

# Converting Colors

YUV(40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(40.1820, -8.9637,  
75.2624)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7E0016
RGB	126, 0, 22
RGB Percent	49%, 0%, 9%
CMY	0.5059, 1.0000, 0.9137
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.83, 0.51
HSL	350°, 100%, 25%
HSV	350°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	8.7490, 4.4935, 1.1653
YIQ	40.1820, 68.0340, 33.5540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

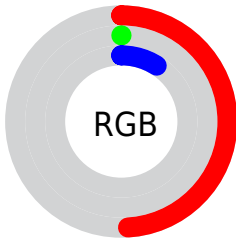
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	126, 0, 22
Decimal	8257558
CIELab	25.24, 48.00, 27.03
CIELCh	25, 55.086, 29.385
Yxy	4.4935, 0.6072, 0.3119
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286447638 (0xFF7E0016)
YUV	40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624
Hunter-Lab	21.1980, 36.5755, 11.5794

# Details

The YUV color **40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **85.8180, 8.9637, -75.2624**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.7660, -18.1256, 73.8732**, and **20.3320, -10.0237, 41.8048** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.9530, -8.3578, 67.5702**.

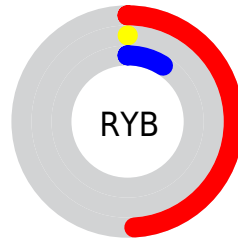
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (0%)

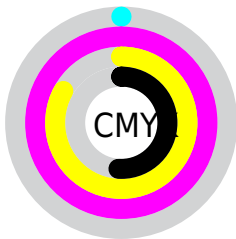
Blue (9%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (9%)

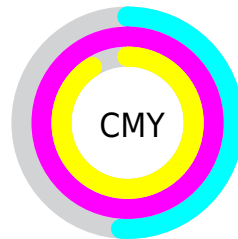


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (91%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624 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 40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 40.1820, -8.9637,  
75.2624


 40.1820, -8.9637,  
75.2624


 254.2020, -3.0576,  
0.6998


 29.0030, -14.2985,  
59.6334

 101.7660,  
-18.1256, 73.8732


 20.3320, -10.0237,  
41.8048

 129.2070,  
-20.3151, 76.1175

 12.3730, -5.6069,  
25.1059

 157.1750,  
-21.7783, 78.7765

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 178.2660,  
-19.8511, 67.2957


 197.7800,  
-16.1605, 50.1819


 217.2940,


-12.4699, 33.0682

 237.5090, -8.6319,  
15.3396


 40.1820, -8.9637,  
75.2624

 48.9530, -8.3578,  
67.5702

 57.2510, -7.0257,  
60.2929

 66.0220, -6.4198,  
52.6007

 74.3200, -5.0878,  
45.3234

 83.0910, -4.4819,  
37.6312

■ 91.8620, -3.8760,  
29.9390

■ 100.1600, -2.5439,  
22.6617

■ 108.9310, -1.9380,  
14.9695

■ 117.2290, -0.6059,  
7.6922

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.4540, 8.6502, 72.3928



40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624



54.8860, -27.0588, 45.7040

# Triad

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



40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624



44.6920, -16.6102, -39.1949



55.2720, 44.2359, -48.4735

# Complementary

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



40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624



85.8180, 8.9637, -75.2624

# 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.



58.4860, 36.2424, -51.2922



40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624



51.2240, 3.3406, -44.9234

# Square

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



40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624



50.3700, -24.8324, -15.2335



56.5990, 21.3967, -49.6373



58.0920, 37.4226, -9.7277



# Rectangle

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



40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624



57.1240, -28.1621, 26.2013



56.5990, 21.3967, -49.6373



57.3920, 42.2047, -50.3328

# Sweetspot

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



40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624



129.6770, -3.2918, 29.2243



45.1610, 39.8536, 50.7248



61.5400, -2.2382, 17.9434



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624



51.9290, -11.7970, 97.4093



61.1540, -30.1489, 56.8699



59.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



40.7800, -9.2585, 76.4919



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624



51.9290, -11.7970, 97.4093



64.8460, 30.1489, -56.8699



59.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



40.7800, -9.2585, 76.4919



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624 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

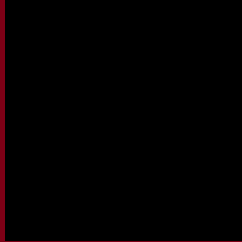
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.1820, -8.9637,



# 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

40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624

### Protanopia

62.4880, -13.5516, 6.5880

### Deuteranopia

60.2800, -24.7880, 17.2944



## Tritanopia

44.1310, -21.7566, 71.7991

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624

## Protanomaly

54.3970, -12.0277, 31.2238

## Deuteranomaly

52.9050, -19.1802, 38.6713

## Tritanomaly

42.6950, -17.1046, 73.0585

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.6660, -3.2863, 27.4799

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624 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(126, 0, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 0, 22)  
}
```

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(126, 0, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 0, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624 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(126, 0, 22) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 0, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(126, 0, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 0, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 0, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 0, 22)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 40.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 0, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126, 0,  
22) }
```

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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