

# Converting Colors

YUV(39.7050, -19.0816,  
53.7557)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(39.7050, -19.0816,  
53.7557)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	651001
RGB	101, 16, 1
RGB Percent	40%, 6%, 0%
CMY	0.6039, 0.9373, 0.9961
CMYK	0.00, 0.84, 0.99, 0.60
HSL	9°, 98%, 20%
HSV	9°, 99%, 40%
XYZ	5.5576, 3.1395, 0.3418
YIQ	39.7050, 55.4750, 13.3550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

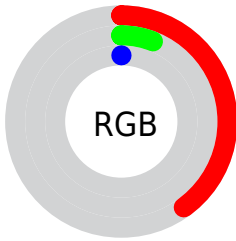
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	101, 19, 1
Decimal	6623233
CIE Lab	20.59, 36.33, 30.62
CIE LCh	21, 47.515, 40.120
Yxy	3.1395, 0.6149, 0.3473
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284813313 (0xFF651001)
YUV	39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557
Hunter-Lab	17.7186, 24.9808, 11.2593

# Details

The YUV color **39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **62.2950, 19.0816, -53.7557**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5160, -22.4394, 57.4295**, and **14.4660, -6.6387, 29.4093** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.0040, -19.2290, 54.3705**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.1280, -17.3181, 48.1227**.

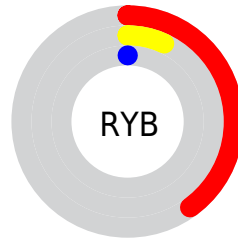
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (6%)

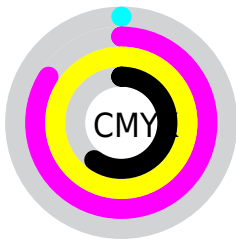
Blue (0%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (7%)

Blue (0%)

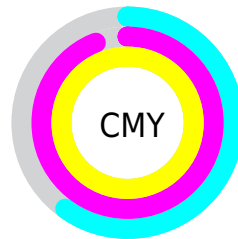


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (94%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557 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 39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 39.7050, -19.0816,  
53.7557


 39.7050, -19.0816,  
53.7557

 251.8080,  
-12.2303, 2.7994


 21.8270, -10.7607,  
44.8787


 92.5160, -22.4394,  
57.4295


 14.4660, -6.6387,  
29.4093

 118.7830,  
-24.0500, 60.7033

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 145.7510,  
-25.5132, 63.3624


 172.8330,  
-26.5397, 65.9215


 193.7390,  
-24.0283, 53.7259


 213.2530,


-20.3377, 36.6121


 233.3540,  
-16.9365, 18.9835


 39.7050, -19.0816,  
53.7557


 39.7050, -19.0816,  
53.7557


 39.0040, -19.2290,  
54.3705

 46.1280, -17.3181,  
48.1227

 51.9640, -15.2653,  
43.0046

 58.3870, -13.5018,  
37.3716

 64.2230, -11.4489,  
32.2534

 70.7600, -9.2487,  
26.5205

■ 77.1830, -7.4852,  
20.8875

■ 83.0190, -5.4324,  
15.7693

■ 89.4420, -3.6689,  
10.1364

■ 95.2780, -1.6161,  
5.0182

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.8520, 1.5520, 62.3968



39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557



47.1120, -23.2262, 29.7198

# Triad

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



39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557



39.1300, -7.4591, -34.3170



43.6170, 37.6568, -38.2521

# Complementary

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



39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557



62.2950, 19.0816, -53.7557

# 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.



48.4440, 33.3051, -42.4854



39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557



44.5220, 8.1237, -39.0458

# Square

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



39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557



37.0250, -18.2533, -25.4549



47.6970, 22.8274, -41.8303



50.0640, 26.5904, 11.3449



# Rectangle

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



39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557



46.7140, -23.0300, 13.4058



47.6970, 22.8274, -41.8303



46.0790, 36.9361, -40.4113

# Sweetspot

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



39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557



106.1830, -7.4852, 20.8875



40.5900, 22.3871, 52.9796



51.5240, -4.6953, 12.6955



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.



39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557



50.6100, -24.9507, 69.6250



69.0550, -33.5511, 28.0158



48.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



44.3640, -21.8715, 61.9478



93.4900, -46.0906, 130.2433



# Inverse Universe

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



62.2950, 19.0816, -53.7557



79.9770, 24.6613, -70.1398



32.9450, 33.5511, -28.0158



48.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



70.6360, 21.8715, -61.9478

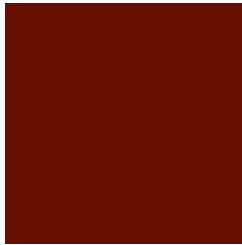


148.5100, 46.0906, -130.2433



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557 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

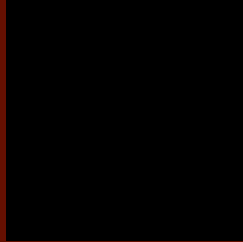
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.7050, -19.0816,



# 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

39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557

### Protanopia

49.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026

### Deuteranopia

49.0840, -24.1984, 14.8353



## Tritanopia

40.6000, -13.1138, 52.9708

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557

## Protanomaly

45.9310, -18.7000, 24.6165

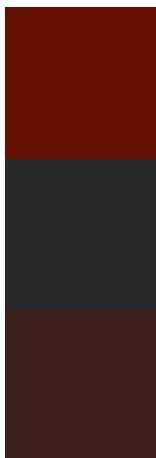
## Deuteranomaly

45.9270, -22.6420, 29.0050

## Tritanomaly

40.0300, -15.2978, 53.4707

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.6990, -6.7536, 19.5580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557 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(101, 16, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 16, 1)  
}
```

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(101, 16, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 16, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557 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(101, 16, 1) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 16, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 16, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 16, 1); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 16, 1);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 16, 1)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 39.7050, -19.0816, 53.7557 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 16, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 16,  
1) }
```

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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