

# Converting Colors

YUV(38.7430, -13.1843,  
75.6474)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(38.7430, -13.1843,  
75.6474)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7D000C
RGB	125, 0, 12
RGB Percent	49%, 0%, 5%
CMY	0.5098, 1.0000, 0.9529
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.90, 0.51
HSL	354°, 100%, 25%
HSV	354°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	8.5238, 4.3865, 0.7453
YIQ	38.7430, 70.6480, 30.2320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

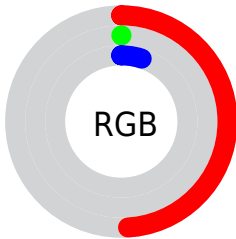
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	125, 0, 12
Decimal	8192012
CIELab	24.91, 47.47, 32.29
CIElCh	25, 57.408, 34.225
Yxy	4.3865, 0.6242, 0.3212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286382092 (0xFF7D000C)
YUV	38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474
Hunter-Lab	20.9440, 35.9940, 12.5511

# Details

The YUV color **38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **86.2570, 13.1843, -75.6474**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.3270, -22.3462, 74.2582**, and **20.0330, -9.8763, 41.1901** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.0410, -11.8522, 68.3700**.

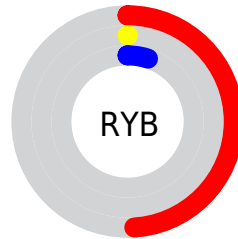
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (0%)

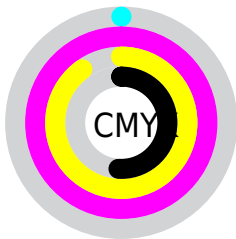
Blue (5%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (5%)

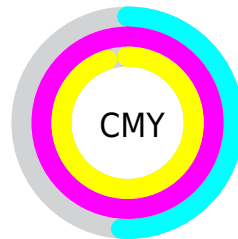


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474 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 38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.7430, -13.1843,  
75.6474

■ 38.7430, -13.1843,  
75.6474

■ 252.9480, -7.8624,  
1.7996

■ 28.7040, -14.1511,  
59.0186

■ 100.3270,  
-22.3462, 74.2582

■ 20.0330, -9.8763,  
41.1901

■ 127.4800,  
-24.3936, 77.6320

■ 11.7750, -5.3121,  
23.8763

■ 155.4480,  
-25.8569, 80.2911


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 176.5390,  
-23.9297, 68.8103


■ 195.9390,  
-20.6759, 51.7965


■ 215.4530,


-16.9853, 34.6827


 235.5540,  
-13.5841, 17.0541


 38.7430, -13.1843,  
75.6474

 47.0410, -11.8522,  
68.3700

 56.0400, -10.3727,  
60.4779

 64.9250, -9.3300,  
52.6858

 73.2230, -7.9979,  
45.4084

 82.2220, -6.5184,  
37.5163

■ 90.5200, -5.1864,  
30.2390

■ 98.8180, -3.8543,  
22.9616

■ 107.7030, -2.8116,  
15.1695

■ 116.7020, -1.3321,  
7.2773

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.4390, 4.7136, 75.0370



38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474



54.5650, -26.9005, 41.6005

# Triad

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



38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474



45.3760, -13.9894, -39.7948



54.3260, 45.6883, -47.6439

# Complementary

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



38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474



86.2570, 13.1843, -75.6474

# 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.



58.5830, 39.1526, -51.3773



38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474



51.9080, 5.9614, -45.5233

# Square

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



38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474



45.8850, -22.6213, -24.4551



56.8100, 24.7437, -49.8224



58.2290, 36.3691, 1.5532



# Rectangle

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



38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474



56.5040, -27.8565, 21.4830



56.8100, 24.7437, -49.8224



56.6740, 44.5307, -49.7031

# Sweetspot

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



38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474



129.2210, -5.0390, 29.6242



48.0370, 37.9428, 56.9726



61.3120, -3.1118, 18.1434



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474



50.5610, -17.0386, 98.6090



66.7250, -32.8954, 51.1072



59.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



39.6400, -13.6265, 77.4917



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474



50.5610, -17.0386, 98.6090



58.2750, 32.8954, -51.1072



59.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



39.6400, -13.6265, 77.4917



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

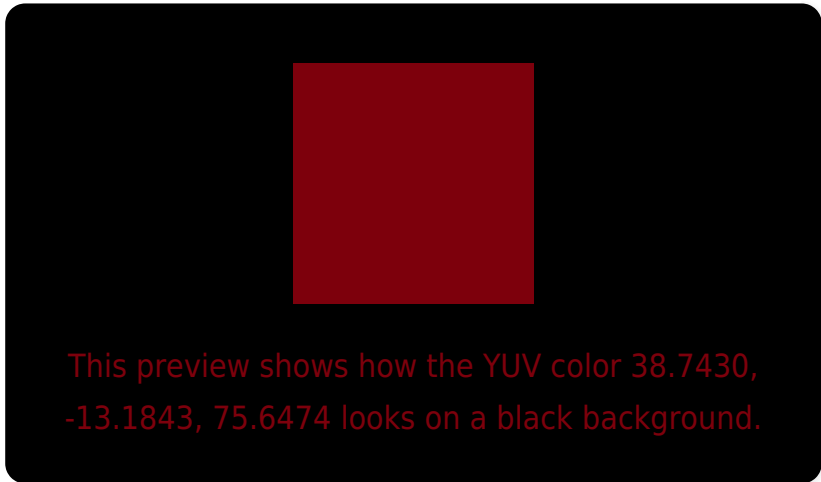
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

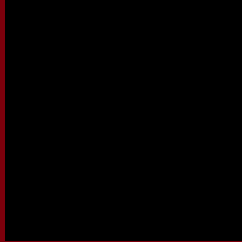
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 38.7430, -13.1843,

75.6474.

# 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

38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474

### Protanopia

60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026

### Deuteranopia

59.1400, -29.1560, 18.2942



## Tritanopia

43.5330, -21.4618, 70.5696

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474

## Protanomaly

52.5560, -16.5431, 32.8384

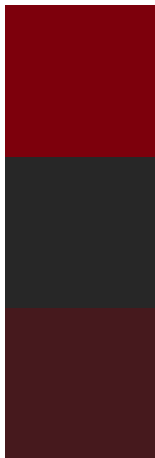
## Deuteranomaly

51.4660, -23.4007, 39.0563

## Tritanomaly

41.6410, -18.5570, 72.2288

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

38.9110, -4.8861, 27.2651

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474 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(125, 0, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 0, 12)  
}
```

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(125, 0, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 0, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474 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(125, 0, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 0, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 0, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 0, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 0, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 0, 12)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 38.7430, -13.1843, 75.6474 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 0, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125, 0,  
12) }
```

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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