

# Converting Colors

YUV(42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(42.6690, -7.7248,  
51.1563)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	65101B
RGB	101, 16, 27
RGB Percent	40%, 6%, 11%
CMY	0.6039, 0.9373, 0.8941
CMYK	0.00, 0.84, 0.73, 0.60
HSL	352°, 73%, 23%
HSV	352°, 84%, 40%
XYZ	5.7499, 3.2164, 1.3547
YIQ	42.6690, 47.1290, 21.4410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

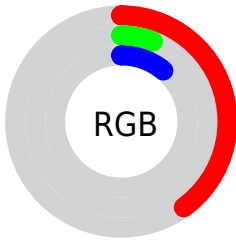
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	101, 16, 27
Decimal	6623259
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.89, 37.27, 17.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	21, 41.073, 24.850
Yxy	3.2164, 0.5571, 0.3116
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284813339 (0xFF65101B)
YUV	42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563
Hunter-Lab	17.9344, 25.8439, 8.0755

# Details

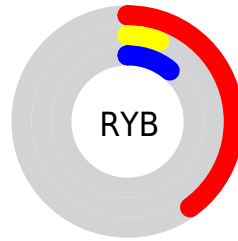
The YUV color **42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **74.3310, 7.7248, -51.1563**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.8390, -12.2456, 54.5152**, and **15.0640, -6.9336, 30.6389** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.7730, -8.7621, 57.2041**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.5650, -6.6875, 45.1085**.

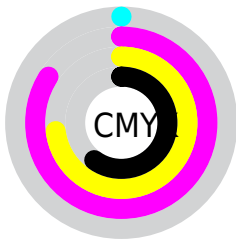
# Distribution



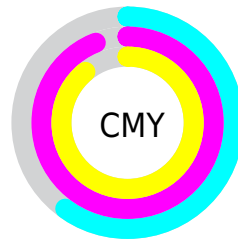
- Red (40%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563 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 42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.6690, -7.7248,  
51.1563

■ 42.6690, -7.7248,  
51.1563

254.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 22.1260, -10.9081,  
45.4935

■ 94.8390, -12.2456,  
54.5152

■ 15.0640, -6.9336,  
30.6389

■ 121.5080,  
-13.5614, 56.5595

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.8890,  
-14.7353, 59.7333

■ 175.3730,  
-15.4669, 61.0629

■ 197.1760,  
-13.3978, 50.7116

■ 216.8040, -9.2704,

33.4979

237.0190, -5.4324,  
15.7693

42.6690, -7.7248,  
51.1563

42.6690, -7.7248,  
51.1563

35.7730, -8.7621,  
57.2041

49.5650, -6.6875,  
45.1085

31.6810, -9.2097,  
60.7928

56.4610, -5.6503,  
39.0607

63.2430, -5.0498,  
33.1129

70.1390, -4.0125,  
27.0651

77.6220, -3.2646,  
20.5025

■ 84.5180, -2.2274,  
14.4547

■ 91.4140, -1.1901,  
8.4069

■ 98.1960, -0.5896,  
2.4591

■ 105.0920, 0.4476,  
-3.5887

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.8550, 6.9735, 50.1162



42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563



45.9820, -22.6691, 37.7268

# Triad

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



42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563



37.0610, -12.8481, -32.5025



45.5260, 32.2787, -39.9263

# Complementary

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



42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563



74.3310, 7.7248, -51.1563

# 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.



47.2070, 26.0269, -41.4005



42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563



41.9970, 0.9875, -36.8314

# Square

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



42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563



44.5330, -21.9548, -4.8524



45.5310, 14.5282, -39.9307



48.6650, 28.2662, -12.8612



# Rectangle

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



42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563



47.6660, -23.4993, 23.9719



45.5310, 14.5282, -39.9307



46.4720, 30.8263, -40.7559

# Sweetspot

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



42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563



108.0240, -2.9698, 19.2730



47.8160, 26.2197, 36.9954



52.3220, -1.6377, 11.9956



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.



42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563



40.8080, -11.7373, 78.2214



59.6120, -21.5007, 36.2973



47.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



36.0950, -10.3998, 69.1997



75.8920, -22.1318, 145.6767



# Inverse Universe

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



42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563



40.8080, -11.7373, 78.2214



57.3880, 21.5007, -36.2973



47.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



36.0950, -10.3998, 69.1997

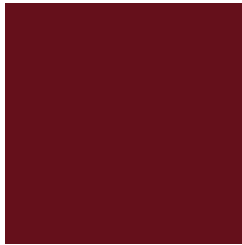


75.8920, -22.1318, 145.6767



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

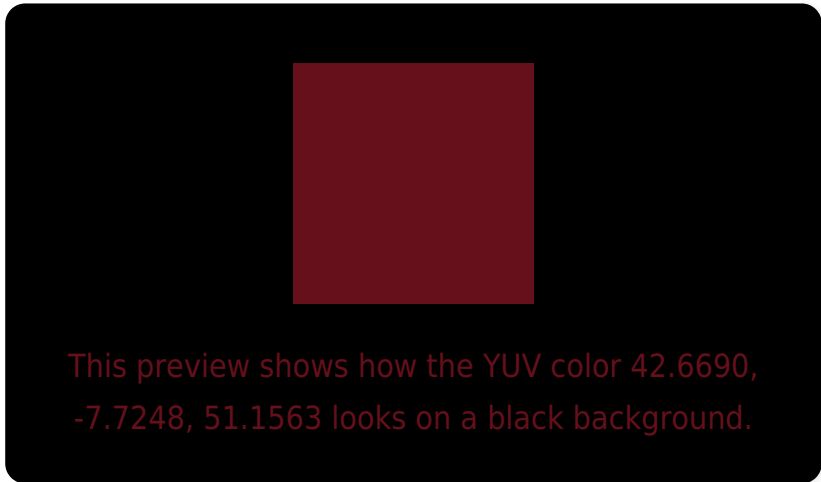
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 42.6690, -7.7248,



# 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

42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563

### Protanopia

52.3010, -6.5574, 3.2440

### Deuteranopia

51.2930, -14.4414, 12.0210



## Tritanopia

42.7030, -12.6716, 51.1265

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563

## Protanomaly

48.9980, -6.9010, 20.1728

## Deuteranomaly

48.3640, -12.0115, 25.9908

## Tritanomaly

42.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

42.7250, -2.8224, 18.6582

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563 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(101, 16, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 16, 27)  
}
```

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(101, 16, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 16, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563 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(101, 16, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 16, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 16, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 16, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 16, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 16,  
27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 42.6690, -7.7248, 51.1563 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 16, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 16,  
27) }
```

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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