

# Converting Colors

YUV(70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(70.5410, 3.1843,  
52.1455)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	82274D
RGB	130, 39, 77
RGB Percent	51%, 15%, 30%
CMY	0.4902, 0.8471, 0.6980
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.41, 0.49
HSL	335°, 54%, 33%
HSV	335°, 70%, 51%
XYZ	11.2710, 6.7327, 7.7267
YIQ	70.5410, 42.0380, 31.1100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

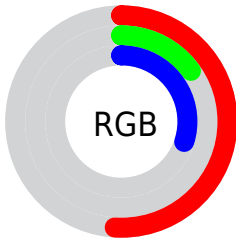
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	130, 39, 77
Decimal	8529741
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.19, 42.24, -1.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 42.264, 358.049
Yxy	6.7327, 0.4380, 0.2617
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286719821 (0xFF82274D)
YUV	70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455
Hunter-Lab	25.9474, 32.1285, 0.5077

# Details

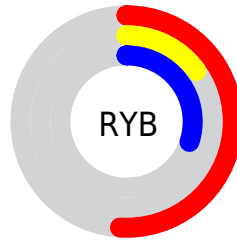
The YUV color **70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **98.4590, -3.1843, -52.1455**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.3950, 1.2843, 54.9046**, and **26.4860, 3.2114, 43.4238** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.9980, 3.4520, 59.6378**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.0840, 2.9166, 44.6533**.

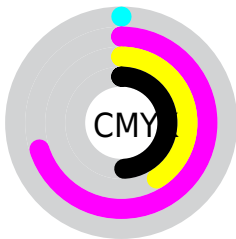
# Distribution



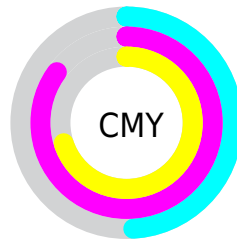
- Red (51%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455 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 70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.5410, 3.1843,  
52.1455

70.5410, 3.1843,  
52.1455

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

41.0620, 6.3784,  
54.3196

123.3950, 1.2843,  
54.9046

26.4860, 3.2114,  
43.4238

150.2920, 0.8420,  
56.7489

16.9870, -3.4446,  
31.5834

178.0750, -0.0370,  
58.6932

3.2890, -1.6215,  
6.7625

200.1060, 2.9057,  
48.1420

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

219.7340, 7.0331,  
30.9283

239.1510, 7.8136,

13.8996

■ 70.5410, 3.1843,  
52.1455

■ 70.5410, 3.1843,  
52.1455

■ 61.9980, 3.4520,  
59.6378

■ 79.0840, 2.9166,  
44.6533

■ 53.5690, 4.1565,  
67.0300

■ 87.5130, 2.2121,  
37.2611

■ 45.0260, 4.4242,  
74.5222

■ 96.0560, 1.9444,  
29.7689

■ 104.4850, 1.2399,  
22.3767

■ 113.0280, 0.9722,  
14.8844

■ 121.4570, 0.2677,  
7.4922

■ 130.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 138.5430, -0.2677,  
-7.4922

■ 146.9720, -0.9722,  
-14.8844

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.9650, 16.7793, 31.6027



70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455



69.7140, -12.6770, 52.8708

# Triad

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



70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455



65.0570, -30.1011, -5.3120



64.6010, 31.7487, -56.6551

# Complementary

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



70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455



98.4590, -3.1843, -52.1455

# 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.



63.5120, 19.9606, -55.7000



70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455



54.5860, -9.1629, -47.8719

# Square

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



70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455



68.8860, -33.9608, 19.3940



59.6360, 5.1095, -52.3008



61.7460, 38.5792, -54.1512



# Rectangle

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



70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455



70.4390, -22.4014, 45.2190



59.6360, 5.1095, -52.3008



64.9770, 28.1123, -56.9848

# Sweetspot

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



70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455



145.1750, 1.3927, 20.0175



64.9220, 32.0835, 22.8704



70.3050, 0.8356, 12.0105



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455



75.8850, 4.9867, 80.7849



69.7310, -15.1504, 52.8559



59.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



44.3140, 4.2822, 73.3926



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455



75.8850, 4.9867, 80.7849



99.2690, 15.1504, -52.8559



59.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



44.3140, 4.2822, 73.3926

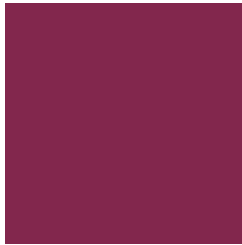


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

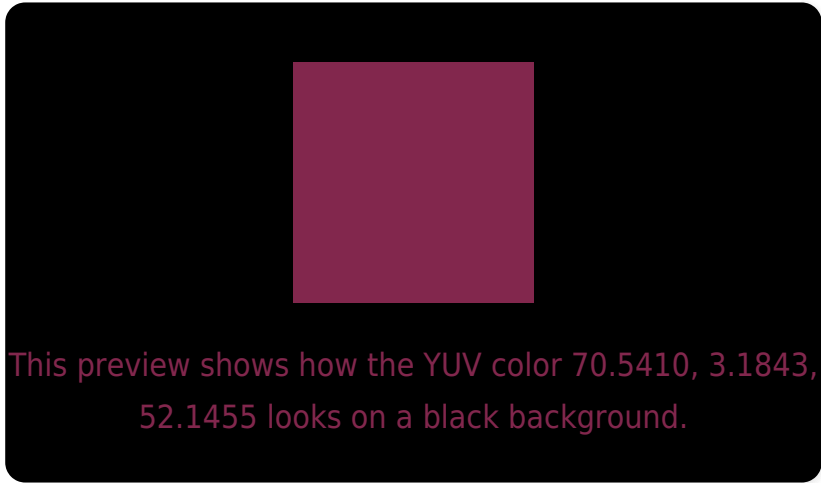
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

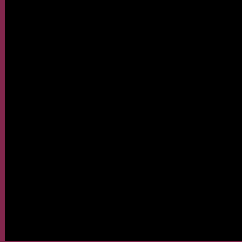
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.5410, 3.1843,



# 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

70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455

### Protanopia

75.0560, 11.8044, -6.1881

### Deuteranopia

75.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625



## Tritanopia

70.8600, -10.7770, 50.1118

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455

## Protanomaly

73.3900, 8.6817, 15.4440

## Deuteranomaly

73.5560, 0.2189, 23.1914

## Tritanomaly

70.5380, -5.6882, 51.2712

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.4630, 1.2507, 18.8879

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455 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(130, 39, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 39, 77)  
}
```

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(130, 39, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 39, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455 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(130, 39, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 39, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(130, 39, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 39, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 39, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 39,  
77) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 70.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 39, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 39,  
77) }
```

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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