

# Converting Colors

YUV(40.9330, -14.7570,  
66.7108)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(40.9330, -14.7570,  
66.7108)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	75080B
RGB	117, 8, 11
RGB Percent	46%, 3%, 4%
CMY	0.5412, 0.9686, 0.9569
CMYK	0.00, 0.93, 0.91, 0.54
HSL	358°, 87%, 25%
HSV	358°, 93%, 46%
XYZ	7.4834, 3.9797, 0.6904
YIQ	40.9330, 64.0010, 24.0410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

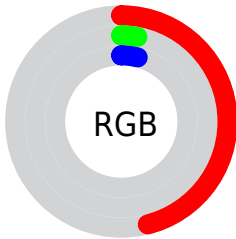
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	117, 8, 11
Decimal	7669771
CIE Lab	23.60, 43.59, 30.82
CIE LCh	24, 53.388, 35.263
Yxy	3.9797, 0.6157, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285859851 (0xFF75080B)
YUV	40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108
Hunter-Lab	19.9493, 32.0475, 11.9127

# Details

The YUV color **40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **84.0670, 14.7570, -66.7108**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.1090, -21.7457, 68.3104**, and **17.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.3250, -15.9362, 71.6290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.2310, -13.4249, 59.4334**.

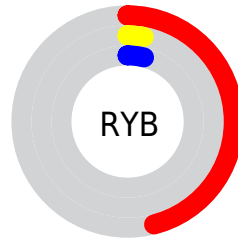
# Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (3%)

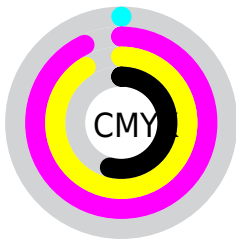
Blue (4%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (3%)

Blue (4%)

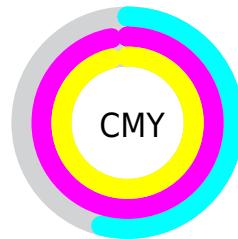


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (93%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (97%)


Yellow (96%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108 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 40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 40.9330, -14.7570,  
66.7108


 40.9330, -14.7570,  
66.7108


 252.8340, -8.2992,  
1.8996


 26.3120, -12.9718,  
54.1004

 98.1090, -21.7457,  
68.3104

 17.9400, -8.8444,  
36.8866


 124.9630,  
-23.6458, 71.0694

 9.0840, -3.9854,  
18.3433

 152.9310,  
-25.1090, 73.7285


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 177.0120,  
-24.6559, 68.3955


 195.8250,  
-21.1127, 51.8965


 215.3390,


-17.4221, 34.7827


 235.4400,  
-14.0209, 17.1541


 40.9330, -14.7570,  
66.7108


 40.9330, -14.7570,  
66.7108


 35.3250, -15.9362,  
71.6290

 49.2310, -13.4249,  
59.4334

 57.0560, -11.3666,  
52.5709

 65.3540, -10.0345,  
45.2935

 73.7660, -8.2656,  
37.9162

 81.4770, -6.6442,  
31.1537

■ 89.7750, -5.3121,  
23.8763

■ 98.1870, -3.5432,  
16.4990

■ 106.4850, -2.2111,  
9.2217

■ 114.1960, -0.5896,  
2.4591

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.5910, 4.1456, 70.5187



40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108



52.1840, -25.7267, 38.4266

# Triad

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



40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108



43.2560, -11.9582, -37.9355



50.8380, 42.4779, -44.5849

# Complementary

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



40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108



84.0670, 14.7570, -66.7108

# 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.



55.3230, 36.8158, -48.5183



40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108



49.4460, 6.6821, -43.3641

# Square

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



40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108



44.1240, -21.7531, -22.9107



53.8920, 23.7172, -47.2633



56.0290, 33.0167, 3.4826



# Rectangle

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



40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108



53.5360, -26.3932, 18.8239



53.8920, 23.7172, -47.2633



53.1860, 41.3203, -46.6441

# Sweetspot

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



40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108



122.9710, -5.9017, 26.3354



51.8210, 32.1332, 53.6540



58.1870, -3.5432, 16.4990



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108



46.2030, -20.8061, 93.6610



70.5280, -30.8263, 40.7559



54.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



36.8200, -16.6733, 74.7029



75.5480, -33.7942, 152.9944



# Inverse Universe

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



40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108



46.2030, -20.8061, 93.6610



54.4720, 30.8263, -40.7559



54.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



36.8200, -16.6733, 74.7029

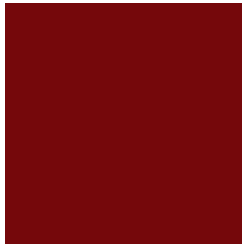


75.5480, -33.7942, 152.9944



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

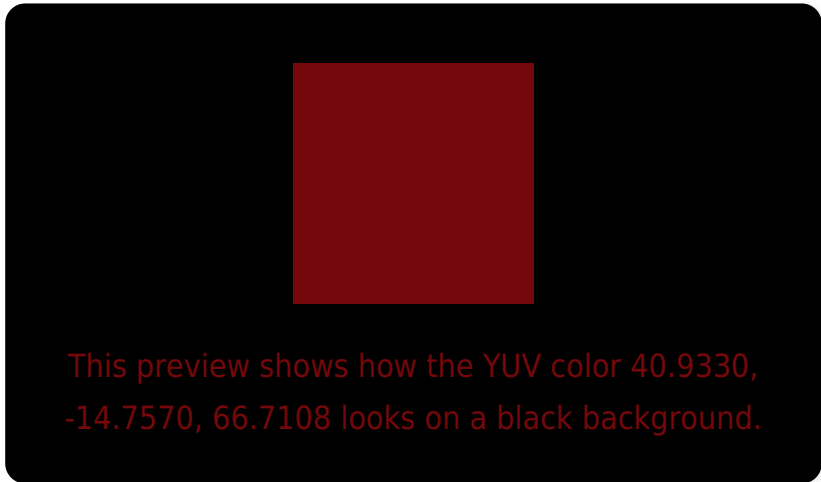
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.9330, -14.7570,



# 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

40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108

### Protanopia

56.7610, -17.6302, 8.1026

### Deuteranopia

55.2970, -27.2614, 17.2795



## Tritanopia

40.8530, -20.1405, 66.7809

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108

## Protanomaly

50.8330, -16.6797, 29.9645

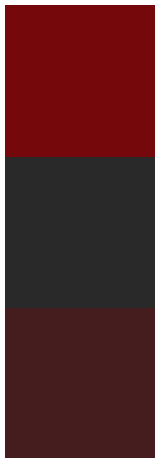
## Deuteranomaly

50.2590, -22.8057, 34.8529

## Tritanomaly

40.7220, -18.1039, 66.8958

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.0740, -5.4595, 24.4911

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108 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(117, 8, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 8, 11)  
}
```

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(117, 8, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 8, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108 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(117, 8, 11) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 8, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(117, 8, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 8, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 8, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 8, 11)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 40.9330, -14.7570, 66.7108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 8, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 8,  
11) }
```

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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