

# Converting Colors

YUV(45.1210, -19.7797,  
91.1019)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(45.1210, -19.7797,  
91.1019)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	950005
RGB	149, 0, 5
RGB Percent	58%, 0%, 2%
CMY	0.4157, 1.0000, 0.9804
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.97, 0.42
HSL	358°, 100%, 29%
HSV	358°, 100%, 58%
XYZ	12.4218, 6.4005, 0.7243
YIQ	45.1210, 87.1990, 33.1430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

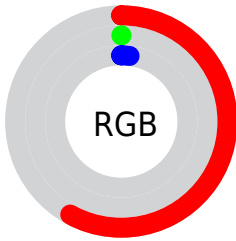
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	149, 0, 5
Decimal	9764869
CIELab	30.40, 53.73, 42.06
CIELCh	30, 68.234, 38.050
Yxy	6.4005, 0.6355, 0.3274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287954949 (0xFF950005)
YUV	45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019
Hunter-Lab	25.2992, 43.3690, 16.0120

# Details

The YUV color **45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **103.8790, 19.7797, -91.1019**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.1670, -29.6623, 87.5535**, and **26.3120, -12.9718, 54.1004** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.5220, -18.0053, 81.9802**.

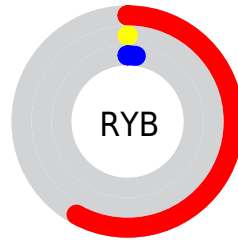
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (0%)

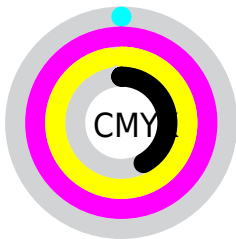
Blue (2%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (2%)

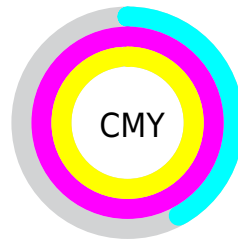


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019 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 45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 45.1210, -19.7797,  
91.1019


 45.1210, -19.7797,  
91.1019


 252.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995


 35.2820, -17.3940,  
72.5437


 111.1670,  
-29.6623, 87.5535


 26.3120, -12.9718,  
54.1004

 139.2060,  
-32.1466, 91.0273

 18.4670, -8.1182,  
37.3014

 162.0800,  
-31.0984, 81.4908

 7.5890, -3.2484,  
15.2694


 181.3660,  
-28.2814, 64.5770


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 200.7660,  
-25.0276, 47.5632


 220.8670,


-21.6264, 29.9346


 241.0820,  
-17.7884, 12.2061


 45.1210, -19.7797,  
91.1019

 55.5220, -18.0053,  
81.9802

 66.0370, -15.7942,  
72.7586

 76.4380, -14.0199,  
63.6369

 86.9530, -11.8088,  
54.4152

 97.3540, -10.0345,  
45.2935

■ 107.1680, -7.9708,  
36.6867

■ 117.6830, -5.7597,  
27.4650

■ 128.0840, -3.9854,  
18.3433

■ 138.5990, -1.7743,  
9.1217

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.6800, 2.6228, 92.3656



45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019



66.6920, -32.8792, 45.8741

# Triad

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



45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019



56.0220, -13.8148, -49.1313



64.4310, 56.4825, -56.5060

# Complementary

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



45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019



103.8790, 19.7797, -91.1019

# 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.



71.2640, 49.6628, -62.4985



45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019



63.6940, 10.5039, -55.8596

# Square

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



45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019



49.8950, -24.5982, -43.7579



69.6220, 33.2174, -61.0585



71.1900, 42.3043, 11.2344



# Rectangle

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



45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019



67.7120, -33.3820, 20.4236



69.6220, 33.2174, -61.0585



68.0670, 55.1830, -59.6948

# Sweetspot

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



45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019



153.5700, -7.6760, 35.4571



59.4440, 44.1511, 72.4016



72.5790, -4.7224, 21.4172



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019



58.8040, -25.5394, 118.5669



83.8800, -41.3528, 57.1102



69.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034



41.8320, -18.1582, 84.3393



2.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



# Inverse Universe

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



45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019



58.8040, -25.5394, 118.5669



65.1200, 41.3528, -57.1102



69.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034



41.8320, -18.1582, 84.3393



2.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019 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

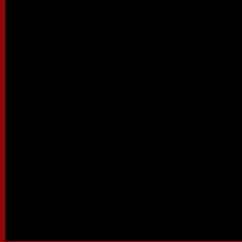
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.1210, -19.7797,



# 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

45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019

### Protanopia

71.4210, -25.3506, 11.0318

### Deuteranopia

70.0820, -34.5504, 21.8531



## Tritanopia

52.4700, -25.8677, 83.7798

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019

## Protanomaly

62.1780, -23.2588, 40.1859

## Deuteranomaly

61.0280, -29.1008, 47.3334

## Tritanomaly

49.7630, -23.5472, 86.1538

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019

## Achromatopsia

45.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.2600, -7.5232, 33.0980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019 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(149, 0, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 0, 5)  
}
```

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(149, 0, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 0, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019 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(149, 0, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 0, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 0, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 0, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 0, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 0, 5) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 45.1210, -19.7797, 91.1019 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 0, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149, 0,  
5) }
```

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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