

# Converting Colors

YUV(42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155)  
contains.

<b>YUV(42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(42.8660, 10.4191,  
65.0155)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	750140
RGB	117, 1, 64
RGB Percent	46%, 0%, 25%
CMY	0.5412, 0.9961, 0.7490
CMYK	0.00, 0.99, 0.45, 0.54
HSL	327°, 98%, 23%
HSV	327°, 99%, 46%
XYZ	8.2724, 4.1738, 5.2201
YIQ	42.8660, 48.9130, 44.1850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

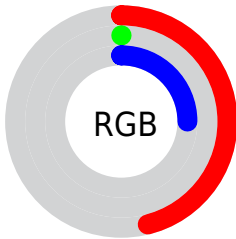
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	117, 1, 64
Decimal	7668032
CIELab	24.24, 48.14, -3.28
CIELCh	24, 48.255, 356.102
Yxy	4.1738, 0.4683, 0.2363
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285858112 (0xFF750140)
YUV	42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155
Hunter-Lab	20.4298, 36.5255, -0.8485

# Details

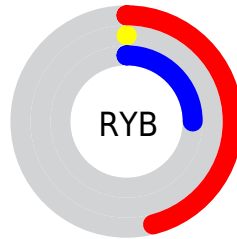
The YUV color **42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **75.1340, -10.4191, -65.0155**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.2370, 4.3202, 61.1822**, and **21.3450, 0.3229, 36.5314** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.2790, 10.7085, 65.5303**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.4800, 9.1304, 58.3380**.

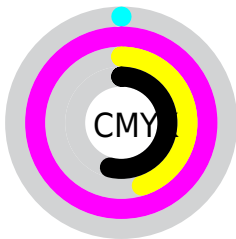
# Distribution



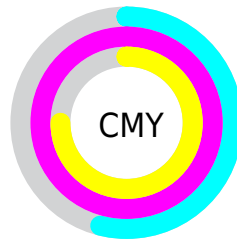
- Red (46%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155 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 42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.8660, 10.4191,  
65.0155

■ 42.8660, 10.4191,  
65.0155

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 31.6980, 5.0789,  
51.1309

■ 103.2370, 4.3202,  
61.1822

■ 21.3450, 0.3229,  
36.5314

■ 130.6070, 3.1517,  
62.6117

■ 11.1770, -5.0173,  
22.6468

■ 158.3900, 2.2727,  
64.5560


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 184.1940, 2.8624,  
62.0969


■ 203.2350, 7.2791,  
45.3979


■ 223.4500, 11.1172,


27.6694


 240.9120, 6.9454,  
12.3552


 42.8660, 10.4191,  
65.0155

 42.8660, 10.4191,  
65.0155

 42.2790, 10.7085,  
65.5303

 50.4800, 9.1304,  
58.3380

 57.6210, 8.5678,  
52.0754

 65.2350, 7.2791,  
45.3979

 72.8490, 5.9904,  
38.7204

 79.9900, 5.4279,  
32.4578

■ 87.6040, 4.1392,  
25.7803

■ 95.2180, 2.8505,  
19.1028

■ 102.9460, 1.9986,  
12.3254

■ 109.9730, 0.9993,  
6.1627

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.1270, 21.1364, 34.0916



42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155



45.8060, -8.7784, 62.4371

# Triad

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



42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155



50.7130, -25.0015, -7.6413



55.1290, 30.9954, -48.3481

# Complementary

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



42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155



75.1340, -10.4191, -65.0155

# 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.



52.9970, 17.7495, -46.4784



42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155



42.3440, -15.4526, -37.1357

# Square

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



42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155



55.0090, -27.1194, 18.4091



48.1920, 1.8773, -42.2644



52.5020, 38.6995, -46.0443



# Rectangle

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



42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155



50.3150, -24.3123, 51.4667



48.1920, 1.8773, -42.2644



54.8040, 27.2116, -48.0631

# Sweetspot

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



42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155



123.6040, 4.1392, 25.7803



29.7720, 43.0034, 20.3710



59.0820, 2.4246, 15.7141



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.



42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155



55.2090, 13.7010, 85.7627



36.3680, -14.4784, 70.7143



55.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



44.0020, 10.8450, 68.4042



90.2540, 22.5528, 140.0972



# Inverse Universe

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



42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155



55.2090, 13.7010, 85.7627



81.6320, 14.4784, -70.7143



55.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



44.0020, 10.8450, 68.4042

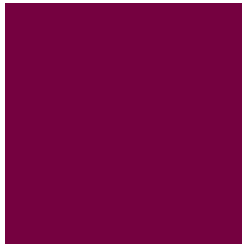


90.2540, 22.5528, 140.0972



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

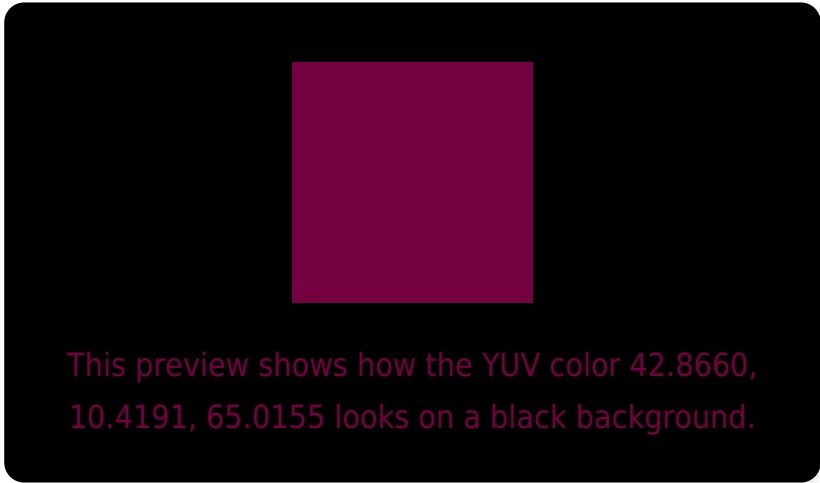
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

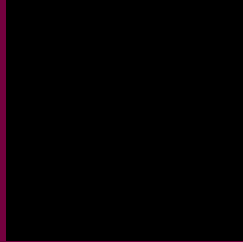
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 42.8660, 10.4191,



# 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

42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155

### Protanopia

60.6580, 15.4516, -9.3471

### Deuteranopia

61.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



## Tritanopia

52.0240, -12.8298, 55.2300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155

## Protanomaly

54.3670, 13.6231, 17.2181

## Deuteranomaly

54.9740, 2.9708, 27.2098

## Tritanomaly

48.6360, -4.2575, 59.0782

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155 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, 1, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 1, 64)  
}
```

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, 1, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 1, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155 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, 1, 64) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 1, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 1, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 1, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 1, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 1, 64)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 42.8660, 10.4191, 65.0155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 1, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 1,  
64) }
```

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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