

# Converting Colors

YUV(40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(40.3790, -1.1728,  
49.6566)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	610C26
RGB	97, 12, 38
RGB Percent	38%, 5%, 15%
CMY	0.6196, 0.9529, 0.8510
CMYK	0.00, 0.88, 0.61, 0.62
HSL	342°, 78%, 21%
HSV	342°, 88%, 38%
XYZ	5.4111, 2.9443, 2.1168
YIQ	40.3790, 42.3140, 26.1060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

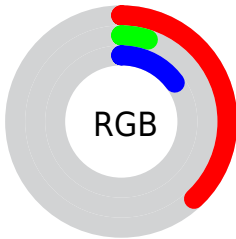
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	97, 12, 38
Decimal	6360102
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	19.82, 37.95, 7.98
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	20, 38.783, 11.873
Yxy	2.9443, 0.5167, 0.2812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284550182 (0xFF610C26)
YUV	40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566
Hunter-Lab	17.1589, 26.2623, 4.6968

# Details

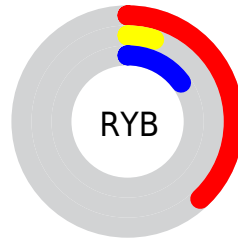
The YUV color **40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **68.6210, 1.1728, -49.6566**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.9510, -5.3988, 51.7860**, and **14.5800, -6.2019, 29.3093** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.7110, -1.3365, 55.5045**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.0470, -1.0092, 43.8088**.

# Distribution



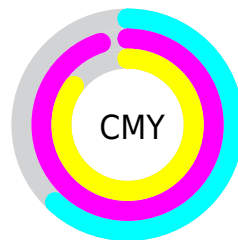
- Red (38%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566 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 40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40.3790, -1.1728,  
49.6566

40.3790, -1.1728,  
49.6566

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

22.8680, -2.8929,  
41.3348

92.9510, -5.3988,  
51.7860

14.5800, -6.2019,  
29.3093

119.7340, -6.2779,  
53.7303

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

146.5170, -7.1569,  
55.6746

173.4140, -7.5991,  
57.5189

197.1250, -5.9776,  
50.7564

216.6390, -2.2870,

33.6426

236.9680, 1.9878,  
15.8141

40.3790, -1.1728,  
49.6566

40.3790, -1.1728,  
49.6566

33.7110, -1.3365,  
55.5045

47.0470, -1.0092,  
43.8088

32.4230, -1.1945,  
56.6340

53.0140, -0.9929,  
38.5757

59.6820, -0.8292,  
32.7279

66.3500, -0.6655,  
26.8801

73.0180, -0.5019,  
21.0322

■ 78.9850, -0.4856,  
15.7992

■ 85.6530, -0.3219,  
9.9513

■ 92.3210, -0.1583,  
4.1035

■ 98.4020, 0.2948,  
-1.2296

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.7010, 10.5004, 38.8502



40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566



43.4970, -17.0070, 41.6601

# Triad

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



40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566



37.6560, -18.5644, -18.9923



44.5000, 28.3475, -39.0265

# Complementary

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



40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566



68.6210, 1.1728, -49.6566

# 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.



44.9100, 19.7644, -39.3861



40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566



37.9390, -4.4069, -33.2725

# Square

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



40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566



44.3000, -21.8399, 4.9989



41.9460, 8.4076, -36.7866



40.0320, 31.5362, -35.1081



# Rectangle

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



40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566



45.3510, -22.3580, 31.2642



41.9460, 8.4076, -36.7866



45.2180, 26.0215, -39.6562

# Sweetspot

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



40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566



103.0070, -0.4965, 19.2879



39.0320, 28.5782, 27.1589



50.6640, -0.3274, 11.6957



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.



40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566



41.7070, -1.8276, 73.0480



46.8070, -17.1599, 44.0193



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



37.3640, -1.6585, 65.4558



80.0820, -3.4914, 140.2481



# Inverse Universe

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



40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566



41.7070, -1.8276, 73.0480



62.1930, 17.1599, -44.0193



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



37.3640, -1.6585, 65.4558

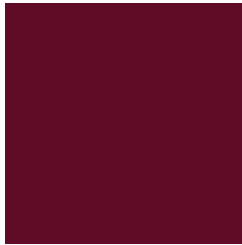


80.0820, -3.4914, 140.2481



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

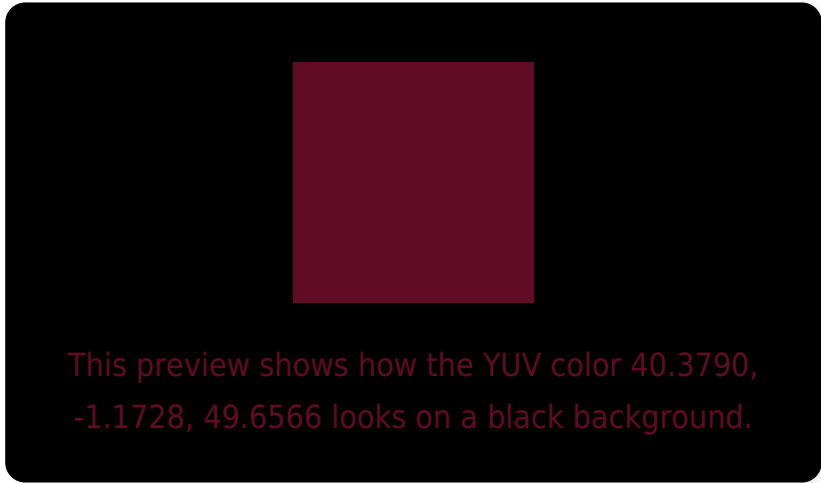
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

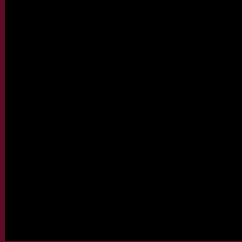
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.3790, -1.1728,



# 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

40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566

### Protanopia

50.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

### Deuteranopia

50.2910, -8.0315, 9.3918



## Tritanopia

41.3220, -11.4977, 47.9526

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566

## Protanomaly

46.6370, 0.6720, 17.8584

## Deuteranomaly

46.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763

## Tritanomaly

40.9460, -7.8614, 48.2824

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

40.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566 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, 12, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 12, 38)  
}
```

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, 12, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 12, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566 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, 12, 38) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 12, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 12, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 12, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 12, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 12, 38)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 40.3790, -1.1728, 49.6566 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 12, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 12,  
38) }
```

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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