

# Converting Colors

YUV(48.2040, -19.3276,  
39.2861)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(48.2040, -19.3276,  
39.2861)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D2109
RGB	93, 33, 9
RGB Percent	36%, 13%, 4%
CMY	0.6353, 0.8706, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.90, 0.64
HSL	17°, 82%, 20%
HSV	17°, 90%, 36%
XYZ	5.1074, 3.4346, 0.6522
YIQ	48.2040, 43.4640, 5.2560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

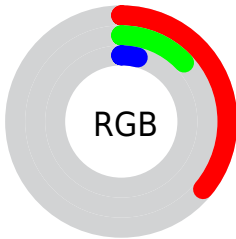
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	93, 43, 9
Decimal	6103305
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	21.71, 26.15, 28.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 38.383, 47.054
Yxy	3.4346, 0.5555, 0.3736
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284293385 (0xFF5D2109)
YUV	48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861
Hunter-Lab	18.5327, 16.7602, 10.8863

# Details

The YUV color **48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **53.7960, 19.3276, -39.2861**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.2540, -21.8172, 44.5042**, and **12.5580, -6.1911, 25.8206** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.3390, -17.4221, 34.7827**.

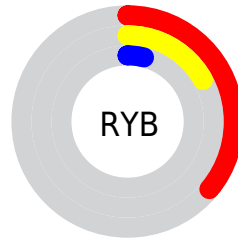
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (13%)

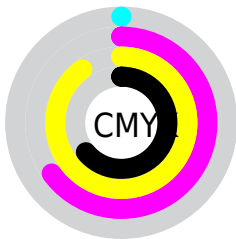
Blue (4%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (4%)

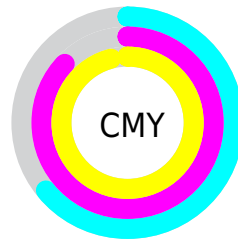


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861 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 48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.2040, -19.3276,  
39.2861

■ 48.2040, -19.3276,  
39.2861

■ 252.7200, -8.7360,  
1.9996

■ 25.0170, -12.3334,  
35.9421

■ 97.2540, -21.8172,  
44.5042

■ 12.5580, -6.1911,  
25.8206

■ 123.3360,  
-22.8436, 47.0633

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 149.4180,  
-23.8701, 49.6224


■ 177.0870,  
-25.1859, 51.6667


■ 201.5810,  
-24.4434, 46.8485


■ 220.5080,


-20.4634, 30.2495


 240.6090,  
-17.0622, 12.6209


 48.2040, -19.3276,  
39.2861


 48.2040, -19.3276,  
39.2861


 43.6560, -21.5224,  
43.2747

 53.3390, -17.4221,  
34.7827

 58.0010, -14.7905,  
30.6941

 63.1360, -12.8850,  
26.1907

 68.2710, -10.9796,  
21.6873

 72.8190, -8.7848,  
17.6987

■ 78.0680, -6.4425,  
13.0954

■ 83.2030, -4.5371,  
8.5920

■ 87.7510, -2.3422,  
4.6034

■ 93.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.4560, -4.6618, 48.7121



48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861



49.4270, -24.3675, 22.4275

# Triad

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



48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861



41.9000, -1.9227, -36.7463



46.3320, 29.9093, -26.6012

# Complementary

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



48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861



53.7960, 19.3276, -39.2861

# 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.



46.9450, 30.1001, -41.1708



48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861



45.9070, 10.8918, -40.2604

# Square

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



48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861



39.7090, -15.6325, -26.0548



47.5830, 22.3906, -41.7303



53.3330, 18.5698, 17.2480



# Rectangle

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



48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861



48.7520, -24.0347, 8.9875



47.5830, 22.3906, -41.7303



43.5370, 32.2733, -38.1819

# Sweetspot

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



48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861



102.7370, -7.7583, 15.1397



40.9560, 13.8257, 45.6426



50.6160, -4.2477, 9.1068



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861



55.8380, -27.5281, 56.2701



72.8580, -31.4820, 17.6645



43.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443



51.0870, -25.1859, 51.6667



110.7790, -54.6140, 110.6958



# Inverse Universe

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



53.7960, 19.3276, -39.2861



64.1620, 27.5281, -56.2701



29.1420, 31.4820, -17.6645



43.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



58.3260, 25.4753, -51.1519

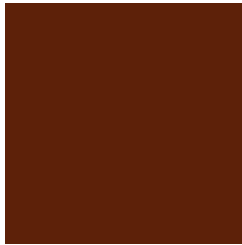


126.2210, 54.6140, -110.6958



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

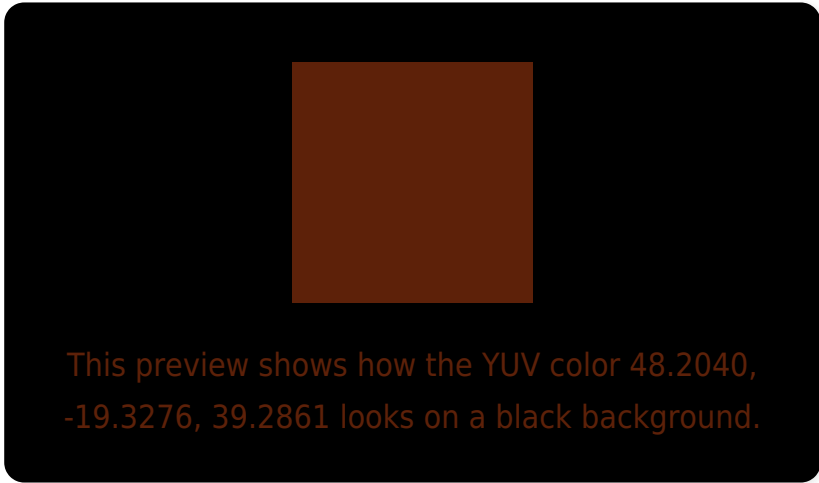
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

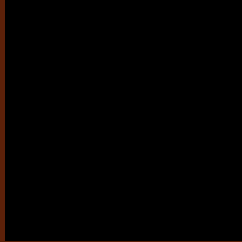
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.2040, -19.3276,



# 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

48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861

### Protanopia

50.6470, -18.0670, 8.2026

### Deuteranopia

49.9700, -24.6352, 14.9353



## Tritanopia

50.0650, -8.4130, 38.5310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861

## Protanomaly

49.8980, -18.6837, 19.3835

## Deuteranomaly

48.8940, -22.6257, 23.7720

## Tritanomaly

49.6260, -12.6336, 38.9160

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.2530, -7.0267, 13.8101

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861 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(93, 33, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 33, 9)  
}
```

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(93, 33, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 33, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861 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(93, 33, 9) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 33, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 33, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 33, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 33, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 33, 9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.2040, -19.3276, 39.2861 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 33, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 33,  
9) }
```

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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