

# Converting Colors

YUV(70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(70.1850, -0.0912,  
76.1368)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D1A46
RGB	157, 26, 70
RGB Percent	62%, 10%, 27%
CMY	0.3843, 0.8980, 0.7255
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.55, 0.38
HSL	340°, 72%, 36%
HSV	340°, 83%, 62%
XYZ	15.3795, 8.3491, 6.5953
YIQ	70.1850, 63.9520, 41.4560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

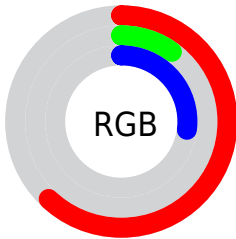
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	157, 26, 70
Decimal	10295878
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.70, 53.93, 8.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 54.653, 9.338
Yxy	8.3491, 0.5072, 0.2753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288485958 (0xFF9D1A46)
YUV	70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368
Hunter-Lab	28.8948, 44.4424, 6.6933

# Details

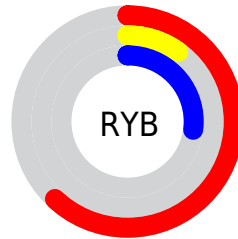
The YUV color **70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **112.8150, 0.0912, -76.1368**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.8170, -5.3328, 77.3365**, and **32.6790, -2.7997, 58.1635** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.6530, 0.1711, 85.3733**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.7170, -0.3535, 66.9002**.

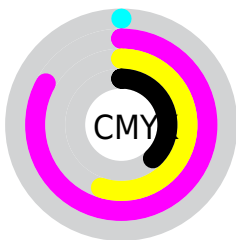
# Distribution



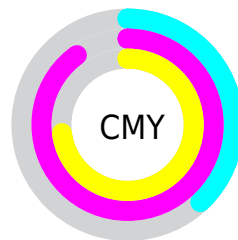
- Red (62%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (73%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368 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 70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.1850, -0.0912,  
76.1368


 70.1850, -0.0912,  
76.1368


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 43.7440, 2.0982,  
73.8925


 128.8170, -5.3328,  
77.3365


 32.6790, -2.7997,  
58.1635

 156.6000, -6.2118,  
79.2808

 21.6420, -10.1765,  
44.1640

 178.3920, -4.1373,  
67.1852

 12.9710, -5.9017,  
26.3354

 197.9060, -0.4467,  
50.0714

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 217.5340, 3.6807,  
32.8577

 237.8630, 7.9555,

15.0291

■ 70.1850, -0.0912,  
76.1368

■ 70.1850, -0.0912,  
76.1368

■ 59.6530, 0.1711,  
85.3733

■ 80.7170, -0.3535,  
66.9002

■ 52.9850, 0.0074,  
91.2212

■ 90.7760, 0.1104,  
58.0784

■ 101.3080, -0.1518,  
48.8419

■ 111.9540, 0.0227,  
39.5053

■ 122.4860, -0.2396,  
30.2688

■ 132.5450, 0.2243,  
21.4470

■ 143.0770, -0.0380,  
12.2105

■ 153.6090, -0.3002,  
2.9739

■ 163.6680, 0.1637,  
-5.8478

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385



70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368



74.1580, -22.7559, 65.6364

# Triad

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



70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368



66.2410, -32.6568, -25.6444



74.4610, 44.1427, -65.3023

# Complementary

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



70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368



112.8150, 0.0912, -76.1368

# 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.



74.2040, 30.4654, -65.0769



70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368



63.6990, -7.2466, -55.8640

# Square

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



70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368



75.6200, -37.2807, 10.8573



70.1170, 12.2673, -61.4926



67.9870, 49.7994, -59.6246



# Rectangle

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



70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368



75.5740, -37.2580, 50.3626



70.1170, 12.2673, -61.4926



74.8370, 40.5064, -65.6320

# Sweetspot

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



70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368



170.1870, -0.0922, 29.6540



66.3490, 44.6909, 39.1589



81.5230, 0.2352, 17.9583



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368



68.8620, 0.0680, 118.5160



76.9090, -25.0981, 70.2398



73.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



48.2290, -0.1129, 83.1142



5.0550, -0.0271, 8.7218



# Inverse Universe

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



70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368



68.8620, 0.0680, 118.5160



106.0910, 25.0981, -70.2398



73.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



48.2290, -0.1129, 83.1142

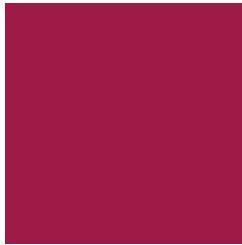


5.0550, -0.0271, 8.7218



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

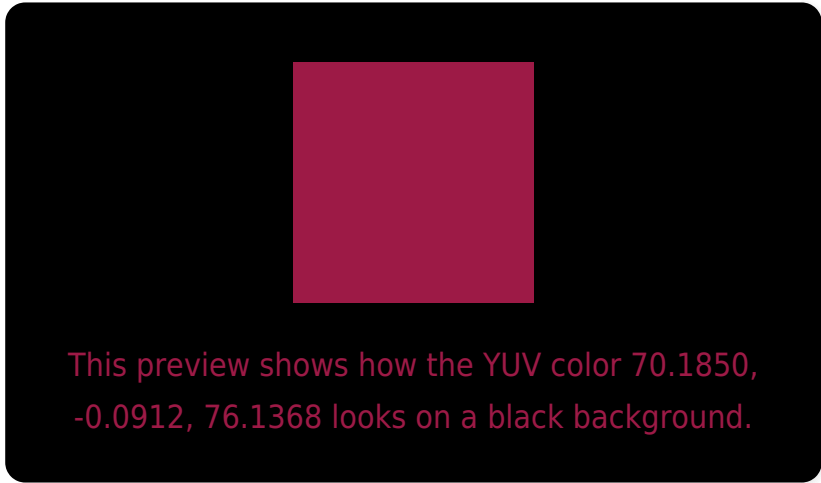
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

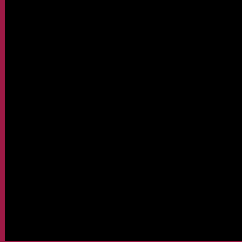
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.1850, -0.0912,



# 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

70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368

### Protanopia

83.8130, 6.9942, -3.3440

### Deuteranopia

83.5580, -9.6421, 12.6656



**Tritanopia**

71.8800, -17.6888, 73.7732

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368

## Protanomaly

78.7180, 4.5760, 25.6803

## Deuteranomaly

78.3250, -6.0762, 35.6720

## Tritanomaly

70.9000, -11.2897, 74.6327

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.1760, -0.0868, 27.9096

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368 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(157, 26, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 26, 70)  
}
```

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(157, 26, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 26, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368 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(157, 26, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 26, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(157, 26, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 26, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 26, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 26,  
70) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 70.1850, -0.0912, 76.1368 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 26, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157, 26,  
70) }
```

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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