

# Converting Colors

YUV(47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(47.1800, -2.5537,  
72.6331)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	82062A
RGB	130, 6, 42
RGB Percent	51%, 2%, 16%
CMY	0.4902, 0.9765, 0.8353
CMYK	0.00, 0.95, 0.68, 0.49
HSL	343°, 91%, 27%
HSV	343°, 95%, 51%
XYZ	9.6890, 5.0432, 2.6533
YIQ	47.1800, 62.3480, 37.4840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

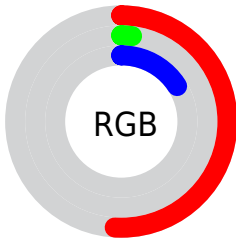
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	130, 6, 42
Decimal	8521258
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.86, 48.84, 15.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 51.364, 18.043
Yxy	5.0432, 0.5573, 0.2901
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286711338 (0xFF82062A)
YUV	47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331
Hunter-Lab	22.4572, 37.7123, 8.7150

# Details

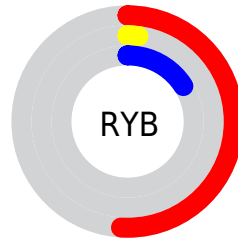
The YUV color **47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **88.8200, 2.5537, -72.6331**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.5190, -10.1159, 71.4588**, and **21.8270, -10.7607, 44.8787** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.2020, -2.5646, 76.1218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.8370, -2.3846, 65.0410**.

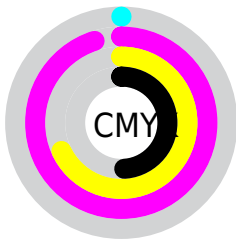
# Distribution



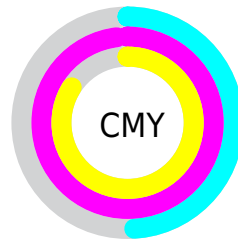
- Red (51%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331 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 47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.1800, -2.5537,  
72.6331

■ 47.1800, -2.5537,  
72.6331

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 32.7070, -5.2786,  
59.8930

■ 107.5190,  
-10.1159, 71.4588

■ 21.8270, -10.7607,  
44.8787

■ 135.0740,  
-11.8685, 73.6031

■ 14.2810, -6.0545,  
28.6946

■ 162.8570,  
-12.7475, 75.5474

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 184.0510,  
-10.3781, 62.2223

■ 202.9780, -6.3982,  
45.6233

■ 223.1930, -2.5601,

27.8947

243.4080, 1.2779,  
10.1662

47.1800, -2.5537,  
72.6331

47.1800, -2.5537,  
72.6331

43.2020, -2.5646,  
76.1218

55.8370, -2.3846,  
65.0410

64.4940, -2.2155,  
57.4488

73.2650, -1.6096,  
49.7566

81.9220, -1.4405,  
42.1644

90.5790, -1.2714,  
34.5722

■ 99.2360, -1.1023,  
26.9800

■ 108.0070, -0.4965,  
19.2879

■ 116.6640, -0.3274,  
11.6957

■ 125.3210, -0.1583,  
4.1035

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.0060, 14.7870, 64.0157



47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331



56.2290, -27.2279, 53.2962

# Triad

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



47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331



44.6120, -21.9937, -39.1247



58.9250, 40.4630, -51.6772

# Complementary

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



47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331



88.8200, 2.5537, -72.6331

# 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.



60.2810, 30.4275, -52.8664



47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331



51.6170, -2.7692, -45.2681

# Square

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



47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331



57.5460, -28.3702, -0.4788



56.8780, 14.8501, -49.8820



51.0660, 43.3515, -44.7849



# Rectangle

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



47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331



59.5490, -29.3577, 36.3525



56.8780, 14.8501, -49.8820



60.2300, 37.8476, -52.8217

# Sweetspot

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



47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331



135.3610, -0.6710, 28.6244



46.1490, 41.3385, 41.0883



64.5830, -0.7804, 17.0287



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331



55.8180, -3.3613, 98.3836



57.7510, -25.5132, 63.3624



59.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



42.4900, -2.7066, 74.9923



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331



55.8180, -3.3613, 98.3836



78.2490, 25.5132, -63.3624



59.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



42.4900, -2.7066, 74.9923

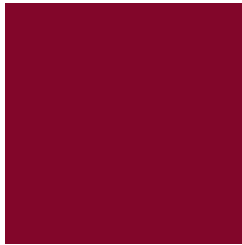


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

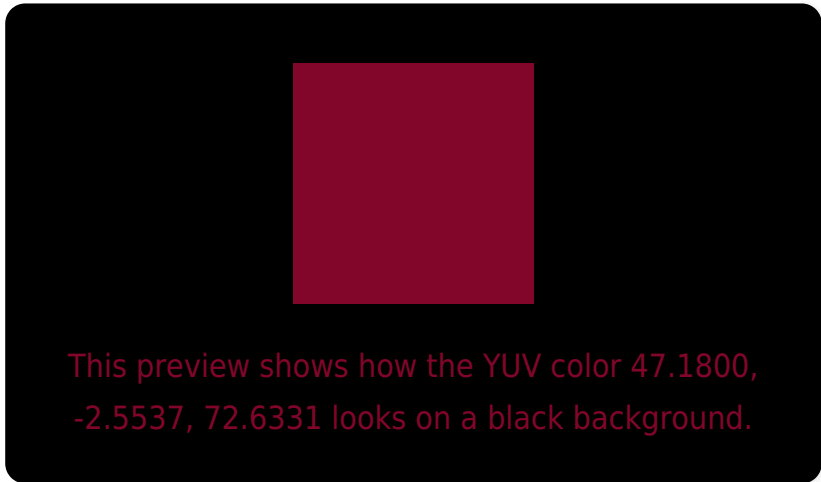
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

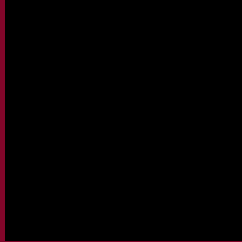
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.1800, -2.5537,



# 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

47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331

### Protanopia

66.4410, -2.1894, 2.2442

### Deuteranopia

65.3040, -14.4469, 13.7654



## Tritanopia

50.8470, -17.6726, 68.5402

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331

## Protanomaly

59.3070, -2.1234, 27.7948

## Deuteranomaly

58.5870, -10.1494, 35.4422

## Tritanomaly

49.6390, -12.1470, 69.5996

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331 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(130, 6, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 6, 42)  
}
```

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(130, 6, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 6, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331 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(130, 6, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 6, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(130, 6, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 6, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 6, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 6, 42)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 47.1800, -2.5537, 72.6331 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 6, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 6,  
42) }
```

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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