

# Converting Colors

YUV(70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(70.4090, -3.1596,  
80.3253)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A21940
RGB	162, 25, 64
RGB Percent	64%, 10%, 25%
CMY	0.3647, 0.9020, 0.7490
CMYK	0.00, 0.85, 0.60, 0.36
HSL	343°, 73%, 37%
HSV	343°, 85%, 64%
XYZ	16.1733, 8.7468, 5.6864
YIQ	70.4090, 69.1330, 41.1730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

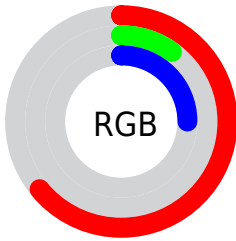
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	162, 25, 64
Decimal	10623296
CIELab	35.49, 55.12, 14.02
CIELCh	35, 56.877, 14.272
Yxy	8.7468, 0.5284, 0.2858
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288813376 (0xFFA21940)
YUV	70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253
Hunter-Lab	29.5750, 45.8579, 9.3029

# Details

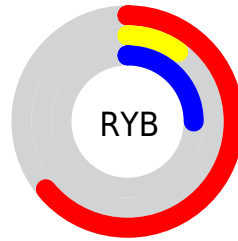
The YUV color **70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **116.5910, 3.1596, -80.3253**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.5140, -9.1274, 81.1102**, and **33.3050, -5.5734, 61.1225** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.6490, -3.7710, 89.7618**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.1690, -2.5483, 70.8888**.

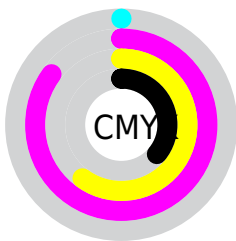
# Distribution



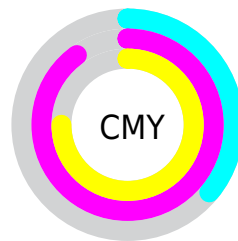
- Red (64%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (75%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253 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 70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 70.4090, -3.1596,  
80.3253


 70.4090, -3.1596,  
80.3253


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 44.2560, -1.1122,  
76.9515


 129.5140, -9.1274,  
81.1102


 33.3050, -5.5734,  
61.1225

 158.1830,  
-10.4432, 83.1545

 22.4250, -11.0555,  
46.1083

 177.5940, -7.1948,  
67.8851

 14.2810, -6.0545,  
28.6946

 197.1080, -3.5042,  
50.7713

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 217.3230, 0.3338,  
33.0427

 237.5380, 4.1718,

15.3142

■ 70.4090, -3.1596,  
80.3253

■ 70.4090, -3.1596,  
80.3253

■ 59.6490, -3.7710,  
89.7618

■ 81.1690, -2.5483,  
70.8888

■ 53.6820, -3.7872,  
94.9949

■ 91.8150, -2.3738,  
61.5522

■ 103.1620, -2.0519,  
51.6009

■ 113.8080, -1.8773,  
42.2644

■ 124.5680, -1.2660,  
32.8279

■ 135.3280, -0.6547,  
23.3913

■ 145.9740, -0.4802,  
14.0548

■ 157.3210, -0.1583,  
4.1035

■ 167.9670, 0.0163,  
-5.2331

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.3590, 16.0920, 65.4602



70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253



75.8930, -27.5552, 64.9918

# Triad

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



70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253



63.1470, -30.1455, -37.8399



75.9600, 47.3477, -66.6169

# Complementary

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



70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253



116.5910, 3.1596, -80.3253

# 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.



76.6320, 34.6914, -67.2063



70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253



66.3720, -4.6204, -58.2082

# Square

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



70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253



76.1740, -37.5538, 5.1094



72.4310, 16.0565, -63.5220



67.8560, 51.8360, -59.5097



# Rectangle

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



70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253



78.2100, -38.5575, 47.1738



72.4310, 16.0565, -63.5220



76.4500, 44.1482, -67.0466

# Sweetspot

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



70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253



176.5570, -1.2606, 31.0835



69.3220, 45.6903, 45.3216



85.5940, -0.7858, 18.7731



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.



70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253



70.2280, -5.0424, 124.3340



81.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249



76.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



48.0290, -3.4653, 85.0436



5.9520, -0.4693, 10.5661



# Inverse Universe

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



70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253



70.2280, -5.0424, 124.3340



105.1880, 28.0083, -70.3249



76.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



48.0290, -3.4653, 85.0436

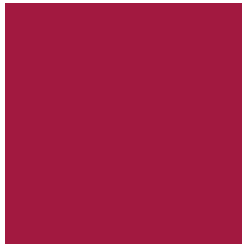


5.9520, -0.4693, 10.5661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

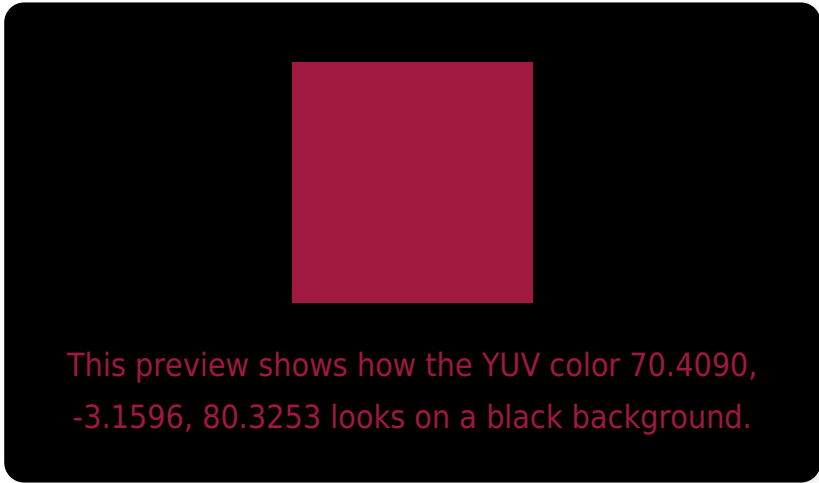
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

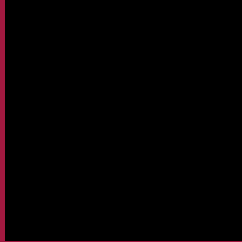
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.4090, -3.1596,



# 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

70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253

### Protanopia

85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999

### Deuteranopia

84.5430, -13.5787, 15.3098



## Tritanopia

71.9730, -18.7207, 78.0767

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253

## Protanomaly

80.0020, 0.4920, 28.9392

## Deuteranomaly

79.7230, -9.7234, 38.8309

## Tritanomaly

71.4660, -13.0477, 78.5213

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.2470, -1.1078, 28.7244

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253 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, 25, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 25, 64)  
}
```

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, 25, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 25, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253 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, 25, 64) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 25, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 25, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 25, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 25, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 25,  
64) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 70.4090, -3.1596, 80.3253 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 25, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 25,  
64) }
```

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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