

# Converting Colors

YUV(40.7850, -17.1490,  
40.5306)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(40.7850, -17.1490,  
40.5306)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	571806
RGB	87, 24, 6
RGB Percent	34%, 9%, 2%
CMY	0.6588, 0.9059, 0.9765
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.93, 0.66
HSL	13°, 87%, 18%
HSV	13°, 93%, 34%
XYZ	4.2900, 2.6927, 0.4659
YIQ	40.7850, 43.3260, 7.7580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

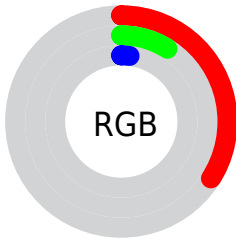
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	87, 29, 6
Decimal	5707782
CIELab	18.77, 28.16, 25.70
CIElCh	19, 38.120, 42.380
Yxy	2.6927, 0.5759, 0.3615
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283897862 (0xFF571806)
YUV	40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306
Hunter-Lab	16.4093, 17.9501, 9.8030

# Details

The YUV color **40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **52.2150, 17.1490, -40.5306**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.9490, -19.2019, 45.6487**, and **11.1770, -5.0173, 22.6468** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.1660, -18.3228, 43.7044**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.9200, -15.2436, 36.0272**.

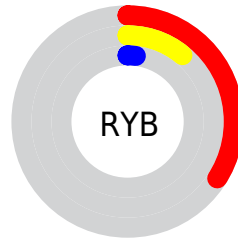
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (9%)

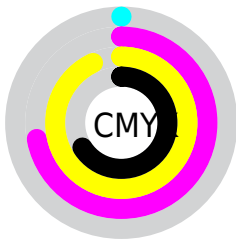
Blue (2%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (11%)

Blue (2%)

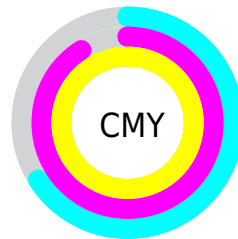


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (91%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306 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 40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 40.7850, -17.1490,  
40.5306


 40.7850, -17.1490,  
40.5306


 252.2640,  
-10.4832, 2.3995


 18.5270, -9.1338,  
36.3718


 89.9490, -19.2019,  
45.6487


 11.1770, -5.0173,  
22.6468

 115.6180,  
-20.5177, 47.6930

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 141.7000,  
-21.5441, 50.2521


 168.7820,  
-22.5705, 52.8112


 195.3690,  
-22.8599, 52.2964


 214.8830,


-19.1693, 35.1826


 234.3970,  
-15.4787, 18.0688


 40.7850, -17.1490,  
40.5306


 40.7850, -17.1490,  
40.5306


 37.1660, -18.3228,  
43.7044

 45.9200, -15.2436,  
36.0272

 50.9410, -13.7749,  
31.6237

 55.4890, -11.5801,  
27.6351

 60.6240, -9.6746,  
23.1318

 65.7590, -7.7692,  
18.6284

■ 70.7800, -6.3005,  
14.2249

■ 75.3280, -4.1057,  
10.2363

■ 80.4630, -2.2003,  
5.7329

■ 85.4840, -0.7316,  
1.3295

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.7810, -0.8780, 48.4271



40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306



43.5350, -21.4628, 24.0868

# Triad

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



40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306



36.6510, -4.2649, -32.1429



37.8150, 30.6572, -33.1638

# Complementary

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



40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306



52.2150, 17.1490, -40.5306

# 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.



42.3970, 27.9053, -37.1822



40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306



40.5440, 8.1128, -35.5571

# Square

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



40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306



35.8840, -17.6908, -19.1923



42.9210, 19.7589, -37.6417



46.6420, 19.8965, 11.7150



# Rectangle

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



40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306



43.1590, -21.2774, 11.2616



42.9210, 19.7589, -37.6417



40.3910, 30.3732, -35.4229

# Sweetspot

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



40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306



94.3780, -6.5954, 15.4545



37.4010, 15.5783, 43.4983



45.0290, -3.9583, 9.6216



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306



48.1630, -23.7444, 55.9850



64.2650, -28.7246, 19.9386



40.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443



46.0810, -22.7179, 53.4260



100.7890, -49.6890, 117.7030



# Inverse Universe

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



52.2150, 17.1490, -40.5306



63.8370, 23.7444, -55.9850



28.7350, 28.7246, -19.9386



41.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443



60.9190, 22.7179, -53.4260

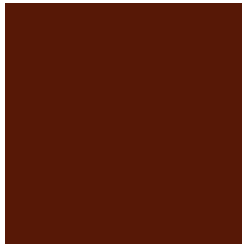


133.6240, 49.9784, -117.1882



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

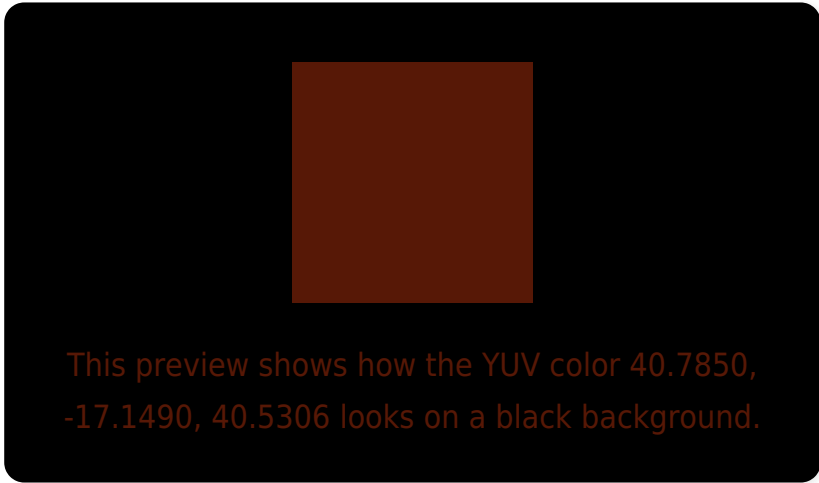
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

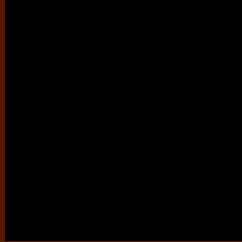
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.7850, -17.1490,



# 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

40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306

### Protanopia

45.3910, -16.4618, 6.6731

### Deuteranopia

44.3550, -21.8670, 13.7207



## Tritanopia

41.5490, -9.1447, 39.8605

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306

## Protanomaly

43.4680, -16.4997, 18.8836

## Deuteranomaly

42.8770, -20.1524, 23.7869

## Tritanomaly

41.4520, -12.0548, 39.9456

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.0790, -6.4479, 14.8397

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306 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(87, 24, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 24, 6)  
}
```

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(87, 24, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 24, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306 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(87, 24, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 24, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 24, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 24, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 24, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 24, 6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 40.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 24, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 24,  
6) }
```

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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