

# Converting Colors

YUV(40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(40.8030, 19.3241,  
55.4238)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	680150
RGB	104, 1, 80
RGB Percent	41%, 0%, 31%
CMY	0.5922, 0.9961, 0.6863
CMYK	0.00, 0.99, 0.23, 0.59
HSL	314°, 98%, 21%
HSV	314°, 99%, 41%
XYZ	7.1677, 3.5440, 7.8957
YIQ	40.8030, 36.0290, 46.4050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

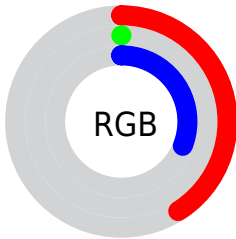
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	104, 1, 80
Decimal	6816080
CIELab	22.10, 47.01, -17.71
CIELCh	22, 50.233, 339.360
Yxy	3.5440, 0.3852, 0.1905
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285006160 (0xFF680150)
YUV	40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238
Hunter-Lab	18.8254, 35.0192, -11.6895

# Details

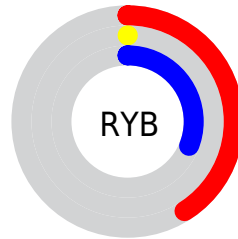
The YUV color **40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **64.1970, -19.3241, -55.4238**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.5160, 14.5356, 51.2905**, and **20.1360, 7.3280, 29.6987** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.2160, 19.6135, 55.9386**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.9010, 17.3038, 50.0758**.

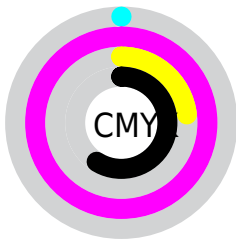
# Distribution



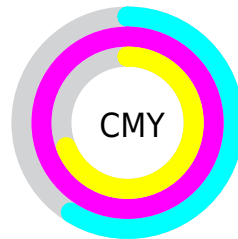
- Red (41%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238 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 40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 40.8030, 19.3241,  
55.4238

■ 40.8030, 19.3241,  
55.4238

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 29.8200, 13.3997,  
42.2539

■ 99.5160, 14.5356,  
51.2905

■ 20.1360, 7.3280,  
29.6987

■ 126.5270, 14.5302,  
53.0348

■ 8.1310, 1.4144,  
13.0401

■ 153.7120, 13.9460,  
53.7496


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 181.1360, 14.2300,  
56.0087


■ 203.7540, 16.8833,  
44.9427


■ 222.1280, 16.2059,


28.8287


 239.1510, 7.8136,  
13.8996


 40.8030, 19.3241,  
55.4238


 40.8030, 19.3241,  
55.4238

 40.2160, 19.6135,  
55.9386

 46.9010, 17.3038,  
50.0758

 53.7000, 15.4309,  
44.1131

 59.7980, 13.4106,  
38.7652

 66.5970, 11.5377,  
32.8024

 72.6950, 9.5174,  
27.4545

■ 78.9070, 7.9338,  
22.0066

■ 85.5920, 5.6241,  
16.1438

■ 91.6900, 3.6038,  
10.7959

■ 98.4890, 1.7309,  
4.8331

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.5200, 28.3376, 10.9450



40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238



39.5860, 1.6831, 67.0151

# Triad

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



40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238



49.0290, -24.1713, 6.1136



51.3160, 24.0012, -45.0041

# Complementary

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



40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238



64.1970, -19.3241, -55.4238

# 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.



47.2120, 8.2765, -41.4049



40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238



39.6720, -19.5583, -26.8993

# Square

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



40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238



49.7810, -24.5420, 31.7641



41.4780, -8.6167, -36.3762



51.7040, 35.6419, -45.3444



# Rectangle

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



40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238



36.8280, -8.7892, 65.9258



41.4780, -8.6167, -36.3762



50.0620, 19.1964, -43.9044

# Sweetspot

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



40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238



110.4940, 7.6445, 21.4918



19.3200, 41.7472, 3.2274



53.6410, 4.6140, 13.4698



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238



52.2210, 25.5270, 72.5972



35.1030, -2.5158, 60.4227



47.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



44.4170, 21.4864, 61.9013



93.5620, 45.5719, 130.1801



# Inverse Universe

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



40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238



52.2210, 25.5270, 72.5972



69.8970, 2.5158, -60.4227



47.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



44.4170, 21.4864, 61.9013

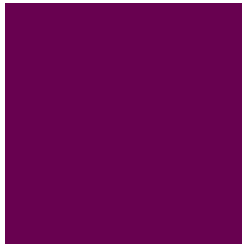


93.5620, 45.5719, 130.1801



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238 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

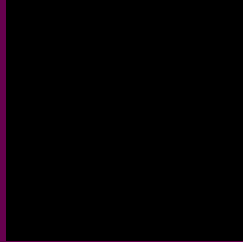
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.8030, 19.3241,



# 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

40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238

### Protanopia

50.0650, 31.5200, -29.8750

### Deuteranopia

56.9700, 8.8888, -4.3587



## Tritanopia

52.4460, -9.5869, 41.7049

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238

## Protanomaly

46.5250, 27.3492, 1.2936

## Deuteranomaly

51.1390, 12.7495, 17.4181

## Tritanomaly

48.2260, 0.8746, 46.2828

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

40.6680, 7.0657, 20.4622

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238 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(104, 1, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 1, 80)  
}
```

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(104, 1, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 1, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238 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(104, 1, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 1, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(104, 1, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 1, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 1, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 1, 80)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 40.8030, 19.3241, 55.4238 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 1, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104, 1,  
80) }
```

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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