

# Converting Colors

YUV(41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(41.1570, 15.6986,  
51.6053)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	640549
RGB	100, 5, 73
RGB Percent	39%, 2%, 29%
CMY	0.6078, 0.9804, 0.7137
CMYK	0.00, 0.95, 0.27, 0.61
HSL	317°, 90%, 21%
HSV	317°, 95%, 39%
XYZ	6.5124, 3.2989, 6.5968
YIQ	41.1570, 34.7920, 41.2880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

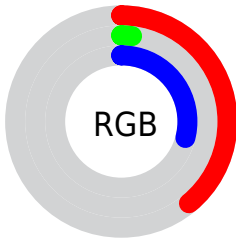
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	100, 5, 73
Decimal	6554953
CIELab	21.20, 44.24, -14.41
CIElCh	21, 46.527, 341.961
Yxy	3.2989, 0.3969, 0.2011
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284745033 (0xFF640549)
YUV	41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053
Hunter-Lab	18.1629, 32.2170, -8.8204

# Details

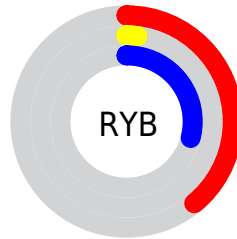
The YUV color **41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **63.8430, -15.6986, -51.6053**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.5220, 12.0677, 49.5312**, and **18.6690, 5.5862, 28.3543** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.1080, 16.7088, 54.2793**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.3690, 14.1151, 46.1574**.

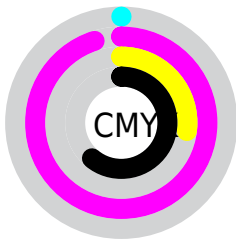
# Distribution



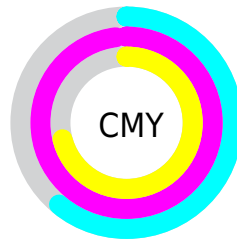
- Red (39%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053 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 41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



41.1570, 15.6986,  
51.6053

41.1570, 15.6986,  
51.6053

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

27.8260, 10.9318,  
40.4946

97.5220, 12.0677,  
49.5312

18.6690, 5.5862,  
28.3543

124.1200, 11.7728,  
50.7608

4.7840, -2.3585,  
9.8364

151.6040, 11.0412,  
52.0903

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


178.7290, 11.4726,  
53.7347


202.8420, 13.3889,  
45.7426


222.1280, 16.2059,


28.8287


 238.5640, 8.1029,  
14.4144


 41.1570, 15.6986,  
51.6053


 41.1570, 15.6986,  
51.6053


 38.1080, 16.7088,  
54.2793

 47.3690, 14.1151,  
46.1574

 53.5810, 12.5316,  
40.7095

 59.7930, 10.9481,  
35.2615

 65.8910, 8.9277,  
29.9136

 72.1030, 7.3442,  
24.4657

■ 78.3150, 5.7607,  
19.0177

■ 84.5270, 4.1772,  
13.5698

■ 90.7390, 2.5937,  
8.1219

■ 96.9510, 1.0102,  
2.6740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.7330, 25.2746, 13.3892



41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053



37.0370, 0.9678, 63.1116

# Triad

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



41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053



46.9470, -23.1449, 3.5545



49.2130, 23.5590, -43.1598

# Complementary

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



41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053



63.8430, -15.6986, -51.6053

# 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.



45.4510, 9.1447, -39.8605



41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053



37.6010, -18.5373, -27.7141

# Square

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



41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053



47.9870, -23.6576, 28.0754



40.7600, -6.2907, -35.7465



49.1450, 33.4525, -43.1002



# Rectangle

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



41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053



39.7900, -11.2355, 57.1892



40.7600, -6.2907, -35.7465



48.0730, 19.1910, -42.1600

# Sweetspot

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



41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053



106.4400, 6.1921, 20.6621



23.9030, 37.5158, 7.1011



51.8150, 4.0352, 12.4402



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053



49.4720, 21.4593, 70.6231



35.7990, -4.8309, 56.3043



47.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



43.7330, 18.8656, 62.5012



92.0800, 39.8936, 131.4798



# Inverse Universe

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



41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053



49.4720, 21.4593, 70.6231



69.2010, 4.8309, -56.3043



47.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



43.7330, 18.8656, 62.5012

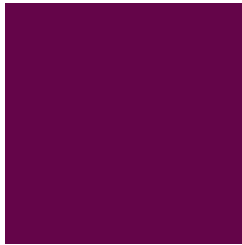


92.0800, 39.8936, 131.4798



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

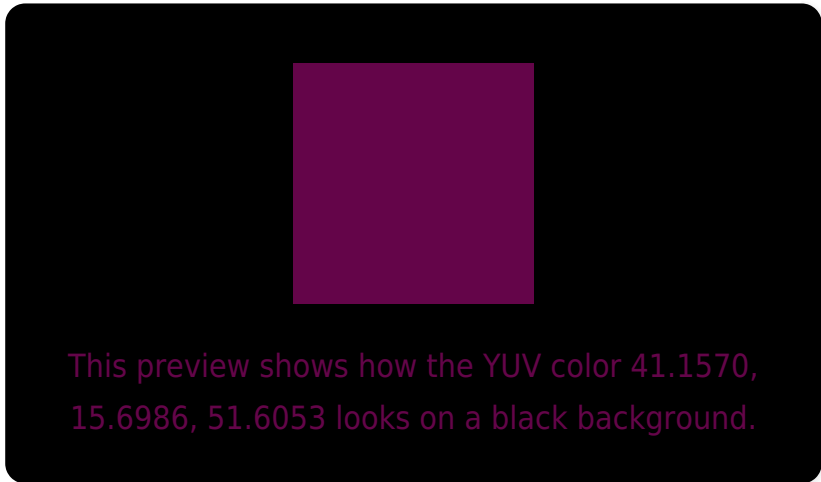
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

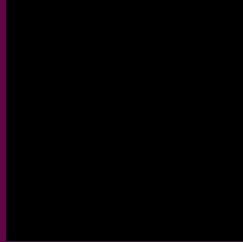
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 41.1570, 15.6986,



# 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

41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053

### Protanopia

49.8550, 26.6935, -21.7978

### Deuteranopia

54.4110, 6.6994, -2.1144



## Tritanopia

49.4460, -9.5869, 41.7049

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053

## Protanomaly

46.6950, 22.8284, 4.6525

## Deuteranomaly

49.7430, 9.9867, 16.8884

## Tritanomaly

46.2860, -0.1410, 45.3532

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.0160, 5.9081, 18.4030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053 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(100, 5, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(100, 5, 73)  
}
```

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(100, 5, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 5, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053 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(100, 5, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 5, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 5, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 5, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 5, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 5, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 41.1570, 15.6986, 51.6053 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 5, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 5,  
73) }
```

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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