

# Converting Colors

YUV(57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(57.0730, -3.4870,  
92.0210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A20532
RGB	162, 5, 50
RGB Percent	64%, 2%, 20%
CMY	0.3647, 0.9804, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 0.97, 0.69, 0.36
HSL	343°, 94%, 33%
HSV	343°, 97%, 64%
XYZ	15.5303, 8.0202, 3.7471
YIQ	57.0730, 79.1270, 47.2790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

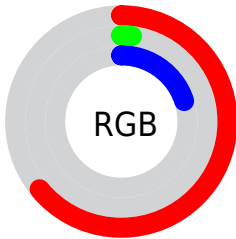
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	162, 5, 50
Decimal	10618162
CIELab	34.02, 57.72, 21.20
CIElCh	34, 61.492, 20.163
Yxy	8.0202, 0.5689, 0.2938
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288808242 (0xFFA20532)
YUV	57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210
Hunter-Lab	28.3200, 48.3270, 11.9791

# Details

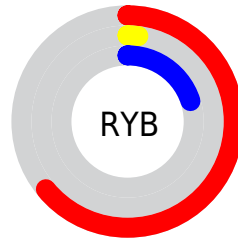
The YUV color **57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **109.9270, 3.4870, -92.0210**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.4070, -13.5117, 87.3431**, and **31.0680, -12.8515, 62.2074** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.6820, -3.7872, 94.9949**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.8330, -2.8757, 82.5845**.

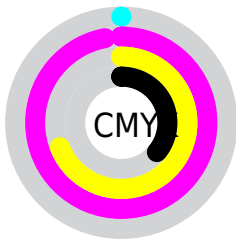
# Distribution



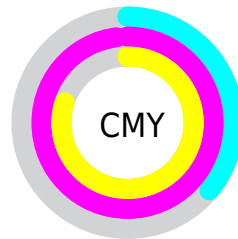
- Red (64%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210 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 57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.0730, -3.4870,  
92.0210

■ 57.0730, -3.4870,  
92.0210

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 42.7740, -6.7906,  
78.2512

■ 123.4070,  
-13.5117, 87.3431

■ 31.0680, -12.8515,  
62.2074

■ 152.2610,  
-15.4117, 90.1021

■ 21.9410, -10.3239,  
44.7787

■ 171.5470,  
-12.5947, 73.1883

■ 13.2700, -6.0491,  
26.9502

■ 191.0610, -8.9041,  
56.0745

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 211.1620, -5.5029,  
38.4459

■ 231.3770, -1.6649,

20.7174

251.4780, 1.7363,  
3.0888

57.0730, -3.4870,  
92.0210

57.0730, -3.4870,  
92.0210

53.6820, -3.7872,  
94.9949

67.8330, -2.8757,  
82.5845

78.4790, -2.7011,  
73.2479

89.8260, -2.3792,  
63.2966

100.4720, -2.2047,  
53.9601

111.2320, -1.5934,  
44.5235

■ 121.8780, -1.4189,  
35.1870

■ 132.6380, -0.8075,  
25.7505

■ 143.8710, -0.9224,  
15.8991

■ 154.6310, -0.3111,  
6.4626

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.4030, 19.5213, 85.5926



57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210



70.9440, -34.9754, 64.9471

# Triad

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



57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210



56.5800, -26.9079, -49.6207



73.7090, 51.4155, -64.6428

# Complementary

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



57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210



109.9270, 3.4870, -92.0210

# 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.



75.7830, 39.0540, -66.4617



57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210



65.1810, -1.5682, -57.1637

# Square

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



57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210



71.4010, -35.2007, -2.9827



71.5820, 20.4191, -62.7774



65.2420, 53.1247, -52.8322



# Rectangle

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



57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210



75.2310, -37.0889, 42.7704



71.5820, 20.4191, -62.7774



74.9000, 48.3633, -65.6873

# Sweetspot

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



57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210



170.5900, -1.2769, 36.3166



55.7880, 52.3625, 51.9289



82.2030, -1.0861, 21.7470



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210



70.3420, -4.6056, 124.2341



70.1400, -32.1140, 80.5612



76.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



48.1430, -3.0285, 84.9436



5.9520, -0.4693, 10.5661



# Inverse Universe

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



57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210



70.3420, -4.6056, 124.2341



96.8600, 32.1140, -80.5612



76.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



48.1430, -3.0285, 84.9436

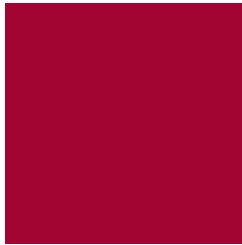


5.9520, -0.4693, 10.5661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

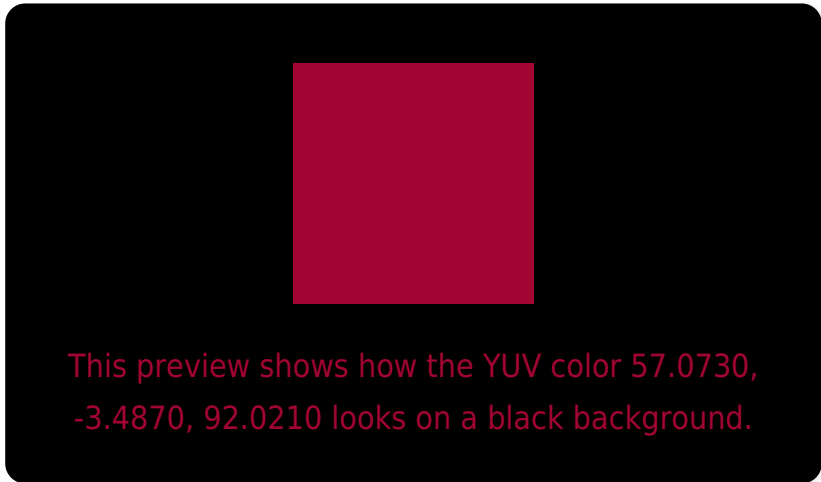
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 57.0730, -3.4870,



# 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

57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210

### Protanopia

82.2840, -4.0840, 3.2589

### Deuteranopia

81.6590, -19.5519, 17.8391



## Tritanopia

62.4040, -22.3842, 86.4687

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210

## Protanomaly

73.1940, -4.0396, 35.7869

## Deuteranomaly

72.7300, -13.6709, 44.9638

## Tritanomaly

60.2500, -15.4062, 88.3577

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210

## Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.8670, -1.4134, 33.4426

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210 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(162, 5, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 5, 50)  
}
```

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(162, 5, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 5, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210 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(162, 5, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 5, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 5, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 5, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 5, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 5, 50)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 57.0730, -3.4870, 92.0210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 5, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 5,  
50) }
```

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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