

# Converting Colors

YUV(45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(45.9130, -0.9431,  
69.3593)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7D062C
RGB	125, 6, 44
RGB Percent	49%, 2%, 17%
CMY	0.5098, 0.9765, 0.8275
CMYK	0.00, 0.95, 0.65, 0.51
HSL	341°, 91%, 26%
HSV	341°, 95%, 49%
XYZ	8.9772, 4.6721, 2.8115
YIQ	45.9130, 58.7260, 37.0460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

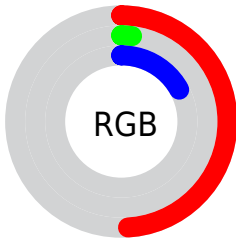
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	125, 6, 44
Decimal	8193580
CIELab	25.78, 47.62, 12.92
CIELCh	26, 49.342, 15.179
Yxy	4.6721, 0.5454, 0.2838
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286383660 (0xFF7D062C)
YUV	45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593
Hunter-Lab	21.6150, 36.3089, 7.4185

# Details

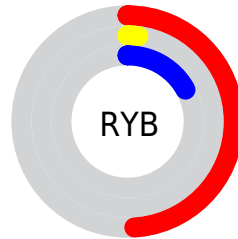
The YUV color **45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **85.0870, 0.9431, -69.3593**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.3660, -8.0684, 68.0850**, and **20.6310, -10.1711, 42.4196** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.9350, -0.9540, 72.8480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.5700, -0.7740, 61.7671**.

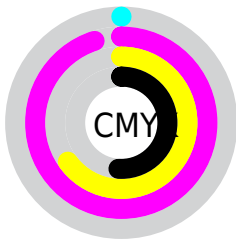
# Distribution



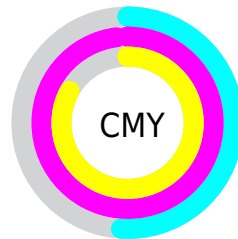
- Red (49%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593 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 45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



45.9130, -0.9431,  
69.3593

45.9130, -0.9431,  
69.3593

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

31.7390, -3.8153,  
57.2339

105.3660, -8.0684,  
68.0850

20.6310, -10.1711,  
42.4196

133.0350, -9.3843,  
70.1293

12.6720, -5.7543,  
25.7207

160.7040,  
-10.7001, 72.1736

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

183.1050, -8.9258,  
63.0519

202.6190, -5.2352,  
45.9381

222.2470, -1.1078,

28.7244

242.5760, 3.1670,  
10.8958

45.9130, -0.9431,  
69.3593

45.9130, -0.9431,  
69.3593

41.9350, -0.9540,  
72.8480

54.5700, -0.7740,  
61.7671

62.5260, -0.7523,  
54.7897

70.5960, -0.2938,  
47.7123

79.1390, -0.5615,  
40.2201

87.7960, -0.3924,  
32.6279

■ 95.7520, -0.3707,  
25.6505

■ 104.4090, -0.2016,  
18.0583

■ 112.3650, -0.1799,  
11.0809

■ 120.4350, 0.2785,  
4.0035

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.8480, 14.3719, 57.1383



45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593



54.0270, -24.1703, 52.5963

# Triad

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



45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593



42.2640, -20.8362, -37.0655



56.9530, 37.9842, -49.9478

# Complementary

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



45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593



85.0870, 0.9431, -69.3593

# 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.



57.6080, 27.8013, -50.5222



45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593



49.1720, -4.5218, -43.1238

# Square

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



45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593



55.7960, -27.5074, 2.8099



54.3190, 12.6607, -47.6378



49.9090, 41.4569, -43.7702



# Rectangle

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



45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593



57.4890, -28.3421, 37.2821



54.3190, 12.6607, -47.6378



57.6710, 35.6582, -50.5775

# Sweetspot

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



45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593



131.7630, -0.3762, 27.3948



43.1870, 40.3338, 36.6700



62.6970, -0.3436, 16.9287



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.



45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593



54.6650, -1.3138, 95.0098



53.3210, -23.3293, 62.8625



59.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



42.9460, -0.9594, 74.5924



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593



54.6650, -1.3138, 95.0098



77.6790, 23.3293, -62.8625



59.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



42.9460, -0.9594, 74.5924

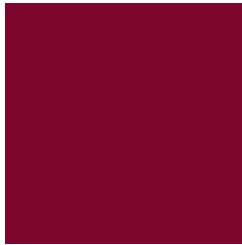


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

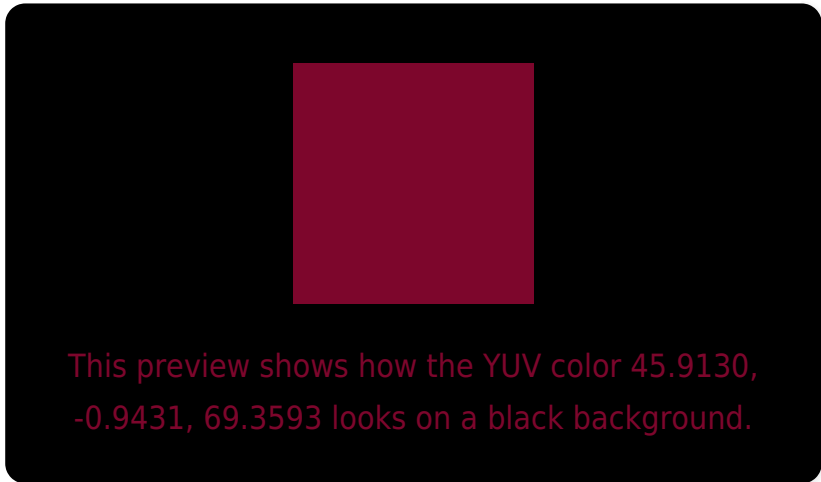
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.9130, -0.9431,



# 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

45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593

### Protanopia

64.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

### Deuteranopia

63.4610, -12.5523, 12.7507



## Tritanopia

49.5800, -16.0619, 65.2663

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593

## Protanomaly

57.7520, -0.3707, 25.6505

## Deuteranomaly

57.0320, -8.3968, 33.2979

## Tritanomaly

48.3720, -10.5364, 66.3258

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.7520, -0.3707, 25.6505

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593 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(125, 6, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 6, 44)  
}
```

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(125, 6, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 6, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593 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(125, 6, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 6, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 6, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 6, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 6, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 6, 44)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 45.9130, -0.9431, 69.3593 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 6, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125, 6,  
44) }
```

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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