

# Converting Colors

YUV(51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(51.5670, 10.5665,  
64.4007)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7D0A49
RGB	125, 10, 73
RGB Percent	49%, 4%, 29%
CMY	0.5098, 0.9608, 0.7137
CMYK	0.00, 0.92, 0.42, 0.51
HSL	327°, 85%, 26%
HSV	327°, 92%, 49%
XYZ	9.7686, 5.0581, 6.7648
YIQ	51.5670, 48.3170, 43.9730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

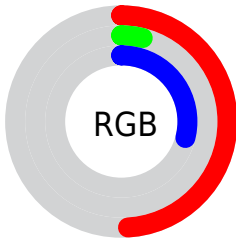
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	125, 10, 73
Decimal	8194633
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.90, 49.30, -5.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 49.574, 353.923
Yxy	5.0581, 0.4524, 0.2343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286384713 (0xFF7D0A49)
YUV	51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007
Hunter-Lab	22.4902, 38.1733, -2.0906

# Details

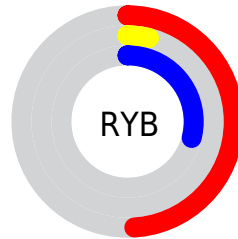
The YUV color **51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **83.4330, -10.5665, -64.4007**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.4760, 5.1883, 62.7265**, and **24.3500, 2.7854, 40.0350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.1270, 11.2764, 70.0486**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.8820, 9.4252, 57.1085**.

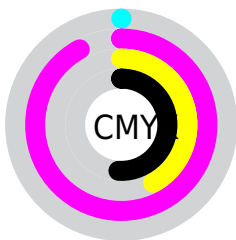
# Distribution



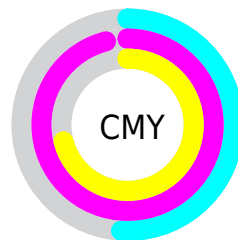
- Red (49%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007 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 51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.5670, 10.5665,  
64.4007

■ 51.5670, 10.5665,  
64.4007

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 34.8170, 7.9782,  
54.5345

■ 110.4760, 5.1883,  
62.7265

■ 24.3500, 2.7854,  
40.0350

■ 137.9600, 4.4567,  
64.0561

■ 14.2810, -6.0545,  
28.6946

■ 165.5580, 4.1619,  
65.2856


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 188.9700, 5.9308,  
57.9083


■ 208.5980, 10.0582,  
40.6946


■ 227.9980, 13.3120,

23.6808


 245.0210, 4.9196,  
8.7516


 51.5670, 10.5665,  
64.4007

 51.5670, 10.5665,  
64.4007

 45.1270, 11.2764,  
70.0486

 59.8820, 9.4252,  
57.1085

 67.4960, 8.1365,  
50.4310

 75.8110, 6.9952,  
43.1388

 83.5390, 6.1433,  
36.3613

 91.7400, 4.5652,  
29.1690

■ 99.4680, 3.7133,  
22.3916

■ 107.7830, 2.5720,  
15.0993

■ 115.3970, 1.2833,  
8.4218

■ 123.1250, 0.4314,  
1.6444

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.8710, 22.7416, 32.5621



51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007



52.6430, -8.2050, 65.2111

# Triad

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



51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007



56.0400, -27.6277, -5.2971



60.0360, 32.0273, -52.6516

# Complementary

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



51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007



83.4330, -10.5665, -64.4007

# 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.



57.5620, 17.4709, -50.4819



51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007



46.0940, -16.3153, -40.4244

# Square

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



51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007



60.0480, -29.6037, 21.8829



52.5290, 0.7252, -46.0679



57.6370, 40.6050, -50.5476



# Rectangle

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



51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007



56.3800, -22.8653, 54.0407



52.5290, 0.7252, -46.0679



59.5970, 27.8067, -52.2666

# Sweetspot

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



51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007



134.3050, 4.2866, 25.1655



38.6580, 42.5666, 20.4709



64.0820, 2.4246, 15.7141



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.



51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007



58.8830, 14.8477, 91.3106



45.0690, -14.3310, 70.0995



59.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



46.2520, 11.7078, 71.6930



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007



58.8830, 14.8477, 91.3106



89.9310, 14.3310, -70.0995



59.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



46.2520, 11.7078, 71.6930

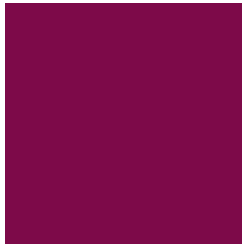


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007 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

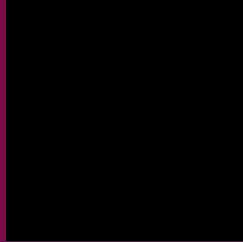
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.5670, 10.5665,



# 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

51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007

### Protanopia

65.5590, 18.9514, -11.8912

### Deuteranopia

66.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



## Tritanopia

57.9210, -13.2721, 57.0743

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007

## Protanomaly

60.6380, 15.9545, 16.1035

## Deuteranomaly

61.0170, 4.4286, 26.2951

## Tritanomaly

55.8210, -4.8418, 59.7930

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007

## Achromatopsia

52.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

52.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007 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, 10, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 10, 73)  
}
```

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, 10, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 10, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007 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, 10, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 10, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 10, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 10, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 10, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 10,  
73) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 51.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 10, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125, 10,  
73) }
```

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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