

# Converting Colors

YUV(39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(39.0880, -9.9034,  
49.9118)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	600E13
RGB	96, 14, 19
RGB Percent	38%, 5%, 7%
CMY	0.6235, 0.9451, 0.9255
CMYK	0.00, 0.85, 0.80, 0.62
HSL	356°, 75%, 22%
HSV	356°, 85%, 38%
XYZ	5.0985, 2.8479, 0.8971
YIQ	39.0880, 47.2670, 18.9390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

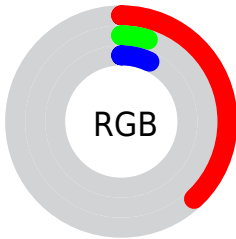
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	96, 14, 19
Decimal	6295059
CIE Lab	19.42, 35.88, 20.66
CIE LCh	19, 41.401, 29.933
Yxy	2.8479, 0.5765, 0.3220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284485139 (0xFF600E13)
YUV	39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118
Hunter-Lab	16.8757, 24.3956, 8.6613

# Details

The YUV color **39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **70.9120, 9.9034, -49.9118**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.1440, -14.8610, 53.3707**, and **13.5690, -6.1965, 27.5650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.1920, -10.9407, 55.9596**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.9840, -8.8661, 43.8640**.

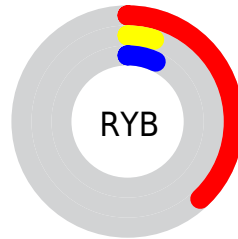
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (5%)

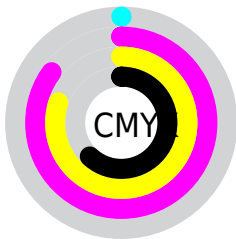
Blue (7%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (7%)

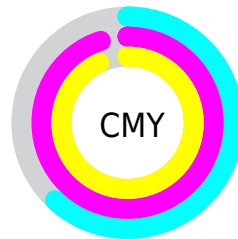


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (95%)


Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118 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 39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 39.0880, -9.9034,  
49.9118


 39.0880, -9.9034,  
49.9118

 253.6320, -5.2416,  
1.1997


 20.6310, -10.1711,  
42.4196

 91.1440, -14.8610,  
53.3707


 13.5690, -6.1965,  
27.5650

 117.1120,  
-16.3242, 56.0298

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 143.8950,  
-17.2032, 57.9741

 170.9770,  
-18.2297, 60.5332

 194.2750,  
-16.8976, 53.2558

 213.7890,

-13.2070, 36.1420

233.4170, -9.0796,  
18.9283

39.0880, -9.9034,  
49.9118

39.0880, -9.9034,  
49.9118

32.1920, -10.9407,  
55.9596

45.9840, -8.8661,  
43.8640

29.3880, -11.5303,  
58.4187

52.2930, -7.5394,  
38.3310

59.1890, -6.5022,  
32.2832

65.4980, -5.1755,  
26.7503

72.3940, -4.1382,  
20.7025

■ 79.2900, -3.1010,  
14.6547

■ 85.5990, -1.7743,  
9.1217

■ 92.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

■ 98.8040, 0.5896,  
-2.4591

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.6490, 6.0890, 53.8048



39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118



43.8890, -21.6373, 33.4233

# Triad

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



39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118



35.6420, -10.6695, -31.2580



42.2490, 32.4152, -37.0524

# Complementary

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



39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118



70.9120, 9.9034, -49.9118

# 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.



45.3320, 26.4583, -39.7562



39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118



40.4640, 2.7292, -35.4869

# Square

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



39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118



40.6680, -20.0493, -9.3558



43.9980, 16.2700, -38.5862



46.8510, 26.2025, -4.2543



# Rectangle

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



39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118



44.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833



43.9980, 16.2700, -38.5862



43.8960, 31.1103, -38.4968

# Sweetspot

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



39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118



102.0950, -3.9908, 20.0877



46.3710, 24.4671, 39.1396



50.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118



38.2870, -14.9315, 76.0473



59.6500, -22.5055, 31.8789



45.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



34.2860, -13.4520, 68.1552



73.4700, -28.8257, 146.0468



# Inverse Universe

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



39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118



38.2870, -14.9315, 76.0473



50.3500, 22.5054, -31.8789



45.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



34.2860, -13.4520, 68.1552

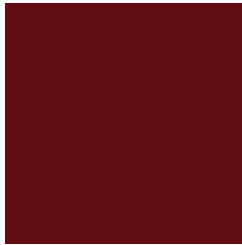


73.4700, -28.8257, 146.0468



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

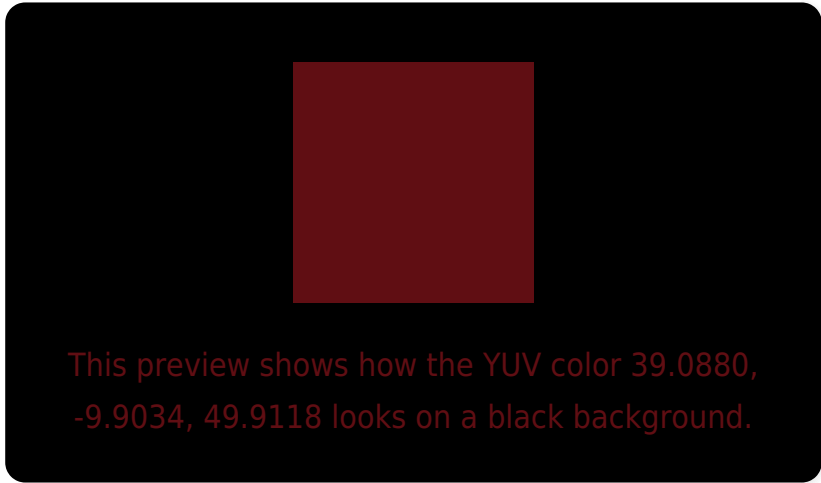
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

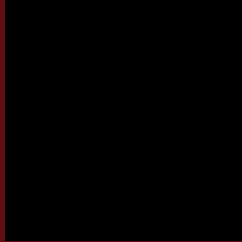
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118.



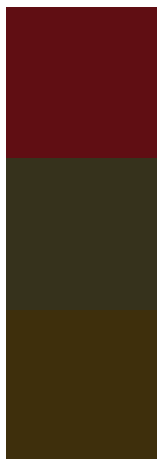
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.0880, -9.9034,



# 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

39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118

### Protanopia

48.6880, -10.1992, 4.6586

### Deuteranopia

47.4950, -17.4990, 12.7209



## Tritanopia

39.1050, -12.3768, 49.8969

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118

## Protanomaly

45.2000, -9.9586, 20.8726

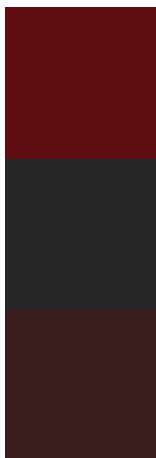
## Deuteranomaly

44.3810, -14.4848, 25.9759

## Tritanomaly

39.3330, -11.5032, 49.6970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.1980, -3.5486, 18.2434

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118 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(96, 14, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 14, 19)  
}
```

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(96, 14, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 14, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118 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(96, 14, 19) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 14, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 14, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 14, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 14, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 14, 19)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 39.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 14, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 14,  
19) }
```

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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