

# Converting Colors

YUV(72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(72.6110, -6.2172,  
81.0252)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A51C3C
RGB	165, 28, 60
RGB Percent	65%, 11%, 24%
CMY	0.3529, 0.8902, 0.7647
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.64, 0.35
HSL	346°, 71%, 38%
HSV	346°, 83%, 65%
XYZ	16.7479, 9.1561, 5.1596
YIQ	72.6110, 71.3800, 38.9960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

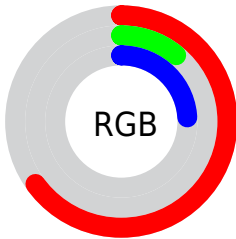
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	165, 28, 60
Decimal	10820668
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.28, 54.96, 17.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 57.757, 17.918
Yxy	9.1561, 0.5392, 0.2948
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289010748 (0xFFA51C3C)
YUV	72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252
Hunter-Lab	30.2590, 45.8438, 11.0716

# Details

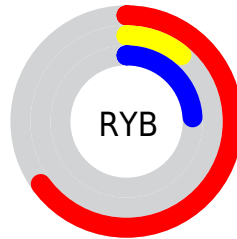
The YUV color **72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **120.3890, 6.2172, -81.0252**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.4280, -12.0430, 82.9396**, and **33.8600, -7.3260, 63.2668** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1500, -6.9760, 91.0764**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.4850, -5.1691, 71.4887**.

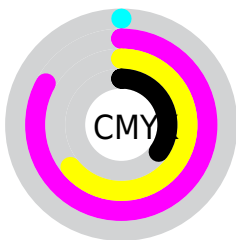
# Distribution



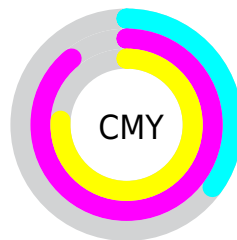
- Red (65%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252 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 72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



72.6110, -6.2172,  
81.0252

72.6110, -6.2172,  
81.0252

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

44.8110, -2.8648,  
79.0958

131.4280,  
-12.0430, 82.9396

33.8600, -7.3260,  
63.2668

159.3850,  
-13.5008, 83.8544

23.0230, -11.3503,  
47.3378

178.1980, -9.9576,  
67.3554

14.8790, -6.3493,  
29.9241

198.2990, -6.5564,  
49.7268

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

217.9270, -2.4290,  
32.5130

238.1420, 1.4090,

14.7845

■ 72.6110, -6.2172,  
81.0252

■ 72.6110, -6.2172,  
81.0252

■ 61.1500, -6.9760,  
91.0764

■ 83.4850, -5.1691,  
71.4887

■ 53.7810, -7.2870,  
97.5391

■ 94.8320, -4.8472,  
61.5373

■ 105.7060, -3.7991,  
52.0008

■ 117.1670, -3.0403,  
41.9495

■ 127.9270, -2.4290,  
32.5130

■ 139.3880, -1.6703,  
22.4617

■ 150.2620, -0.6222,  
12.9252

■ 161.6090, -0.3002,  
2.9739

■ 172.4830, 0.7479,  
-6.5626

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.6370, 14.4760, 70.4784



72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252



78.1440, -31.6230, 63.0177

# Triad

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



72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252



59.9540, -24.1343, -52.5797



76.5300, 49.5317, -67.1168

# Complementary

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



72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252



120.3890, 6.2172, -81.0252

# 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.



78.6040, 37.1702, -68.9357



72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252



68.3440, -2.1416, -59.9377

# Square

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



72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252



77.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911



74.5170, 18.9721, -65.3514



72.8790, 50.3457, -48.1289



# Rectangle

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



72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252



80.2590, -39.5677, 44.4999



74.5170, 18.9721, -65.3514



78.3080, 46.1902, -68.6761

# Sweetspot

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



72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252



178.2150, -2.5710, 31.3834



74.4150, 44.6584, 49.6250



85.3660, -1.6594, 18.9730



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.



72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252



69.6860, -9.7052, 126.5634



88.9210, -30.0341, 66.7213



75.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



47.2310, -6.5229, 85.7434



5.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661



# Inverse Universe

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



72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252



69.6860, -9.7052, 126.5634



104.0790, 30.0341, -66.7213



75.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



47.2310, -6.5229, 85.7434



5.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252 looks on a 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 72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 72.6110, -6.2172,



# 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

72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252

### Protanopia

86.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443

### Deuteranopia

86.1580, -16.3469, 16.5244



## Tritanopia

72.9840, -18.7261, 79.8210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252

## Protanomaly

81.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686

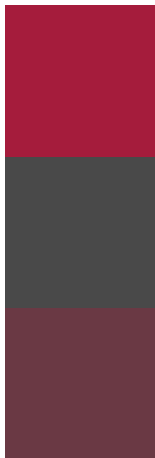
## Deuteranomaly

81.3380, -12.4916, 40.0456

## Tritanomaly

72.8360, -14.2161, 79.9508

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252

## Achromatopsia

73.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

72.9050, -2.4182, 29.0243

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252 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(165, 28, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 28, 60)  
}
```

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(165, 28, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 28, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252 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(165, 28, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 28, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 28, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 28, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 28, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 28,  
60) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 72.6110, -6.2172, 81.0252 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 28, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165, 28,  
60) }
```

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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