

# Converting Colors

YUV(48.5980, -20.0148,  
73.1436)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(48.5980, -20.0148,  
73.1436)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	840E08
RGB	132, 14, 8
RGB Percent	52%, 5%, 3%
CMY	0.4824, 0.9451, 0.9686
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.94, 0.48
HSL	3°, 89%, 27%
HSV	3°, 94%, 52%
XYZ	9.7166, 5.2371, 0.7285
YIQ	48.5980, 72.2540, 23.1500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

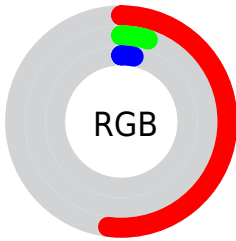
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	132, 14, 8
Decimal	8654344
CIE Lab	27.40, 46.72, 36.82
CIE LCh	27, 59.488, 38.241
Yxy	5.2371, 0.6196, 0.3340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286844424 (0xFF840E08)
YUV	48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436
Hunter-Lab	22.8848, 35.7404, 14.1320

# Details

The YUV color **48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **91.4020, 20.0148, -73.1436**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.6000, -26.4248, 75.7728**, and **21.8270, -10.7607, 44.8787** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.9900, -21.1941, 78.0618**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.7110, -18.0985, 65.1515**.

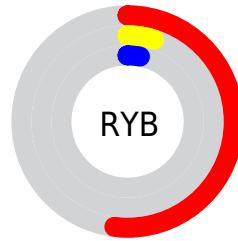
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (5%)

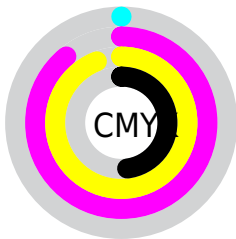
Blue (3%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (3%)

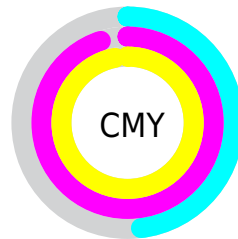


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (95%)


Yellow (97%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436 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 48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 48.5980, -20.0148,  
73.1436


 48.5980, -20.0148,  
73.1436


 252.7200, -8.7360,  
1.9996


 30.4980, -15.0355,  
62.7073

 106.6000,  
-26.4248, 75.7728

 21.8270, -10.7607,  
44.8787

 134.0410,  
-28.6142, 78.0170

 14.2810, -6.0545,  
28.6946

 161.6070,  
-30.3723, 81.9057


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 181.0070,  
-27.1185, 64.8919


 199.8200,  
-23.5753, 48.3929


 219.9210,


-20.1741, 30.7643


 240.0220,  
-16.7728, 13.1357


 48.5980, -20.0148,  
73.1436


 48.5980, -20.0148,  
73.1436


 42.9900, -21.1941,  
78.0618

 57.7110, -18.0985,  
65.1515

 66.2370, -15.8928,  
57.6742

 75.4640, -13.5398,  
49.5821

 83.9900, -11.3341,  
42.1048

 93.1030, -9.4178,  
34.1127

■ 101.6290, -7.2121,  
26.6354

■ 110.7420, -5.2958,  
18.6433

■ 119.3820, -2.6533,  
11.0660

■ 128.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.4290, 3.2395, 81.1848



48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436



60.4570, -29.8053, 39.9412

# Triad

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



48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436



50.7390, -11.2103, -44.4981



57.2270, 49.1881, -50.1881

# Complementary

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



48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436



91.4020, 20.0148, -73.1436

# 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.



63.5870, 43.0946, -55.7658



48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436



57.4990, 9.6140, -50.4266

# Square

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



48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436



48.1890, -23.7572, -33.4918



62.5150, 28.8331, -54.8257



64.5830, 36.1946, 10.8897



# Rectangle

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



48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436



61.2110, -30.1770, 19.1090



62.5150, 28.8331, -54.8257



60.2760, 48.1779, -52.8621

# Sweetspot

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



48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436



138.5260, -7.6543, 28.4797



58.7560, 34.1373, 64.2350



67.1440, -5.0010, 17.4137



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436



55.8250, -27.5217, 101.0085



83.8180, -37.3783, 42.2556



61.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



42.3920, -20.8993, 76.8322



0.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



# Inverse Universe

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



91.4020, 20.0148, -73.1436



115.1750, 27.5217, -101.0085



56.1820, 37.3783, -42.2556



64.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



87.6080, 20.8993, -76.8322

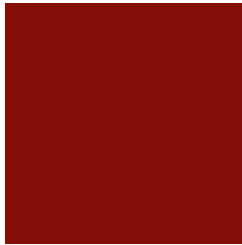


1.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

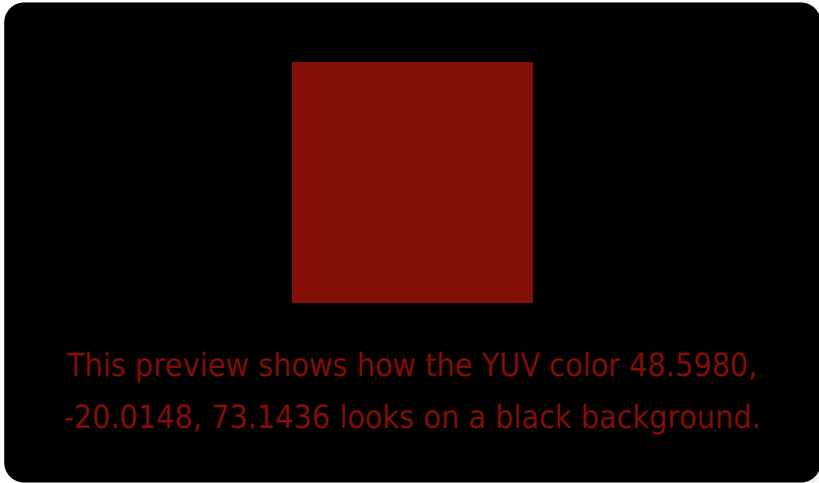
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.5980, -20.0148,



# 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

48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436

### Protanopia

64.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172

### Deuteranopia

62.9830, -31.0506, 19.3089



**Tritanopia**

48.7120, -19.5780, 73.0436

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436

## Protanomaly

58.7040, -21.0531, 32.7086

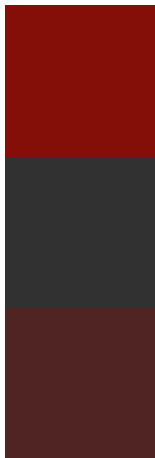
## Deuteranomaly

57.8420, -27.0371, 38.7266

## Tritanomaly

48.7120, -19.5780, 73.0436

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.6290, -7.2121, 26.6354

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436 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(132, 14, 8)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 14, 8)  
}
```

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(132, 14, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 14, 8) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436 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(132, 14, 8) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 14, 8) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 14, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 14, 8); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 14, 8);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 14, 8)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 14, 8) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 14,  
8) }
```

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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