

# Converting Colors

YUV(41.4900, -19.4686,  
84.6393)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(41.4900, -19.4686,  
84.6393)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A0002
RGB	138, 0, 2
RGB Percent	54%, 0%, 1%
CMY	0.4588, 1.0000, 0.9922
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.99, 0.46
HSL	359°, 100%, 27%
HSV	359°, 100%, 54%
XYZ	10.4922, 5.4077, 0.5482
YIQ	41.4900, 81.6060, 29.8780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

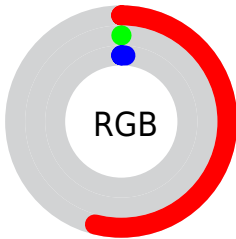
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	138, 0, 2
Decimal	9043970
CIE Lab	27.87, 50.78, 40.20
CIE LCh	28, 64.765, 38.371
Yxy	5.4077, 0.6379, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287234050 (0xFF8A0002)
YUV	41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393
Hunter-Lab	23.2544, 39.8427, 14.8803

# Details

The YUV color **41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **96.5100, 19.4686, -84.6393**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.7750, -28.4831, 82.6353**, and **23.3220, -11.4977, 47.9526** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.3040, -17.4049, 76.0324**.

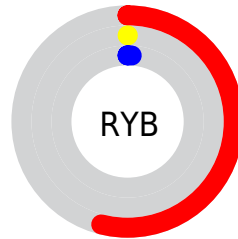
# Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (0%)

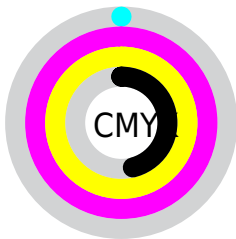
Blue (1%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (1%)

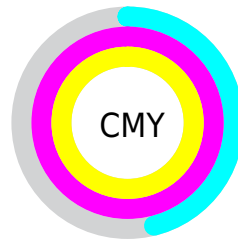


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393 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 41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 41.4900, -19.4686,  
84.6393


 41.4900, -19.4686,  
84.6393


 252.0360,  
-11.3567, 2.5994


 32.2920, -15.9200,  
66.3959


 105.7750,  
-28.4831, 82.6353

 23.3220, -11.4977,  
47.9526

 133.5150,  
-30.8199, 85.4943

 15.4770, -6.6442,  
31.1537

 159.3900,  
-31.2513, 83.8500


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 178.6760,  
-28.4343, 66.9361


 198.0760,  
-25.1805, 49.9223


 217.5900,


-21.4899, 32.8086


 237.6910,  
-18.0887, 15.1800


 41.4900, -19.4686,  
84.6393

 51.3040, -17.4049,  
76.0324

 61.0040, -15.7780,  
67.5255

 70.2310, -13.4249,  
59.4334

 79.9310, -11.7980,  
50.9265

 89.7450, -9.7343,  
42.3196

■ 99.5590, -7.6706,  
33.7128

■ 109.2590, -6.0437,  
25.2059

■ 118.4860, -3.6906,  
17.1138

■ 128.1860, -2.0637,  
8.6069

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.5220, 2.2077, 85.4882



41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393



61.6530, -30.3949, 42.4003

# Triad

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



41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393



51.5710, -13.0995, -45.2278



59.5410, 52.9773, -52.2175

# Complementary

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



41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393



96.5100, 19.4686, -84.6393

# 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.



65.7870, 46.4470, -57.6952



41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393



58.9010, 9.9088, -51.6562

# Square

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



41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393



45.7860, -22.5725, -40.1543



64.3730, 30.8751, -56.4551



65.0930, 39.3942, 11.3194



# Rectangle

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



41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393



62.0970, -30.6138, 19.2089



64.3730, 30.8751, -56.4551



62.5900, 51.9671, -54.8914

# Sweetspot

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



41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393



141.2600, -7.5232, 33.0980



56.3960, 40.2308, 69.8127



66.6820, -4.2802, 19.5729



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393



53.8630, -25.0755, 109.7451



80.5910, -39.7314, 50.3477



64.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034



39.9950, -18.7315, 81.5654



1.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



# Inverse Universe

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



41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393



53.8630, -25.0755, 109.7451



57.4090, 39.7314, -50.3477



64.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034



39.9950, -18.7315, 81.5654



1.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

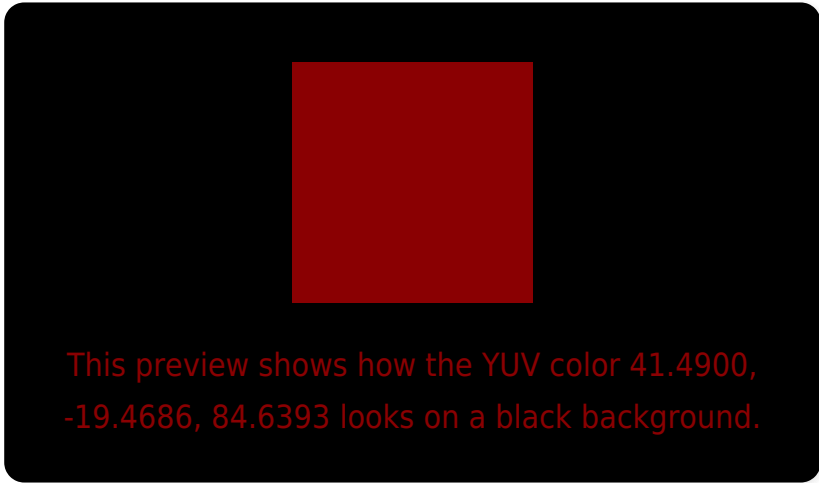
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

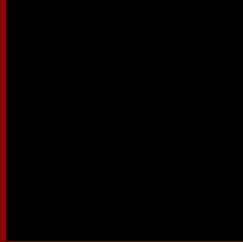
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 41.4900, -19.4686,



# 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

41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393

### Protanopia

66.4640, -23.8928, 10.1171

### Deuteranopia

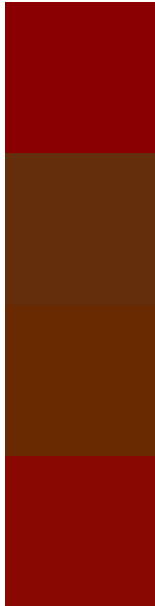
65.0540, -32.0716, 20.1236



## Tritanopia

48.5940, -23.9568, 77.5321

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393

## Protanomaly

57.6830, -22.5217, 37.1120

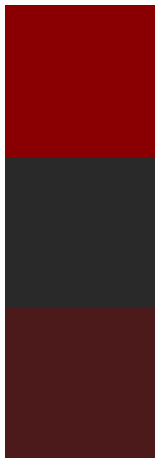
## Deuteranomaly

56.4620, -27.3428, 43.4448

## Tritanomaly

45.7730, -22.0731, 80.0061

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.0640, -6.9336, 30.6389

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393 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(138, 0, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 0, 2)  
}
```

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(138, 0, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 0, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393 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(138, 0, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 0, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(138, 0, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 0, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 0, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 0, 2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 0, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 0,  
2) }
```

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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