

# Converting Colors

YUV(40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(40.9260, 2.5015,  
37.7759)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	54122E
RGB	84, 18, 46
RGB Percent	33%, 7%, 18%
CMY	0.6706, 0.9294, 0.8196
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 0.45, 0.67
HSL	335°, 65%, 20%
HSV	335°, 79%, 33%
XYZ	4.3656, 2.5147, 2.8401
YIQ	40.9260, 30.3480, 22.7000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

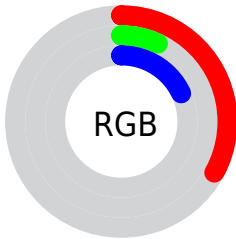
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	84, 18, 46
Decimal	5509678
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	17.98, 32.58, -0.72
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	18, 32.584, 358.736
Yxy	2.5147, 0.4491, 0.2587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283699758 (0xFF54122E)
YUV	40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759
Hunter-Lab	15.8578, 21.3895, 0.4818

# Details

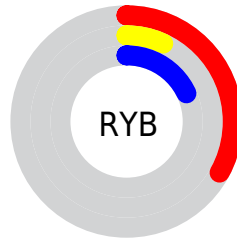
The YUV color **40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **61.0740, -2.5015, -37.7759**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.7800, 0.6015, 40.5349**, and **11.1770, -5.0173, 22.6468** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.6600, 2.6326, 42.3942**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.1920, 2.3703, 33.1576**.

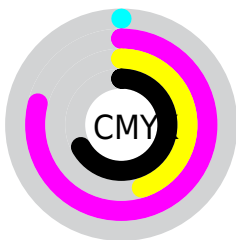
# Distribution



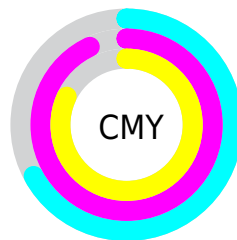
- Red (33%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759 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 40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40.9260, 2.5015,  
37.7759

40.9260, 2.5015,  
37.7759

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

20.4910, 2.2229,  
33.7724

90.7800, 0.6015,  
40.5349

11.1770, -5.0173,  
22.6468

116.2640, -0.1302,  
41.8645

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


142.2750, -0.1356,  
43.6088


169.1720, -0.5778,  
45.4532


196.7700, -0.8726,  
46.6827


217.8930, 2.5178,


32.5428

 237.6350, 7.0819,  
15.2291

 40.9260, 2.5015,  
37.7759


 40.9260, 2.5015,  
37.7759


 35.6600, 2.6326,  
42.3942

 46.1920, 2.3703,  
33.1576


 29.8070, 3.0531,  
47.5273

 52.0450, 1.9498,  
28.0245

 29.2200, 3.3425,  
48.0421

 57.3110, 1.8187,  
23.4063

 63.0500, 0.9614,  
18.3732

 68.3160, 0.8302,  
13.7549

■ 73.5820, 0.6991,  
9.1366

■ 79.4350, 0.2785,  
4.0035

■ 84.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 90.5540, -0.2731,  
-5.7479

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.3570, 12.1490, 23.3659



40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759



40.6520, -8.7024, 38.0162

# Triad

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



40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759



38.9290, -19.1920, -4.3227



40.1000, 21.6427, -35.1677

# Complementary

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



40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759



61.0740, -2.5015, -37.7759

# 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.



39.2220, 13.2016, -34.3977



40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759



33.1630, -7.4754, -29.0840

# Square

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



40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759



41.9850, -20.6986, 12.2912



36.4860, 2.7184, -31.9982



37.9630, 26.1472, -33.2936



# Rectangle

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



40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759



41.0290, -17.2693, 32.4236



36.4860, 2.7184, -31.9982



40.1170, 19.1693, -35.1826

# Sweetspot

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



40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759



92.3270, 0.8248, 15.4992



36.5870, 23.3746, 16.1482



45.5820, 0.6991, 9.1366



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.



40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759



42.6990, 3.5994, 59.0230



40.0820, -10.8864, 38.5161



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



36.4110, 3.7414, 60.1526



80.5400, 8.6078, 132.8304



# Inverse Universe

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



40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759



42.6990, 3.5994, 59.0230



61.9180, 10.8864, -38.5161



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



36.4110, 3.7414, 60.1526

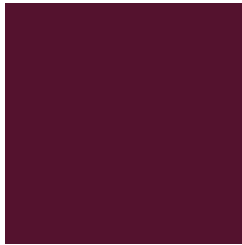


80.5400, 8.6078, 132.8304



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

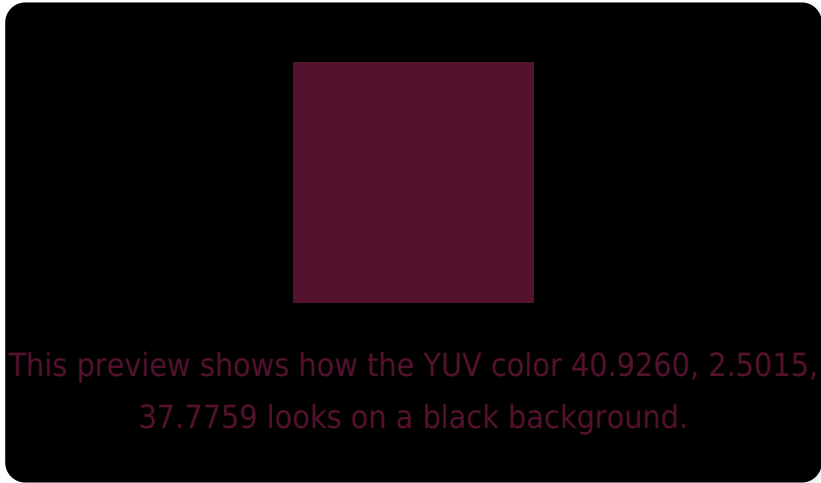
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

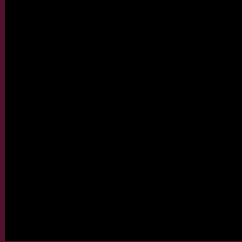
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.9260, 2.5015,



# 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

40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759

### Protanopia

45.7420, 8.0152, -4.1587

### Deuteranopia

45.9790, -1.4686, 4.4034



## Tritanopia

41.7550, -8.2602, 36.1719

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759

## Protanomaly

43.9720, 5.9298, 11.4256

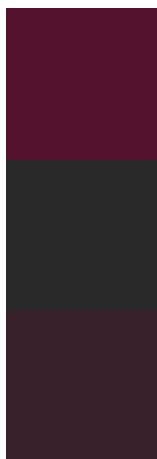
## Deuteranomaly

44.3980, -0.1962, 16.3140

## Tritanomaly

41.4930, -4.1870, 36.4016

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.3160, 0.8302, 13.7549

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759 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(84, 18, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 18, 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(84, 18, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 18, 46) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759 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(84, 18, 46) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 18, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 18, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 18, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 18, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 18, 46)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 40.9260, 2.5015, 37.7759 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 18, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 18,  
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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