

# Converting Colors

YUV(48.6270, -23.9731,  
82.7651)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(48.6270, -23.9731,  
82.7651)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F0A00
RGB	143, 10, 0
RGB Percent	56%, 4%, 0%
CMY	0.4392, 0.9608, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.93, 1.00, 0.44
HSL	4°, 100%, 28%
HSV	4°, 100%, 56%
XYZ	11.4362, 6.0567, 0.5663
YIQ	48.6270, 82.4780, 25.0860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

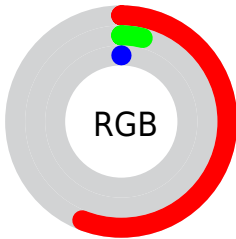
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 11, 0
Decimal	9374208
CIE Lab	29.56, 50.48, 42.86
CIE LCh	30, 66.221, 40.329
Yxy	6.0567, 0.6333, 0.3354
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287564288 (0xFF8F0A00)
YUV	48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651
Hunter-Lab	24.6104, 39.8791, 15.8630

# Details

The YUV color **48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **94.3730, 23.9731, -82.7651**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.0910, -31.1039, 83.2352**, and **24.8170, -12.2348, 51.0265** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.8540, -21.6200, 74.6730**.

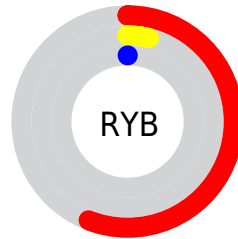
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (4%)

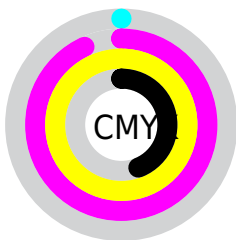
Blue (0%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (4%)

Blue (0%)

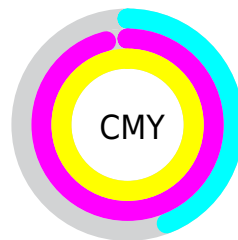


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (93%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (96%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651 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 48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.6270, -23.9731,  
82.7651


 48.6270, -23.9731,  
82.7651


 252.0360,  
-11.3567, 2.5994


 33.7870, -16.6570,  
69.4698


 110.0910,  
-31.1039, 83.2352


 24.8170, -12.2348,  
51.0265


 137.9450,  
-33.0039, 85.9942

 16.9720, -7.3812,  
34.2276

 162.2110,  
-33.1350, 81.3760

 4.1860, -2.0637,  
8.6069


 181.4970,  
-30.3180, 64.4621


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 200.8970,  
-27.0642, 47.4483


 220.4110,


-23.3736, 30.3346


 240.6260,  
-19.5356, 12.6060


 48.6270, -23.9731,  
82.7651

 57.8540, -21.6200,  
74.6730

 67.7820, -19.1195,  
65.9662

 77.0090, -16.7664,  
57.8741

 86.2360, -14.4133,  
49.7820

 96.1640, -11.9129,  
41.0752

■ 105.3910, -9.5598,  
32.9831

■ 114.6180, -7.2067,  
24.8910

■ 123.8450, -4.8536,  
16.7989

■ 133.7730, -2.3531,  
8.0921

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.6150, 1.1758, 89.7916



48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651



65.4850, -32.2841, 41.6707

# Triad

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



48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651



55.3040, -11.4889, -48.5016



61.3990, 55.0193, -53.8469

# Complementary

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



48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651



94.3730, 23.9731, -82.7651

# 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.



69.0470, 48.7838, -60.5542



48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651



62.7480, 11.9562, -55.0300

# Square

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



48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651



48.7210, -24.0195, -42.7283



67.7470, 33.6487, -59.4141



69.1260, 39.3779, 16.5525



# Rectangle

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



48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651



65.6300, -32.3556, 17.8645



67.7470, 33.6487, -59.4141



65.1490, 54.1565, -57.1357

# Sweetspot

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



48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651



149.0920, -9.4124, 32.3683



57.9190, 37.0149, 74.6160



71.9270, -5.8800, 19.3580



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651



63.2450, -31.1798, 107.6561



90.3040, -44.5199, 46.2144



66.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886



45.6480, -22.5045, 78.3617



2.9790, -1.4686, 4.4034



# Inverse Universe

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



94.3730, 23.9731, -82.7651



122.7550, 31.1798, -107.6561



52.6960, 44.5199, -46.2144



68.9070, 1.0318, -4.3034



89.3520, 22.5045, -78.3617

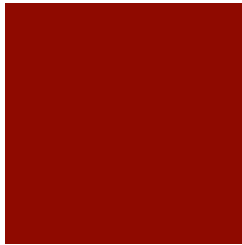


5.0210, 1.4686, -4.4034



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651 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

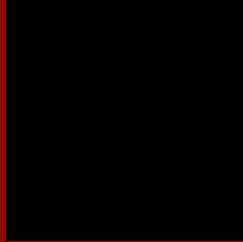
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651.



# 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

48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651

### Protanopia

69.1220, -25.2031, 10.4170

### Deuteranopia

67.7120, -33.3820, 20.4236



## Tritanopia

50.3880, -24.8413, 81.2207

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651

## Protanomaly

61.7000, -24.9951, 37.0971

## Deuteranomaly

61.0660, -30.1055, 42.9151

## Tritanomaly

49.8010, -24.5519, 81.7355

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.8960, -8.8227, 29.9092

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651 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(143, 10, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 10, 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(143, 10, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 10, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651 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(143, 10, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 10, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 10, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 10, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 10, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 10, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 10, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 10,  
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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