

# Converting Colors

YUV(48.0950, -23.7108,  
92.0017)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(48.0950, -23.7108,  
92.0017)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	990400
RGB	153, 4, 0
RGB Percent	60%, 2%, 0%
CMY	0.4000, 0.9843, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.97, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	2°, 100%, 30%
HSV	2°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	13.1803, 6.8591, 0.6293
YIQ	48.0950, 90.0880, 30.3440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

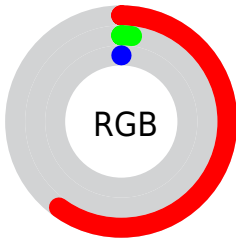
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	153, 4, 0
Decimal	10028032
CIELab	31.48, 54.13, 45.28
CIElCh	31, 70.571, 39.915
Yxy	6.8591, 0.6377, 0.3319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288218112 (0xFF990400)
YUV	48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017
Hunter-Lab	26.1900, 43.9990, 16.9084

# Details

The YUV color **48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **104.9050, 23.7108, -92.0017**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.3800, -32.7253, 89.9977**, and **27.5080, -13.5614, 56.5595** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.6100, -21.4997, 82.7800**.

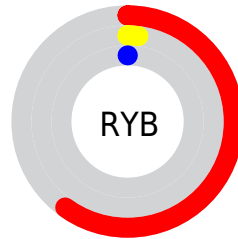
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (2%)

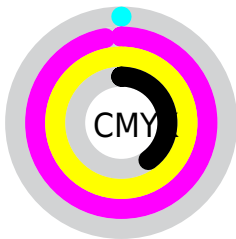
Blue (0%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (2%)

Blue (0%)

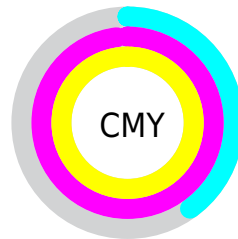


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (97%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (98%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017 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 48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.0950, -23.7108,  
92.0017


 48.0950, -23.7108,  
92.0017


 252.1500,  
-10.9200, 2.4994

 36.4780, -17.9837,  
75.0028


 113.3800,  
-32.7253, 89.9977


 27.5080, -13.5614,  
56.5595


 142.1200,  
-35.0622, 92.8568


 19.3640, -8.5605,  
39.1458

 162.7980,  
-33.4244, 80.8612

 9.3830, -4.1328,  
18.9581


 182.1980,  
-30.1706, 63.8474


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 201.5980,  
-26.9168, 46.8336


 221.6990,


-23.5156, 29.2050


 241.8000,  
-20.1144, 11.5764


 48.0950, -23.7108,  
92.0017

 58.6100, -21.4997,  
82.7800

 69.2390, -18.8518,  
73.4584

 79.7540, -16.6407,  
64.2367

 90.2690, -14.4296,  
55.0151

 100.3110,  
-11.4923, 46.2083

■ 110.8260, -9.2812,  
36.9866

■ 121.3410, -7.0701,  
27.7649

■ 131.8560, -4.8590,  
18.5433

■ 142.4850, -2.2111,  
9.2217

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.3600, 1.3015, 96.1543



48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017



69.6380, -34.3315, 45.0445

# Triad

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



48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017



58.2390, -12.9358, -51.0756



65.8160, 59.2507, -57.7206

# Complementary

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



48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017



104.9050, 23.7108, -92.0017

# 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.



73.9370, 52.2891, -64.8427



48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017



66.2530, 12.6933, -58.1039

# Square

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



48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017



52.2430, -25.7558, -45.8171



72.2950, 35.8436, -63.4027



73.1630, 43.3036, 17.3970



# Rectangle

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



48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017



69.7720, -34.3976, 19.4940



72.2950, 35.8436, -63.4027



70.0390, 57.6618, -61.4242

# Sweetspot

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



48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017



158.1140, -9.4232, 35.8570



62.8470, 42.9664, 79.0642



75.0520, -5.4486, 21.0024



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017



62.4360, -30.7809, 119.7666



92.1200, -45.4152, 53.3918



71.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



44.2080, -21.7945, 84.0096



3.8870, -1.9163, 7.9921



# Inverse Universe

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



104.9050, 23.7108, -92.0017



136.5640, 30.7809, -119.7666



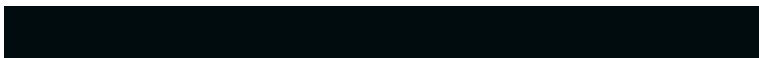
60.8800, 45.4152, -53.3918



74.0210, 1.4686, -4.4034



96.3790, 21.5052, -84.5244

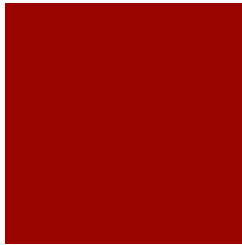


8.5260, 2.2057, -7.4773



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017 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

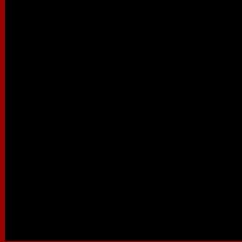
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.0950, -23.7108,



# 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

48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017

### Protanopia

73.4920, -26.3716, 11.8465

### Deuteranopia

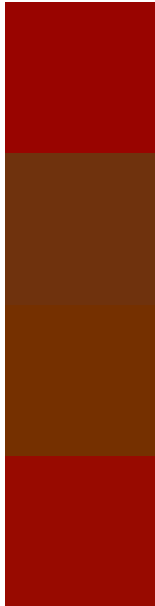
71.8540, -35.4240, 22.0530



## Tritanopia

53.6660, -26.4573, 86.2389

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017

## Protanomaly

64.0210, -25.1534, 41.2006

## Deuteranomaly

63.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186

## Tritanomaly

51.3180, -25.2998, 88.2981

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.0320, -8.3968, 33.2979

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017 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(153, 4, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 4, 0)  
}
```

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(153, 4, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 4, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017 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(153, 4, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 4, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 4, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 4, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 4, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 4, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.0950, -23.7108, 92.0017 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 4, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 4,  
0) }
```

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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