

# Converting Colors

YUV(45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(45.7080, -3.3070,  
80.9401)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8A0027
RGB	138, 0, 39
RGB Percent	54%, 0%, 15%
CMY	0.4588, 1.0000, 0.8471
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.72, 0.46
HSL	343°, 100%, 27%
HSV	343°, 100%, 54%
XYZ	10.8474, 5.5498, 2.4189
YIQ	45.7080, 69.7290, 41.3850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

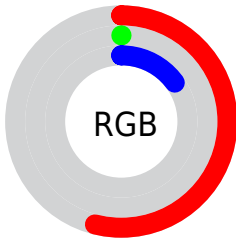
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	138, 0, 39
Decimal	9044007
CIELab	28.25, 51.81, 20.06
CIELCh	28, 55.560, 21.169
Yxy	5.5498, 0.5765, 0.2949
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287234087 (0xFF8A0027)
YUV	45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401
Hunter-Lab	23.5579, 40.9654, 10.4026

# Details

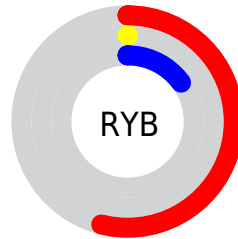
The YUV color **45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **92.2920, 3.3070, -80.9401**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.8680, -12.7529, 77.2918**, and **23.9200, -11.7926, 49.1822** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.0660, -2.9905, 72.7331**.

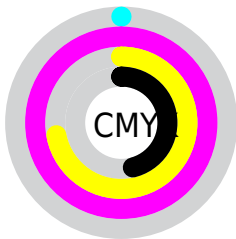
# Distribution



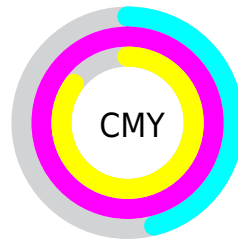
- Red (54%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401 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 45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.7080, -3.3070,  
80.9401

■ 45.7080, -3.3070,  
80.9401

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 34.7570, -7.7682,  
65.1111

■ 109.8680,  
-12.7529, 77.2918

■ 23.9200, -11.7926,  
49.1822

■ 137.4230,  
-14.5055, 79.4360

■ 16.0750, -6.9390,  
32.3832

■ 164.1950,  
-15.3791, 79.6360

■ 0.8970, -0.4422,  
1.8443

■ 183.5950,  
-12.1253, 62.6222

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 203.1090, -8.4347,  
45.5084

■ 223.3240, -4.5967,

27.7799

■ 243.5390, -0.7587,  
10.0513

■ 45.7080, -3.3070,  
80.9401

■ 55.0660, -2.9905,  
72.7331

■ 64.4240, -2.6740,  
64.5262

■ 73.1950, -2.0681,  
56.8340

■ 82.5530, -1.7516,  
48.6270

■ 91.7970, -1.8719,  
40.5200

■ 101.1550, -1.5554,  
32.3131

■ 110.5130, -1.2389,  
24.1061

■ 119.2840, -0.6330,  
16.4139

■ 128.6420, -0.3165,  
8.2070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.3000, 15.6281, 74.2819



45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



58.7840, -28.9805, 55.4404

# Triad

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



45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



47.0740, -22.7145, -41.2839



61.9400, 44.3996, -54.3214

# Complementary

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



45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



92.2920, 3.3070, -80.9401

# 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.



63.8830, 34.0747, -56.0254



45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



54.6490, -1.3060, -47.9272

# Square

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



45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



58.9970, -29.0855, -4.3824



60.3660, 18.0606, -52.9410



55.3700, 45.6666, -40.6665



# Rectangle

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



45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



62.7940, -30.9574, 36.1377



60.3660, 18.0606, -52.9410



63.3590, 42.2210, -55.5658

# Sweetspot

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



45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



142.8560, -1.4080, 31.6983



45.3330, 45.6848, 47.0660



67.5940, -0.7858, 18.7731



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



59.2210, -4.5460, 105.0462



58.8720, -29.0239, 69.3953



64.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



43.9850, -3.4436, 78.0662



1.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



# Inverse Universe

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



45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



59.2210, -4.5460, 105.0462



79.1280, 29.0239, -69.3953



64.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



43.9850, -3.4436, 78.0662



1.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

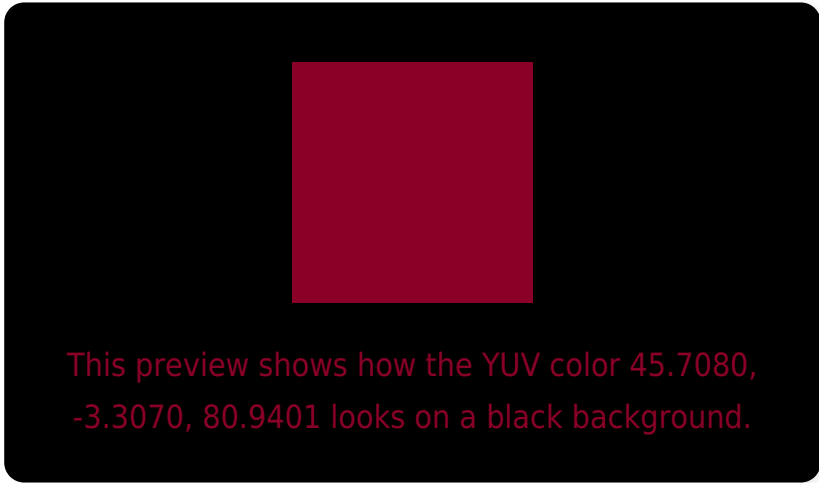
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

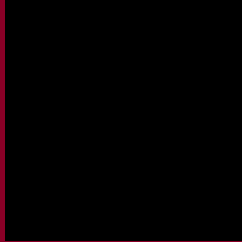
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.7080, -3.3070,



# 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

45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401

### Protanopia

69.8280, -5.8312, 3.6588

### Deuteranopia

68.9900, -18.2361, 15.7948



## Tritanopia

51.7230, -19.5834, 74.7879

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401

## Protanomaly

61.2320, -5.0444, 31.3685

## Deuteranomaly

60.9250, -12.7810, 39.5308

## Tritanomaly

49.3410, -13.4791, 76.8769

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.5460, -1.2552, 29.3392

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401 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(138, 0, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 0, 39)  
}
```

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(138, 0, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 0, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401 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(138, 0, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 0, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 0, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 0, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 0, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 0, 39)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 45.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 0, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 0,  
39) }
```

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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