

# Converting Colors

YUV(48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(48.8880, -6.3538,  
78.1512)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A0624
RGB	138, 6, 36
RGB Percent	54%, 2%, 14%
CMY	0.4588, 0.9765, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 0.96, 0.74, 0.46
HSL	346°, 92%, 28%
HSV	346°, 96%, 54%
XYZ	10.8648, 5.6609, 2.1891
YIQ	48.8880, 69.0420, 37.3140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

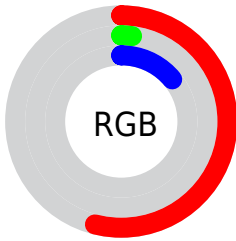
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	138, 6, 36
Decimal	9045540
CIELab	28.54, 50.68, 22.41
CIELCh	29, 55.410, 23.857
Yxy	5.6609, 0.5805, 0.3025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287235620 (0xFF8A0624)
YUV	48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512
Hunter-Lab	23.7926, 39.8740, 11.1998

# Details

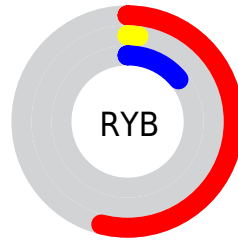
The YUV color **48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **95.1120, 6.3538, -78.1512**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.5860, -15.0789, 76.6621**, and **23.9200, -11.7926, 49.1822** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.7960, -6.8014, 81.7399**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.3600, -5.6005, 69.8443**.

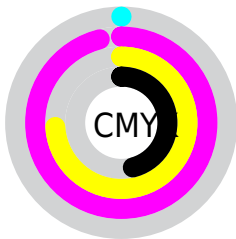
# Distribution



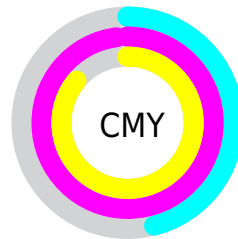
- Red (54%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512 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 48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.8880, -6.3538,  
78.1512

■ 48.8880, -6.3538,  
78.1512

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 34.4150, -9.0786,  
65.4110

■ 110.5860,  
-15.0789, 76.6621

■ 23.9200, -11.7926,  
49.1822

■ 138.1410,  
-16.8315, 78.8063

■ 16.0750, -6.9390,  
32.3832

■ 164.9130,  
-17.7051, 79.0063

■ 0.8970, -0.4422,  
1.8443

■ 184.3130,  
-14.4513, 61.9925

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 203.8270,  
-10.7607, 44.8787

■ 223.4550, -6.6333,

27.6650

244.2570, -3.0847,  
9.4216

48.8880, -6.3538,  
78.1512

48.8880, -6.3538,  
78.1512

44.7960, -6.8014,  
81.7399

58.3600, -5.6005,  
69.8443

67.7180, -5.2840,  
61.6373

76.6030, -4.2413,  
53.8452

86.0750, -3.4880,  
45.5382

95.4330, -3.1715,  
37.3313

■ 104.9050, -2.4182,  
29.0243

■ 114.3770, -1.6649,  
20.7174

■ 123.1480, -1.0590,  
13.0252

■ 132.6200, -0.3057,  
4.7183

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.5560, 14.0229, 75.8114



48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512



60.8330, -29.9907, 52.7665

# Triad

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



48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512



48.3450, -20.3831, -42.3986



62.1680, 45.2732, -54.5213

# Complementary

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



48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512



95.1120, 6.3538, -78.1512

# 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.



64.3390, 35.8219, -56.4253



48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512



55.8060, 0.5886, -48.9419

# Square

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



48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512



59.2740, -29.2221, -7.2563



61.4090, 19.5184, -53.8557



61.8450, 41.9814, -25.2971



# Rectangle

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



48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512



63.9570, -31.5308, 33.3637



61.4090, 19.5184, -53.8557



63.4730, 42.6578, -55.6658

# Sweetspot

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



48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512



143.8020, -2.8604, 30.8686



51.2470, 42.7692, 48.8954



68.0670, -1.5120, 18.3582



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512



58.1950, -8.4771, 105.9460



66.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326



64.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



43.1870, -6.5012, 78.7660



1.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



# Inverse Universe

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



48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512



58.1950, -8.4771, 105.9460



77.9870, 29.5864, -63.1326



64.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



43.1870, -6.5012, 78.7660

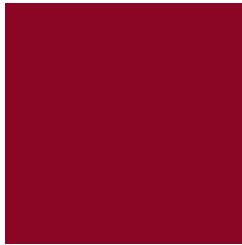


1.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

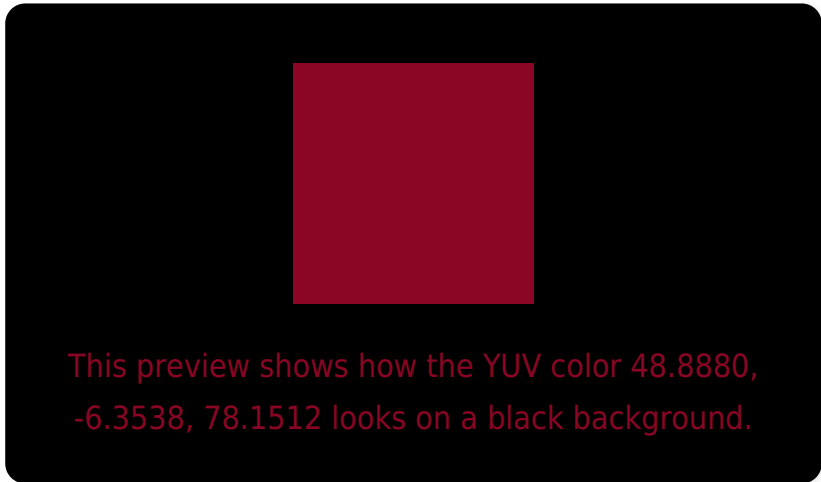
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.8880, -6.3538,



# 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

48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512

### Protanopia

69.6710, -7.7258, 4.6735

### Deuteranopia

68.6480, -19.5465, 16.0947



## Tritanopia

52.0220, -19.7308, 75.4027

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512

## Protanomaly

62.2490, -7.5178, 31.3536

## Deuteranomaly

61.7570, -14.6702, 38.8011

## Tritanomaly

50.7000, -14.6421, 76.5621

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.6060, -2.2708, 28.4095

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512 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(138, 6, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 6, 36)  
}
```

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(138, 6, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 6, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512 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(138, 6, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 6, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 6, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 6, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 6, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 6, 36)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.8880, -6.3538, 78.1512 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 6, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 6,  
36) }
```

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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