

Converting Colors

YUV(28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(28.0500, -8.8986,
54.3302)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A000A
RGB	90, 0, 10
RGB Percent	35%, 0%, 4%
CMY	0.6471, 1.0000, 0.9608
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.89, 0.65
HSL	353°, 100%, 18%
HSV	353°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	4.2712, 2.1956, 0.4858
YIQ	28.0500, 50.4300, 22.1900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

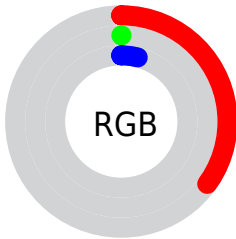
Format	Color
R_{YB}	90, 0, 10
Decimal	5898250
CIE _{Lab}	16.48, 37.76, 21.47
CIE _{LCh}	16, 43.432, 29.623
Yxy	2.1956, 0.6143, 0.3158
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284088330 (0xFF5A000A)
YUV	28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302
Hunter-Lab	14.8175, 25.5233, 8.4283

Details

The YUV color **28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **61.9500, 8.8986, -54.3302**, and the grayscale version is **28.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.5680, -14.5770, 55.6299**, and **10.8780, -4.8699, 22.0320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.2450, -8.0088, 48.8971**.

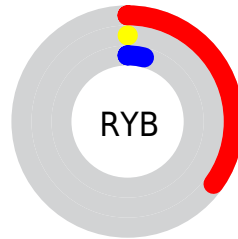
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (0%)

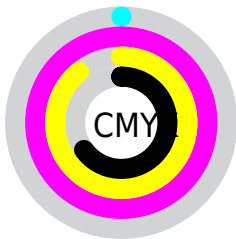
Blue (4%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (4%)

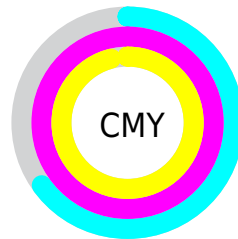


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302 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 28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.0500, -8.8986,
54.3302

■ 28.0500, -8.8986,
54.3302

■ 246.6220, -6.7156,
7.3475

■ 18.8370, -9.2866,
38.7310

■ 82.5680, -14.5770,
55.6299

■ 10.8780, -4.8699,
22.0320

■ 109.1230,
-16.3296, 57.7741

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 135.5040,
-17.5035, 60.9480


■ 162.5860,
-18.5299, 63.5071


■ 187.3790,
-17.9348, 59.3036

■ 206.8930,


-14.2442, 42.1898


 226.4070,
-10.5537, 25.0761


 28.0500, -8.8986,
54.3302

 34.2450, -8.0088,
48.8971

 40.4400, -7.1189,
43.4641

 46.6350, -6.2291,
38.0311

 52.8300, -5.3392,
32.5981

 59.0250, -4.4493,
27.1651

■ 65.2200, -3.5595,
21.7321

■ 71.4150, -2.6696,
16.2990

■ 77.6100, -1.7797,
10.8660

■ 83.8050, -0.8899,
5.4330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



32.4100, 5.2209, 52.2604



28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302



37.1000, -18.2903, 33.2383

Triad

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



28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302



30.1650, -13.8853, -26.4547



38.2710, 32.4044, -33.5637

Complementary

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



28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302



61.9500, 8.8986, -54.3302

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.



40.7670, 26.7369, -35.7527



28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302



35.6710, 2.1342, -31.2835

Square

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



28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302



33.8680, -16.6969, -11.2852



39.2050, 15.6749, -34.3828



38.9970, 28.1025, -7.0134

Rectangle

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



28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302



39.0720, -19.2625, 18.3539



39.2050, 15.6749, -34.3828



39.9180, 31.0994, -35.0081

Sweetspot

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



28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302



92.9210, -3.4121, 21.1173



33.8810, 27.6667, 39.5694



44.5070, -2.2220, 12.7104



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302



36.4650, -11.5682, 70.6292



47.4550, -23.3953, 37.3120



42.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



34.2580, -10.9732, 66.4257



73.8270, -23.5787, 143.1027

Inverse Universe

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



28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302



36.4650, -11.5682, 70.6292



43.1320, 23.1059, -37.8268



42.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



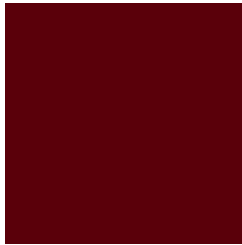
34.2580, -10.9732, 66.4257



73.8270, -23.5787, 143.1027

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

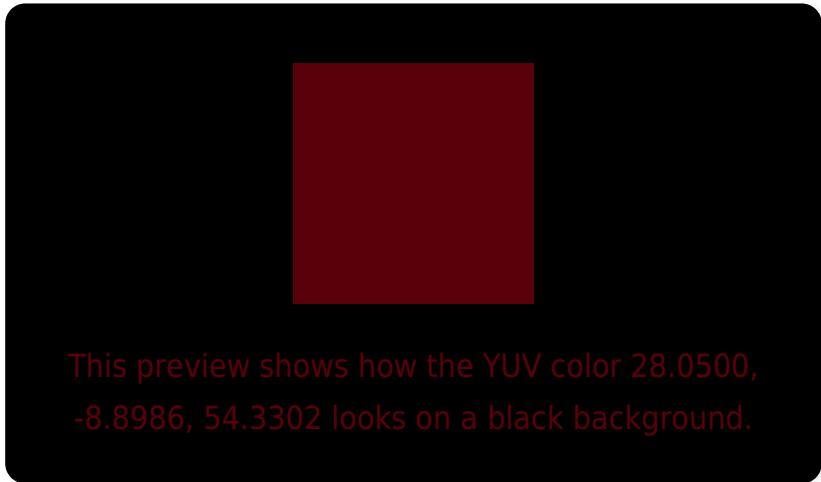
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

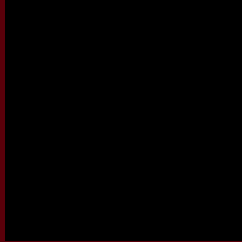
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302.

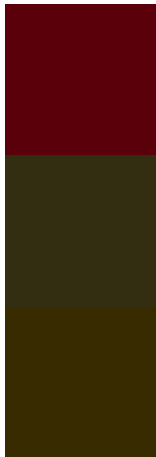


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 28.0500, -8.8986,

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

28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302

Protanopia

44.3030, -12.9674, 5.8733

Deuteranopia

42.2840, -20.8460, 12.9059



Tritanopia

31.3070, -15.4344, 50.5968

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302

Protanomaly

38.1680, -11.4218, 23.5317

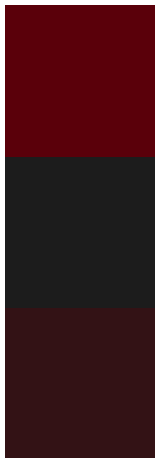
Deuteranomaly

36.9360, -16.2374, 28.1201

Tritanomaly

30.0020, -12.8190, 51.7412

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302

Achromatopsia

28.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

28.2090, -3.5540, 19.9877

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302 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(90, 0, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 0, 10)  
}
```

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(90, 0, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 0, 10) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302 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(90, 0, 10) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 0, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 0, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 0, 10); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 0, 10); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 0, 10) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 28.0500, -8.8986, 54.3302 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 0, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 0,  
10) }
```

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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