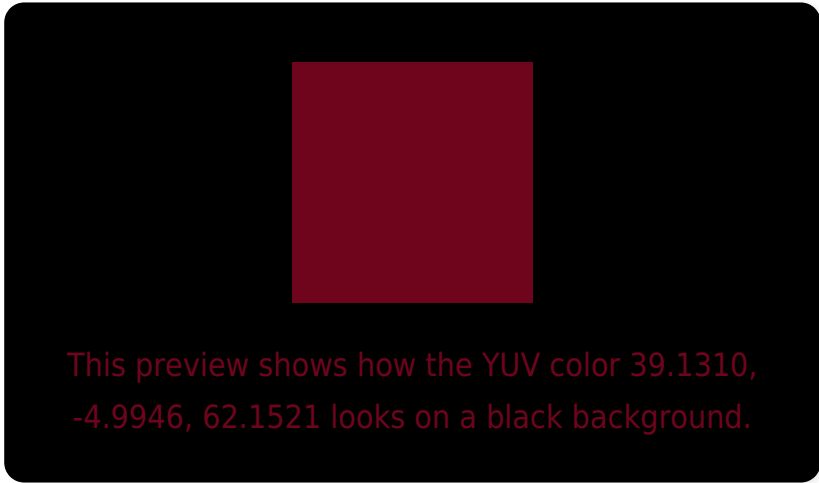
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

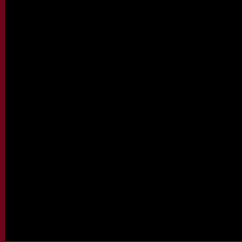
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.1310, -4.9946,



# 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

39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521

### Protanopia

55.7140, -6.2680, 3.7588

### Deuteranopia

54.6630, -15.6099, 13.4505



**Tritanopia**

41.5470, -16.0457, 60.0333

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521

## Protanomaly

49.3730, -5.6069, 25.1059

## Deuteranomaly

49.3970, -12.0277, 31.2238

## Tritanomaly

40.5840, -12.1199, 60.8778

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.2740, -2.1071, 22.5617

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521 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(110, 5, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 5, 29)  
}
```

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(110, 5, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 5, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521 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(110, 5, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 5, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 5, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 5, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 5, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 5, 29)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 39.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 5, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 5,  
29) }
```

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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