

Converting Colors

YUV(48.0400, -20.2327,
96.4349)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(48.0400, -20.2327,
96.4349)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E0007
RGB	158, 0, 7
RGB Percent	62%, 0%, 3%
CMY	0.3804, 1.0000, 0.9725
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.96, 0.38
HSL	357°, 100%, 31%
HSV	357°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	14.1389, 7.2844, 0.8618
YIQ	48.0400, 91.9210, 35.6730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

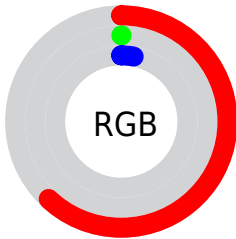
Format	Color
RYB	158, 0, 7
Decimal	10354695
CIELab	32.45, 56.11, 43.61
CIELCh	32, 71.067, 37.857
Yxy	7.2844, 0.6345, 0.3269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288544775 (0xFF9E0007)
YUV	48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349
Hunter-Lab	26.9897, 46.2775, 16.9995

Details

The YUV color **48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **109.9600, 20.2327, -96.4349**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.5590, -30.8416, 92.4718**, and **28.7040, -14.1511, 59.0186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.1420, -18.3110, 86.6985**.

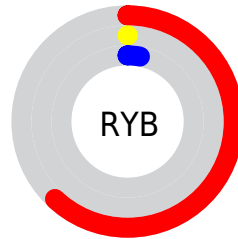
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (0%)

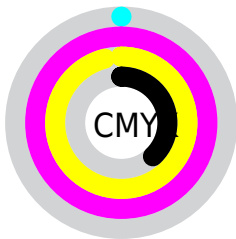
Blue (3%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (3%)

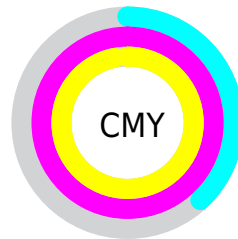


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)


Magenta (100%)


Yellow (97%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349 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 48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 48.0400, -20.2327,
96.4349


 48.0400, -20.2327,
96.4349


 252.8340, -8.2992,
1.8996


 37.9730, -18.7207,
78.0767


 115.5590,
-30.8416, 92.4718


 28.7040, -14.1511,
59.0186

 144.2990,
-33.1784, 95.3308

 20.5600, -9.1501,
41.6049

 164.0690,
-31.0930, 79.7465

 11.1770, -5.0173,
22.6468


 183.4690,
-27.8392, 62.7327


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 202.8690,
-24.5854, 45.7189


 222.9700,


-21.1842, 28.0903


 243.1850,
-17.3462, 10.3618

 48.0400, -20.2327,
96.4349

 59.1420, -18.3110,
86.6985

 70.2440, -16.3893,
76.9620

 80.7590, -14.1782,
67.7404

 91.8610, -12.2565,
58.0039

 102.9630,
-10.3348, 48.2674

■ 114.1790, -7.9762,
38.4310

■ 125.2810, -6.0545,
28.6946

■ 135.7960, -3.8434,
19.4729

■ 146.8980, -1.9217,
9.7365

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.9410, 3.4801, 97.3987



48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349



71.1330, -35.0686, 48.1184

Triad

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



48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349



59.7720, -14.6776, -52.4200



68.6200, 59.8403, -60.1797

Complementary

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



48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349



109.9600, 20.2327, -96.4349

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.



75.9260, 52.2945, -66.5871



48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349



67.7860, 10.9515, -59.4483

Square

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



48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349



52.8300, -26.0452, -46.3319



74.0560, 34.9754, -64.9471



75.4720, 44.6303, 11.8641

Rectangle

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



48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349



72.1530, -35.5714, 22.6678



74.0560, 34.9754, -64.9471



72.2560, 58.5408, -63.3685

Sweetspot

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



48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349



163.7660, -8.2656, 37.9162



62.8620, 46.9030, 76.4200



78.5900, -4.7279, 23.1616



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349



62.9190, -26.5821, 126.3590



88.9190, -43.8371, 60.5840



73.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



43.4410, -18.4584, 87.3132



4.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217

Inverse Universe

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



48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349



62.9190, -26.5821, 126.3590



69.0810, 43.8371, -60.5840



73.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



43.4410, -18.4584, 87.3132



4.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349 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 48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.0400, -20.2327,

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

48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349

Protanopia

76.0790, -26.6609, 11.3317

Deuteranopia

74.5120, -36.7344, 22.3530



Tritanopia

55.7480, -27.4838, 88.7980

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349

Protanomaly

65.9610, -24.1378, 42.1302

Deuteranomaly

64.6970, -30.4166, 49.3777

Tritanomaly

53.1550, -24.7264, 91.0721

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349

Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349 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(158, 0, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(158, 0, 7)  
}
```

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(158, 0, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 0, 7) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349 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(158, 0, 7) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 0, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 0, 7)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 0, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 0, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 0, 7) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.0400, -20.2327, 96.4349 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 0, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 0,  
7) }
```

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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