

# Converting Colors

YUV(51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(51.0920, 7.3496,  
22.7213)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4D2342
RGB	77, 35, 66
RGB Percent	30%, 14%, 26%
CMY	0.6980, 0.8627, 0.7412
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.14, 0.70
HSL	316°, 37%, 22%
HSV	316°, 55%, 30%
XYZ	4.6450, 3.1732, 5.5219
YIQ	51.0920, 15.0810, 18.5450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

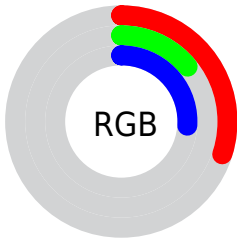
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	77, 35, 66
Decimal	5055298
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.72, 24.51, -10.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	21, 26.747, 336.392
Yxy	3.1732, 0.3482, 0.2379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283245378 (0xFF4D2342)
YUV	51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213
Hunter-Lab	17.8135, 15.3714, -5.9097

# Details

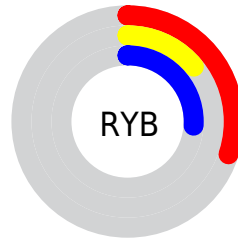
The YUV color **51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **60.9080, -7.3496, -22.7213**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.5160, 7.6336, 24.9805**, and **13.2010, 5.3239, 19.1177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.1680, 8.7912, 27.0397**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.0160, 5.9081, 18.4030**.

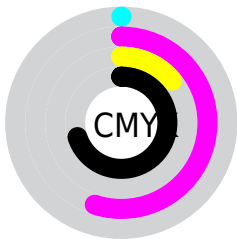
# Distribution



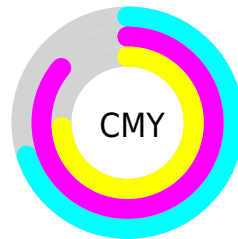
- Red (30%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (70%)




- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213 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 51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 51.0920, 7.3496,  
22.7213


 51.0920, 7.3496,  
22.7213

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 28.4940, 7.6445,  
21.4918


 98.5160, 7.6336,  
24.9805


 13.2010, 5.3239,  
19.1177

 124.1140, 7.3388,  
26.2100

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 150.5270, 7.6282,  
26.7248

 177.2390, 7.7702,  
27.8544

 204.6520, 8.0596,  
28.3692

 229.6620, 9.5336,

22.2214

246.7820, 4.0515,  
7.2072

51.0920, 7.3496,  
22.7213

51.0920, 7.3496,  
22.7213

46.1680, 8.7912,  
27.0397

56.0160, 5.9081,  
18.4030

41.8310, 9.9433,  
30.8432

60.3530, 4.7560,  
14.5994

36.9070, 11.3848,  
35.1616

65.2770, 3.3144,  
10.2811

31.9830, 12.8264,  
39.4799

70.2010, 1.8729,  
5.9627

29.5210, 13.5471,  
41.6391

75.1250, 0.4314,  
1.6444

■ 79.4620, -0.7208,  
-2.1592

■ 84.3860, -2.1623,  
-6.4775

■ 89.3100, -3.6038,  
-10.7959

■ 93.6470, -4.7560,  
-14.5994

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.3330, 15.1188, 4.0930



51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213



49.7420, -1.8448, 31.7983

# Triad

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



51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213



47.0770, -20.2510, 8.7025



42.9550, 14.8122, -37.6715

# Complementary

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



51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213



60.9080, -7.3496, -22.7213

# 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.



40.7890, 6.5130, -35.7720



51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213



44.8730, -14.2344, -7.7816

# Square

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



51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213



48.5500, -17.5261, 21.4427



38.1070, -2.5178, -32.5428



42.6760, 21.3587, -37.4269



# Rectangle

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



51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213



49.2490, -7.5178, 31.3536



38.1070, -2.5178, -32.5428



42.2710, 12.1914, -37.0717

# Sweetspot

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



51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213



89.7390, 2.5937, 8.1219



43.0770, 16.7240, 2.5635



44.7880, 1.5835, 5.4479



179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213



59.6080, 11.5323, 34.5468



48.8120, -1.3863, 24.7209



35.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



39.0480, 17.7243, 55.2089



88.0360, 39.9153, 124.5024



# Inverse Universe

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



51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213



59.6080, 11.5323, 34.5468



63.1880, 1.3863, -24.7209



35.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



39.0480, 17.7243, 55.2089

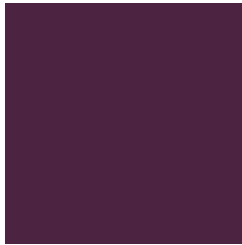


88.0360, 39.9153, 124.5024



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

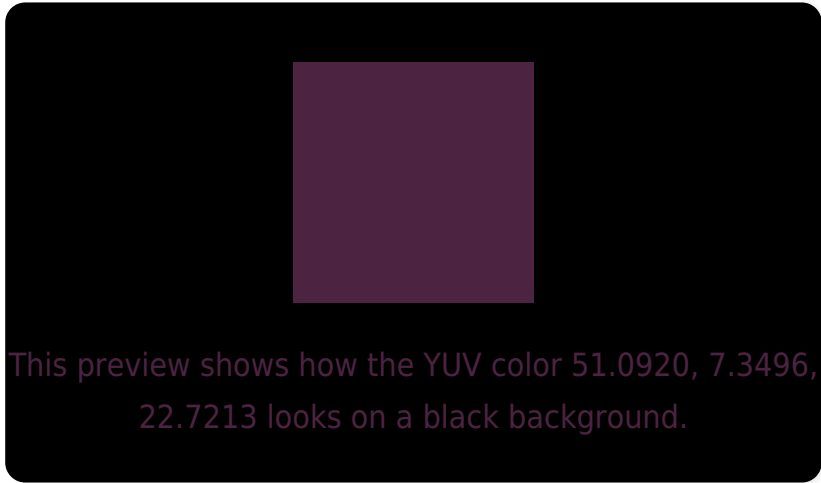
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

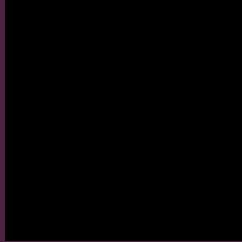
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.0920, 7.3496,



# 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

51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213

### Protanopia

50.3870, 13.1202, -8.2324

### Deuteranopia

51.2970, 6.2626, -2.0145



## Tritanopia

50.8070, -3.8489, 21.2173

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213

## Protanomaly

50.8830, 10.9037, 2.7336

## Deuteranomaly

51.4660, 6.6723, 6.6073

## Tritanomaly

50.8440, 0.0769, 22.0618

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.7390, 2.5937, 8.1219

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213 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(77, 35, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 35, 66)  
}
```

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(77, 35, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 35, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213 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(77, 35, 66) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 35, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 35, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 35, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 35, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 35, 66)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 51.0920, 7.3496, 22.7213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 35, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 35,  
66) }
```

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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