

# Converting Colors

YUV(45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(45.1110, 38.8923,  
32.3517)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	520B7C
RGB	82, 11, 124
RGB Percent	32%, 4%, 49%
CMY	0.6784, 0.9569, 0.5137
CMYK	0.34, 0.91, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	278°, 84%, 26%
HSV	278°, 91%, 49%
XYZ	7.2374, 3.4884, 19.3607
YIQ	45.1110, 6.0430, 50.1950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

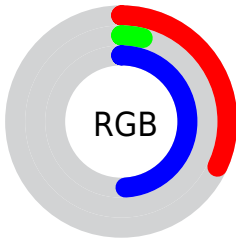
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	82, 11, 124
Decimal	5376892
CIE Lab	21.90, 48.55, -47.12
CIE LCh	22, 67.656, 315.861
Yxy	3.4884, 0.2406, 0.1159
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283566972 (0xFF520B7C)
YUV	45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517
Hunter-Lab	18.6773, 36.4833, -48.3851

# Details

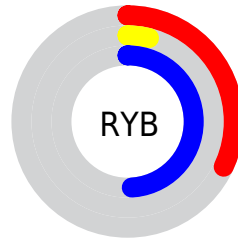
The YUV color **45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **89.8890, -38.8923, -32.3517**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.1710, 37.8767, 31.4220**, and **17.7050, 27.7534, 11.6597** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.4580, 42.6652, 35.5553**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.6500, 34.6825, 29.2480**.

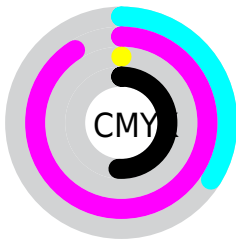
# Distribution



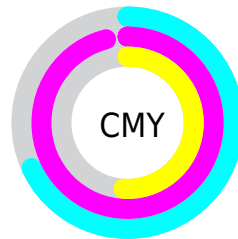
- Red (32%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517 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 45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



45.1110, 38.8923,  
32.3517

45.1110, 38.8923,  
32.3517

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

27.6170, 34.6988,  
24.0149

100.1710, 37.8767,  
31.4220

17.7050, 27.7534,  
11.6597

126.9970, 38.4555,  
32.4516

5.7000, 21.8399,  
-4.9989

153.9370, 39.4711,  
33.3813

4.3660, 11.6516,  
-3.8290

180.2640, 36.8448,  
35.7255


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


205.3710, 24.4671,  
39.1396


223.3020, 15.6271,


27.7991


 239.7380, 7.5242,  
13.3848


 45.1110, 38.8923,  
32.3517


 45.1110, 38.8923,  
32.3517


 37.4580, 42.6652,  
35.5553

 53.6500, 34.6825,  
29.2480

 62.4770, 30.3308,  
25.0147

 71.0160, 26.1211,  
21.9110

 79.8430, 21.7694,  
17.6777

 88.3820, 17.5597,  
14.5740

■ 96.9210, 13.3499,  
11.4703

■ 105.7480, 8.9982,  
7.2370

■ 114.2870, 4.7885,  
4.1333

■ 123.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.2650, 51.6344, -41.4514



45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517



46.2670, 15.6444, 69.0488

# Triad

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



45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517



49.4820, -24.3946, 31.1493



50.0960, 14.2497, -43.9342

# Complementary

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



45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517



89.8890, -38.8923, -32.3517

# 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.



43.3530, -9.0480, -38.0206



45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517



46.5930, -22.9703, -5.7821

# Square

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



45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517



34.6840, -17.0992, 71.3141



38.7420, -19.0998, -33.9767



55.9270, 34.0530, -49.0480



# Rectangle

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



45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517



45.0110, 0.4876, 77.1664



38.7420, -19.0998, -33.9767



48.1580, 6.8241, -42.2346

# Sweetspot

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



45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517



130.3880, 15.0917, 12.8147



49.1230, 36.9144, -33.4339



63.1610, 9.2876, 7.7518



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517



48.5530, 55.4364, 45.9960



56.1870, 27.0228, 59.4720



56.8800, 2.0312, 1.8592



37.8710, 42.9546, 36.0701



76.2690, 86.6354, 72.5551



# Inverse Universe

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



49.5750, 1.6885, 65.2707



54.9790, 2.4754, 92.9804



78.8130, -27.0228, -59.4720



57.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



42.6190, 1.6668, 72.2481

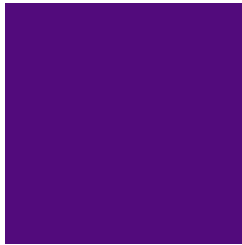


86.0640, 3.9124, 145.5259



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

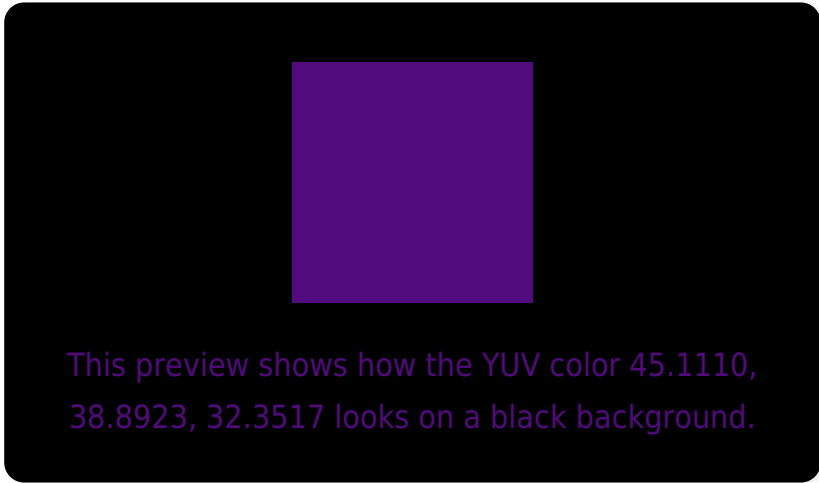
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

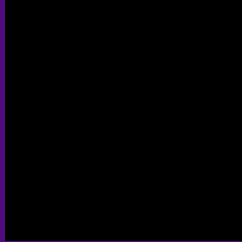
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.1110, 38.8923,



# 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

45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517

### Protanopia

43.7650, 33.1469, -38.3819

### Deuteranopia

43.8160, 25.7267, -38.4266



## Tritanopia

55.4360, -1.2009, 11.8956

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517

## Protanomaly

44.5000, 35.2495, -12.7165

## Deuteranomaly

44.5340, 30.3027, -12.7463

## Tritanomaly

51.6770, 13.4702, 19.5773

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517

## Achromatopsia

45.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.1490, 14.2235, 11.2703

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517 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(82, 11, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 11, 124)  
}
```

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(82, 11, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 11, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517 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(82, 11, 124) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 11, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 11, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 11, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 11, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 11,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 45.1110, 38.8923, 32.3517 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 11, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 11,  
124) }
```

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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