

# Converting Colors

YUV(40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(40.1720, 2.8732,  
58.6082)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6B052E
RGB	107, 5, 46
RGB Percent	42%, 2%, 18%
CMY	0.5804, 0.9804, 0.8196
CMYK	0.00, 0.95, 0.57, 0.58
HSL	336°, 91%, 22%
HSV	336°, 95%, 42%
XYZ	6.6108, 3.4316, 2.8987
YIQ	40.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

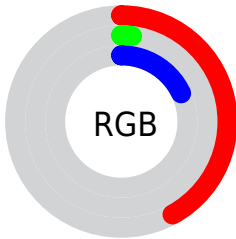
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	107, 5, 46
Decimal	7013678
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	21.70, 43.14, 5.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 43.465, 6.969
Yxy	3.4316, 0.5108, 0.2652
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285203758 (0xFF6B052E)
YUV	40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082
Hunter-Lab	18.5246, 31.2828, 3.6896

# Details

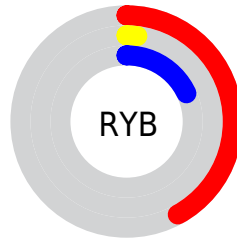
The YUV color **40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **71.8280, -2.8732, -58.6082**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.2660, -3.0891, 57.6487**, and **16.8580, -7.8180, 34.3275** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.8950, 3.0098, 61.4821**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.3130, 2.3107, 52.3455**.

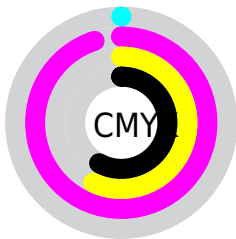
# Distribution



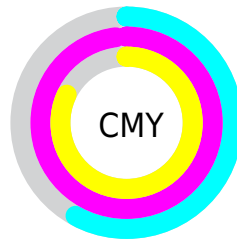
- Red (42%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082 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 40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40.1720, 2.8732,  
58.6082

40.1720, 2.8732,  
58.6082

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

26.8840, -0.4358,  
46.5827

97.2660, -3.0891,  
57.6487

16.8580, -7.8180,  
34.3275

124.0490, -3.9682,  
59.5930

5.0830, -2.5059,  
10.4512

150.8320, -4.8472,  
61.5373

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


178.7290, -5.2894,  
63.3817


198.8520, -1.8990,  
49.2418

218.4800, 2.2284,


32.0280


 238.6950, 6.0664,  
14.2995


 40.1720, 2.8732,  
58.6082

 40.1720, 2.8732,  
58.6082


 36.8950, 3.0098,  
61.4821

 47.3130, 2.3107,  
52.3455

 53.9810, 2.4744,  
46.4977

 61.1220, 1.9119,  
40.2350

 68.3770, 1.7861,  
33.8724

 75.5180, 1.2236,  
27.6097

■ 82.0720, 0.9505,  
21.8619

■ 89.3270, 0.8248,  
15.4992

■ 96.4680, 0.2623,  
9.2366

■ 103.1360, 0.4260,  
3.3887

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.4500, 14.5682, 40.8244



40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082



45.0080, -15.2869, 49.9820

# Triad

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



40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082



42.0970, -20.7538, -16.7481



49.1620, 30.9791, -43.1151

# Complementary

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



40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082



71.8280, -2.8732, -58.6082

# 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.



48.4150, 20.5014, -42.4600



40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082



40.4180, -7.6011, -35.4466

# Square

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



40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082



48.4530, -23.8873, 8.3727



45.4680, 6.6713, -39.8754



45.0360, 35.4783, -39.4966



# Rectangle

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



40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082



48.0530, -23.6901, 38.5415



45.4680, 6.6713, -39.8754



49.6520, 27.7796, -43.5448

# Sweetspot

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



40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082



113.7840, 1.0925, 22.9914



34.2690, 35.8564, 26.0741



54.6150, 0.6828, 14.3696



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.



40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082



48.2440, 3.8237, 80.4700



40.7810, -17.6400, 58.0741



50.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



40.3410, 3.2829, 67.2299



84.4270, 6.6915, 140.8225



# Inverse Universe

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



40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082



48.2440, 3.8237, 80.4700



71.8060, 17.3506, -58.5889



50.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



40.3410, 3.2829, 67.2299

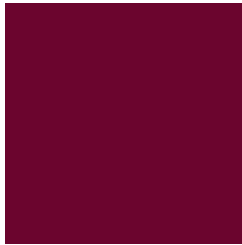


84.4270, 6.6915, 140.8225



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

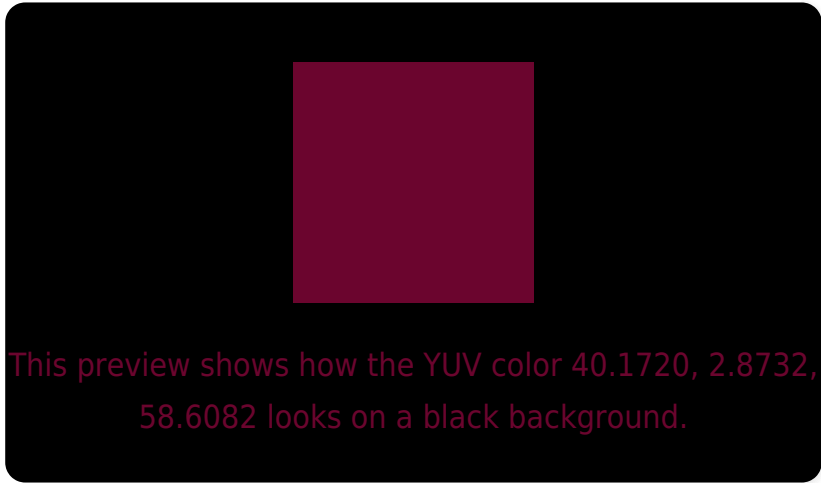
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

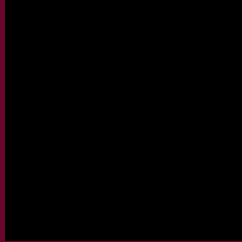
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.1720, 2.8732,



# 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

40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082

### Protanopia

55.7700, 5.5364, -2.4293

### Deuteranopia

55.3340, -6.5737, 8.4771



## Tritanopia

44.8990, -13.2612, 53.5856

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082

## Protanomaly

50.2720, 4.3029, 19.9325

## Deuteranomaly

49.9540, -3.4283, 26.3503

## Tritanomaly

43.1040, -7.4463, 55.1598

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.7730, 1.0979, 21.2471

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082 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(107, 5, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 5, 46)  
}
```

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(107, 5, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 5, 46) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082 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(107, 5, 46) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 5, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(107, 5, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 5, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 5, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 5, 46)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 40.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 5, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107, 5,  
46) }
```

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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