

# Converting Colors

YUV(71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847)  
contains.

<b>YUV(71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(71.0870, 1.9291,  
81.4847)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A4174B
RGB	164, 23, 75
RGB Percent	64%, 9%, 29%
CMY	0.3569, 0.9098, 0.7059
CMYK	0.00, 0.86, 0.54, 0.36
HSL	338°, 75%, 37%
HSV	338°, 86%, 64%
XYZ	16.8862, 9.0133, 7.5063
YIQ	71.0870, 67.3440, 46.0640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

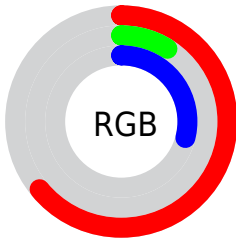
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	164, 23, 75
Decimal	10753867
CIE Lab	36.01, 56.90, 7.66
CIE LCh	36, 57.416, 7.672
Yxy	9.0133, 0.5055, 0.2698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288943947 (0xFFA4174B)
YUV	71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847
Hunter-Lab	30.0222, 47.8601, 6.1914

# Details

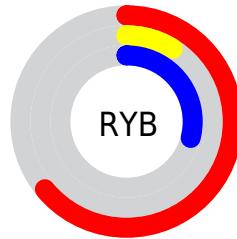
The YUV color **71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **115.9130, -1.9291, -81.4847**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.4800, -4.1806, 81.1400**, and **35.3420, -1.6476, 61.9671** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.5550, 2.1914, 90.7213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.6190, 1.6668, 72.2481**.

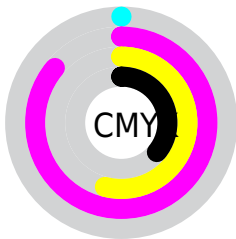
# Distribution



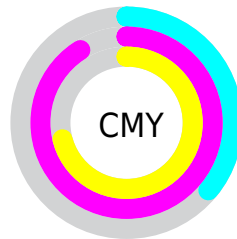
- Red (64%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847 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 71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.0870, 1.9291,  
81.4847

71.0870, 1.9291,  
81.4847

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

46.4070, 3.2503,  
77.6961

131.4800, -4.1806,  
81.1400

35.3420, -1.6476,  
61.9671

160.1490, -5.4965,  
83.1843

23.8210, -8.2928,  
46.6380

179.0760, -1.5165,  
66.5853

15.1780, -6.4968,  
30.5389

199.1770, 1.8847,  
48.9568

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

218.8050, 6.0121,  
31.7430

238.5640, 8.1029,

14.4144

■ 71.0870, 1.9291,  
81.4847

■ 71.0870, 1.9291,  
81.4847

■ 60.5550, 2.1914,  
90.7213

■ 81.6190, 1.6668,  
72.2481

■ 55.8760, 2.0331,  
94.8247

■ 92.8520, 1.5520,  
62.3968

■ 103.3840, 1.2897,  
53.1602

■ 114.5030, 0.7380,  
43.4089

■ 125.1490, 0.9125,  
34.0723

■ 135.6810, 0.6503,  
24.8358

■ 146.8000, 0.0986,  
15.0844

■ 157.4460, 0.2731,  
5.7479

■ 168.5650, -0.2785,  
-4.0035

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.0530, 20.1869, 58.7125



71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847



75.8920, -22.6248, 70.2547

# Triad

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



71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847



69.1980, -34.1146, -24.7296



77.4930, 45.6060, -67.9614

# Complementary

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



71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847



115.9130, -1.9291, -81.4847

# 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.



77.0080, 31.0551, -67.5360



71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847



65.2320, -8.9884, -57.2085

# Square

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



71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847



78.8760, -38.8859, 12.3867



71.9920, 11.8359, -63.1370



71.2470, 52.1362, -62.4836



# Rectangle

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



71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847



78.5530, -38.7266, 54.7660



71.9920, 11.8359, -63.1370



77.8690, 41.9696, -68.2911

# Sweetspot

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



71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847



177.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132



65.0870, 48.7641, 39.3887



85.2350, 0.3771, 19.0879



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.



71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847



72.9920, 2.9619, 123.6640



74.5510, -25.4146, 78.4468



76.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



49.5110, 2.2131, 83.7439



6.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661



# Inverse Universe

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



71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847



72.9920, 2.9619, 123.6640



112.4490, 25.4146, -78.4468



76.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



49.5110, 2.2131, 83.7439

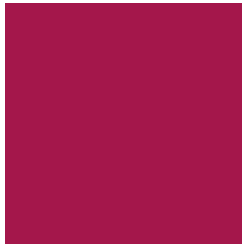


6.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

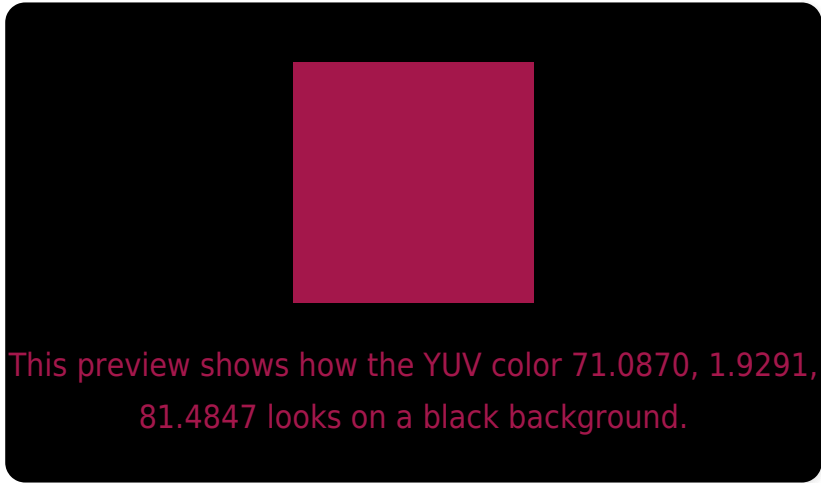
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

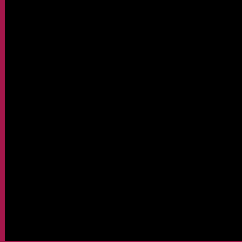
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847.



# 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

71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847

### Protanopia

87.0840, 9.3256, -4.4587

### Deuteranopia

86.6720, -9.2053, 12.5657



## Tritanopia

73.6740, -18.5733, 77.4619

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847

## Protanomaly

81.2990, 6.7546, 26.9248

## Deuteranomaly

80.9770, -4.9187, 37.7312

## Tritanomaly

72.6340, -11.1586, 79.2510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.3010, 0.3446, 29.5540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847 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(164, 23, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 23, 75)  
}
```

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(164, 23, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 23, 75) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847 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(164, 23, 75) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 23, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(164, 23, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 23, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 23, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 23,  
75) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 71.0870, 1.9291, 81.4847 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 23, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164, 23,  
75) }
```

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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