

# Converting Colors

YUV(47.8080, -15.1883,  
65.0664)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(47.8080, -15.1883,  
65.0664)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7A1011
RGB	122, 16, 17
RGB Percent	48%, 6%, 7%
CMY	0.5216, 0.9373, 0.9333
CMYK	0.00, 0.87, 0.86, 0.52
HSL	359°, 77%, 27%
HSV	359°, 87%, 48%
XYZ	8.3125, 4.5486, 0.9702
YIQ	47.8080, 62.8550, 22.7830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

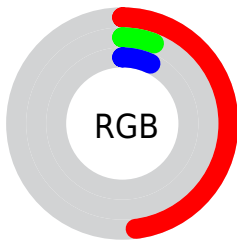
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	122, 16, 17
Decimal	7999505
CIE Lab	25.41, 43.46, 29.93
CIE LCh	25, 52.766, 34.557
Yxy	4.5486, 0.6010, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286189585 (0xFF7A1011)
YUV	47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664
Hunter-Lab	21.3275, 32.2481, 12.2322

# Details

The YUV color **47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **90.1920, 15.1883, -65.0664**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.2230, -21.3089, 68.2104**, and **19.4350, -9.5815, 39.9605** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.3960, -16.9572, 72.4437**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.2200, -13.4195, 57.6891**.

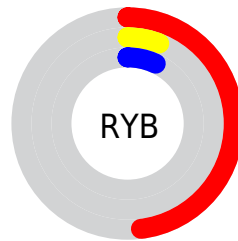
# Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (6%)

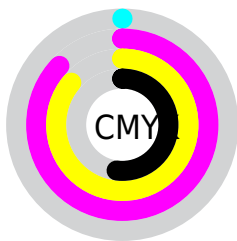
Blue (7%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (6%)

Blue (7%)

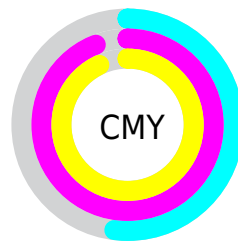


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664 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 47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.8080, -15.1883,  
65.0664

■ 47.8080, -15.1883,  
65.0664

■ 253.6320, -5.2416,  
1.1997

■ 27.8070, -13.7089,  
57.1743

■ 103.2230,  
-21.3089, 68.2104

■ 19.4350, -9.5815,  
39.9605

■ 130.0770,  
-23.2090, 70.9695

■ 11.1770, -5.0173,  
22.6468

■ 158.0450,  
-24.6722, 73.6285


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 180.6310,  
-23.4821, 65.2216


■ 199.4440,  
-19.9389, 48.7226


■ 219.5450,


-16.5377, 31.0940


 239.1730,  
-12.4103, 13.8803


 47.8080, -15.1883,  
65.0664


 47.8080, -15.1883,  
65.0664


 39.3960, -16.9572,  
72.4437


 56.2200, -13.4195,  
57.6891

 36.5920, -17.5469,  
74.9028

 64.6320, -11.6506,  
50.3117

 73.6310, -10.1711,  
42.4196

 82.0430, -8.4022,  
35.0423

 90.4550, -6.6333,  
27.6650

■ 98.9810, -4.4276,  
20.1877

■ 107.3930, -2.6587,  
12.8103

■ 116.3920, -1.1793,  
4.9182

■ 124.8040, 0.5896,  
-2.4591

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.3570, 5.7400, 72.4779



47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664



56.0270, -27.6213, 39.4413

# Triad

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



47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664



46.6470, -11.6580, -40.9094



53.6420, 43.0675, -47.0440

# Complementary

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



47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664



90.1920, 15.1883, -65.0664

# 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.



58.0130, 36.9686, -50.8774



47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664



52.1360, 6.8350, -45.7233

# Square

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



47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664



49.1630, -24.2374, -19.4370



56.5820, 23.8701, -49.6224



60.3170, 32.8747, 2.3530



# Rectangle

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



47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664



57.0910, -28.1459, 20.9682



56.5820, 23.8701, -49.6224



55.9900, 41.9099, -49.1032

# Sweetspot

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



47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664



129.2590, -6.0437, 25.2059



59.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391



62.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664



47.3560, -22.8535, 97.0348



77.6310, -30.3841, 38.9116



56.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



37.4890, -17.9891, 76.7471



75.5760, -36.2730, 154.7238



# Inverse Universe

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



47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664



47.3560, -22.8535, 97.0348



60.3690, 30.3841, -38.9116



56.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



37.4890, -17.9891, 76.7471



75.5760, -36.2730, 154.7238



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664 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 47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.8080, -15.1883,



# 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

47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664

### Protanopia

61.1030, -16.3198, 7.8027

### Deuteranopia

58.2540, -28.7192, 18.1942



## Tritanopia

47.4660, -16.4987, 65.3663

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664

## Protanomaly

56.3490, -15.9481, 28.6349

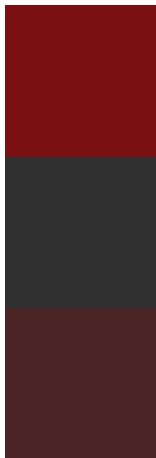
## Deuteranomaly

54.3300, -23.8267, 35.6676

## Tritanomaly

47.5800, -16.0619, 65.2663

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.7750, -5.3121, 23.8763

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664 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(122, 16, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 16, 17)  
}
```

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(122, 16, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 16, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664 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(122, 16, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 16, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(122, 16, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 16, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 16, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 16,  
17) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 47.8080, -15.1883, 65.0664 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 16, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122, 16,  
17) }
```

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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