

# Converting Colors

YUV(65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(65.2880, -3.1000,  
61.1374)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	871F3B
RGB	135, 31, 59
RGB Percent	53%, 12%, 23%
CMY	0.4706, 0.8784, 0.7686
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.56, 0.47
HSL	344°, 63%, 33%
HSV	344°, 77%, 53%
XYZ	11.2711, 6.4466, 4.7879
YIQ	65.2880, 52.9960, 30.7560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

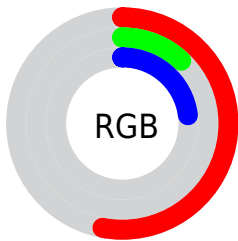
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	135, 31, 59
Decimal	8855355
CIE Lab	30.51, 45.16, 9.60
CIE LCh	31, 46.172, 12.002
Yxy	6.4466, 0.5008, 0.2864
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287045435 (0xFF871F3B)
YUV	65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374
Hunter-Lab	25.3902, 34.8057, 6.5926

# Details

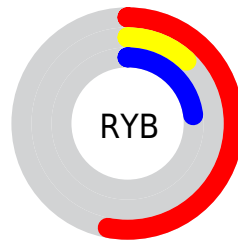
The YUV color **65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **100.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.6860, -6.7472, 64.2964**, and **25.5590, -4.2196, 46.8678** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.5170, -3.7059, 68.8296**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.6460, -2.7835, 52.9305**.

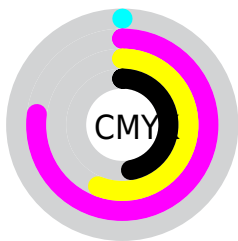
# Distribution



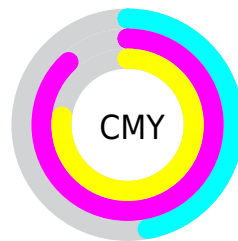
- Red (53%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374 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 65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.2880, -3.1000,  
61.1374

65.2880, -3.1000,  
61.1374

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

36.3250, 0.8258,  
61.9820

119.6860, -6.7472,  
64.2964

25.5590, -4.2196,  
46.8678

146.4690, -7.6262,  
66.2407

16.6730, -7.2338,  
33.6128

174.5510, -8.6526,  
68.7998

3.2890, -1.6215,  
6.7625

194.6630, -5.2569,  
52.9155

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

214.1770, -1.5663,  
35.8018

233.9190, 2.9979,

18.4880

252.6520, 1.1576,  
2.0592

65.2880, -3.1000,  
61.1374

65.2880, -3.1000,  
61.1374

56.5170, -3.7059,  
68.8296

74.6460, -2.7835,  
52.9305

47.1590, -4.0224,  
77.0366

83.4170, -2.1776,  
45.2383

44.4690, -4.1752,  
79.3957

92.7750, -1.8611,  
37.0313

101.4320, -1.6920,  
29.4391

110.7900, -1.3755,  
21.2322

■ 119.5610, -0.7696,  
13.5400

■ 128.9190, -0.4531,  
5.3330

■ 137.6900, 0.1528,  
-2.3591

■ 147.0480, 0.4693,  
-10.5661

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.9240, 12.3625, 48.3017



65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374



67.2380, -20.8233, 52.4113

# Triad

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



65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374



59.3150, -24.8053, -23.9553



64.2080, 37.8585, -56.3104

# Complementary

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



65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374



100.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374

# 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.



64.6350, 26.8019, -56.6849



65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374



56.5410, -4.2107, -49.5865

# Square

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



65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374



66.4500, -32.7599, 7.4983



61.4600, 12.0982, -53.9004



57.9790, 41.9154, -50.8476



# Rectangle

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



65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374



67.6590, -32.8629, 40.6411



61.4600, 12.0982, -53.9004



64.6980, 34.6589, -56.7401

# Sweetspot

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



65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374



148.5130, -1.2389, 24.1061



65.2810, 34.3715, 35.7106



72.2730, -0.6276, 14.6696



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.



65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374



67.4540, -4.6608, 95.1948



75.5970, -21.9863, 52.0964



61.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



42.8600, -3.8750, 76.4218



1.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Inverse Universe

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



65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374



67.4540, -4.6608, 95.1948



90.4030, 21.9863, -52.0964



61.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



42.8600, -3.8750, 76.4218

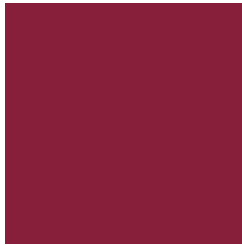


1.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

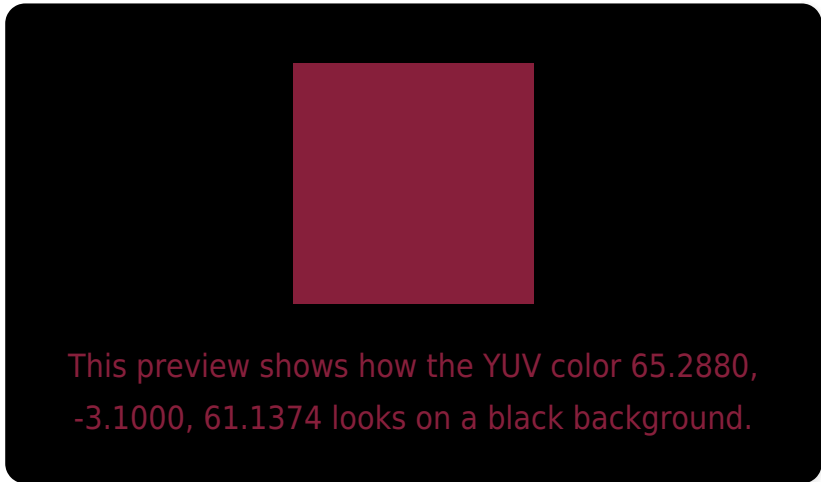
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

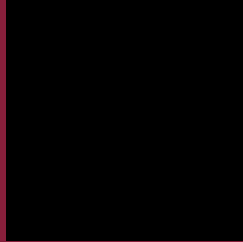
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.2880, -3.1000,



# 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

65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374

### Protanopia

73.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999

### Deuteranopia

73.2590, -9.4947, 12.0509



## Tritanopia

65.4160, -14.0091, 60.1482

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374

## Protanomaly

70.9580, 0.5137, 21.9618

## Deuteranomaly

70.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093

## Tritanomaly

65.1540, -9.9359, 60.3779

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.2030, -1.0861, 21.7470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374 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, 31, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 31, 59)  
}
```

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, 31, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 31, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374 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, 31, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 31, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 31, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 31, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 31, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 31,  
59) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 65.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 31, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135, 31,  
59) }
```

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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