

# Converting Colors

YUV(44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(44.1500, 16.1951,  
32.3175)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	51134D
RGB	81, 19, 77
RGB Percent	32%, 7%, 30%
CMY	0.6824, 0.9255, 0.6980
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.05, 0.68
HSL	304°, 62%, 20%
HSV	304°, 77%, 32%
XYZ	4.9658, 2.7509, 7.2904
YIQ	44.1500, 18.3340, 31.1820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

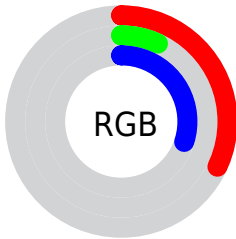
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	81, 19, 77
Decimal	5313357
CIELab	19.02, 35.98, -20.84
CIELCh	19, 41.581, 329.923
Yxy	2.7509, 0.3309, 0.1833
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283503437 (0xFF51134D)
YUV	44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175
Hunter-Lab	16.5858, 24.4174, -14.4513

# Details

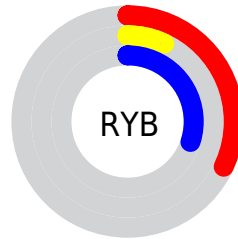
The YUV color **44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **55.8500, -16.1950, -32.3174**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.6340, 15.4634, 33.6470**, and **14.8250, 8.9603, 19.4475** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.3400, 18.0734, 36.5358**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.9600, 14.3167, 28.0991**.

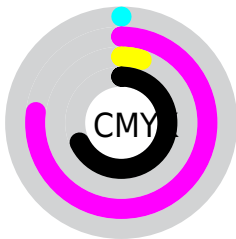
# Distribution



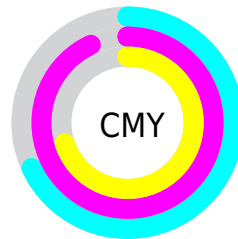
- Red (32%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175 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 44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



44.1500, 16.1951,  
32.3175

44.1500, 16.1951,  
32.3175

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

22.9000, 15.3323,  
29.0287

94.6340, 15.4634,  
33.6470

14.8250, 8.9603,  
19.4475

119.7590, 15.8948,  
35.2914

0.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

146.1720, 16.1842,  
35.8062

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


172.9980, 16.7630,  
36.8358


200.7100, 16.9050,  
37.9653


222.7150, 15.9165,


28.3139


 239.7380, 7.5242,  
13.3848


 44.1500, 16.1951,  
32.3175


 44.1500, 16.1951,  
32.3175


 39.3400, 18.0734,  
36.5358


 48.9600, 14.3167,  
28.0991

 34.6440, 20.3885,  
40.6542

 53.6560, 12.0016,  
23.9807

 32.8830, 21.2567,  
42.1986

 58.4660, 10.1233,  
19.7623

 63.1620, 7.8081,  
15.6439

 68.5590, 5.6404,  
10.9108

■ 73.2550, 3.3253,  
6.7924

■ 78.0650, 1.4470,  
2.5740

■ 82.7610, -0.8682,  
-1.5444

■ 87.5710, -2.7465,  
-5.7628

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.5520, 26.3499, -4.8691



44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175



35.0620, 6.3784, 54.3196

# Triad

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



44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175



43.7570, -21.5722, 12.4911



43.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715

# Complementary

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



44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175



55.8500, -16.1950, -32.3174

# 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.



39.7630, 2.5818, -34.8722



44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175



39.7820, -19.6125, -9.4558

# Square

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



44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175



43.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



34.9410, -10.8169, -30.6433



44.7450, 26.7477, -39.2414



# Rectangle

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



44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175



35.1300, -3.5151, 54.2600



34.9410, -10.8169, -30.6433



42.1570, 11.7546, -36.9717

# Sweetspot

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



44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175



90.6840, 6.0718, 12.5551



26.9650, 26.6393, -4.3543



45.0810, 3.9041, 7.8220



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175



47.2630, 25.0133, 50.6353



40.7300, 3.0911, 35.3168



38.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



42.5670, 27.3285, 54.7537



94.1060, 60.5867, 120.9330



# Inverse Universe

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



44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175



47.2630, 25.0133, 50.6353



59.2700, -3.0911, -35.3168



38.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



42.5670, 27.3285, 54.7537

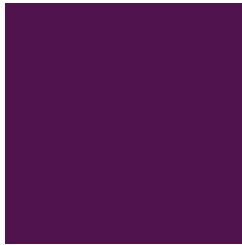


94.1060, 60.5867, 120.9330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

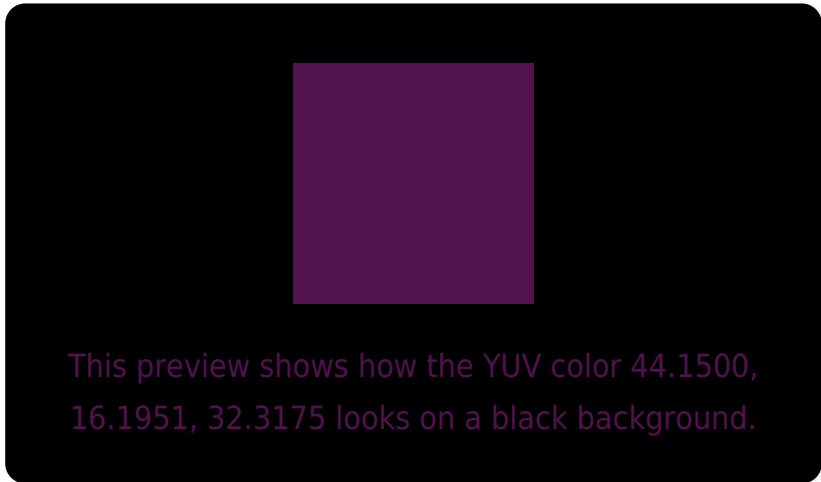
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

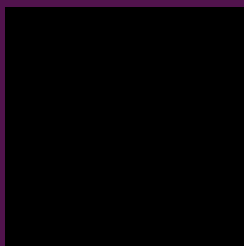
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 44.1500, 16.1951,



# 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

44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175

### Protanopia

38.1740, 29.4942, -33.4786

### Deuteranopia

47.2620, 12.6888, -9.8768



## Tritanopia

47.0850, -5.4649, 26.2355

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175

## Protanomaly

40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023

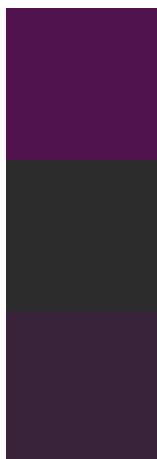
## Deuteranomaly

45.7030, 13.9504, 5.5225

## Tritanomaly

46.1590, 2.3866, 27.9246

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175

## Achromatopsia

44.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.9720, 5.9298, 11.4256

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175 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(81, 19, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 19, 77)  
}
```

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(81, 19, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 19, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175 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(81, 19, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 19, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 19, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 19, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 19, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 19, 77)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 44.1500, 16.1951, 32.3175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 19, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 19,  
77) }
```

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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