

# Converting Colors

YUV(51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(51.1370, -4.0115,  
73.5479)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	870A2B
RGB	135, 10, 43
RGB Percent	53%, 4%, 17%
CMY	0.4706, 0.9608, 0.8314
CMYK	0.00, 0.93, 0.68, 0.47
HSL	344°, 86%, 28%
HSV	344°, 93%, 53%
XYZ	10.5363, 5.5424, 2.8000
YIQ	51.1370, 63.9070, 36.7630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

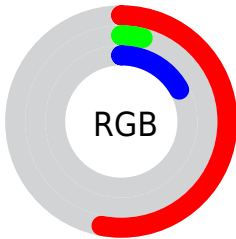
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	135, 10, 43
Decimal	8849963
CIE Lab	28.23, 49.55, 17.22
CIE LCh	28, 52.461, 19.163
Yxy	5.5424, 0.5581, 0.2936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287040043 (0xFF870A2B)
YUV	51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479
Hunter-Lab	23.5423, 38.6879, 9.4280

# Details

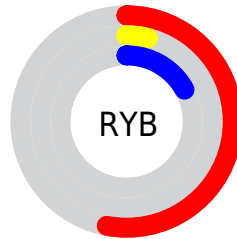
The YUV color **51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **93.8630, 4.0115, -73.5479**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.8890, -11.2843, 72.8883**, and **23.3220, -11.4977, 47.9526** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.4690, -4.1752, 79.3957**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.9080, -3.4056, 65.8557**.

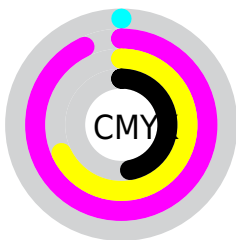
# Distribution



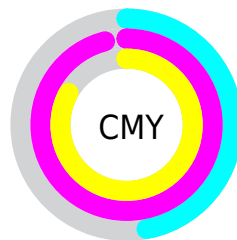
- Red (53%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479 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 51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.1370, -4.0115,  
73.5479

■ 51.1370, -4.0115,  
73.5479

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 34.3160, -5.5788,  
62.8669

■ 110.8890,  
-11.2843, 72.8883

■ 23.3220, -11.4977,  
47.9526

■ 138.4440,  
-13.0369, 75.0326

■ 15.4770, -6.6442,  
31.1537

■ 166.5260,  
-14.0633, 77.5917

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 185.9260,  
-10.8095, 60.5779


■ 204.8530, -6.8295,  
43.9789


■ 225.0680, -2.9915,


26.2504


 245.2830, 0.8465,  
8.5218


 51.1370, -4.0115,  
73.5479


 51.1370, -4.0115,  
73.5479


 44.4690, -4.1752,  
79.3957

 59.9080, -3.4056,  
65.8557

 69.2660, -3.0891,  
57.6487

 78.0370, -2.4832,  
49.9566

 87.3950, -2.1667,  
41.7496

 96.7530, -1.8502,  
33.5426

■ 105.5240, -1.2443,  
25.8505

■ 114.8820, -0.9278,  
17.6435

■ 123.5390, -0.7587,  
10.0513

■ 132.8970, -0.4422,  
1.8443

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.2020, 14.1974, 66.4748



51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479



59.0720, -29.1225, 54.3109

# Triad

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



51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479



46.7150, -21.5515, -40.9691



61.3700, 42.2156, -53.8215

# Complementary

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



51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479



93.8630, 4.0115, -73.5479

# 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.



62.7260, 32.1801, -55.0107



51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479



54.4210, -2.1796, -47.7272

# Square

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



51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479



59.9050, -29.5332, -0.7937



59.7960, 15.8766, -52.4411



54.2940, 44.2251, -44.9848



# Rectangle

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



51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479



63.0930, -31.1048, 36.7524



59.7960, 15.8766, -52.4411



62.6750, 39.6002, -54.9660

# Sweetspot

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



51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479



143.1330, -1.5446, 28.8244



51.7580, 41.0383, 44.0622



68.8820, -0.9278, 17.6435



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.



51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479



57.8680, -5.8509, 103.6018



64.3980, -26.8182, 61.9180



61.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



42.7460, -4.3118, 76.5218



1.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Inverse Universe

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



51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479



57.8680, -5.8509, 103.6018



80.6020, 26.8182, -61.9180



61.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



42.7460, -4.3118, 76.5218

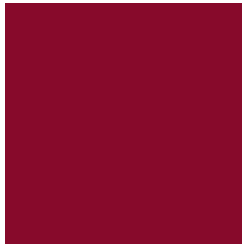


1.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

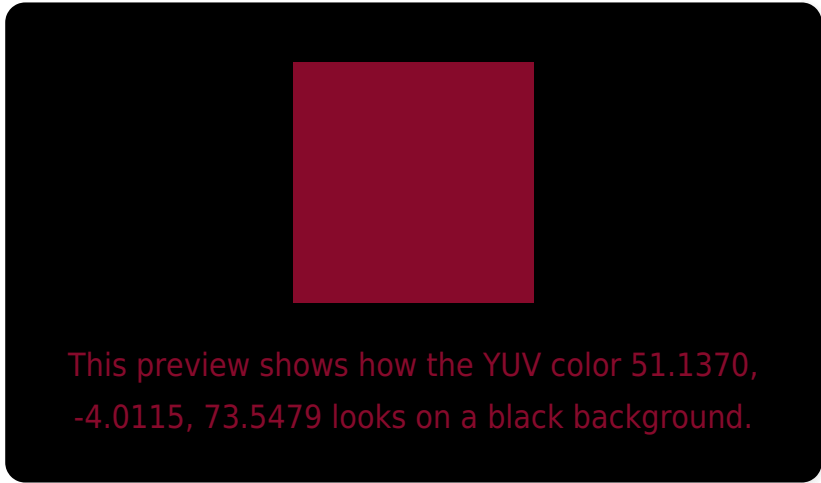
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.1370, -4.0115,



# 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

51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479

### Protanopia

69.2130, -3.0630, 2.4442

### Deuteranopia

68.3750, -15.4679, 14.5801



## Tritanopia

53.1570, -17.8254, 70.8993

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479

## Protanomaly

62.9650, -3.4337, 28.0947

## Deuteranomaly

62.2450, -11.4598, 35.7421

## Tritanomaly

52.4220, -13.0260, 71.5439

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

51.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479 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(135, 10, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 10, 43)  
}
```

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(135, 10, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 10, 43) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479 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(135, 10, 43) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 10, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(135, 10, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 10, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 10, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 10,  
43) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 51.1370, -4.0115, 73.5479 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 10, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135, 10,  
43) }
```

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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