

Converting Colors

YUV(48.8930, -24.1042,
78.1468)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468)
contains.

YUV(48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(48.8930, -24.1042,
78.1468)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A0D00
RGB	138, 13, 0
RGB Percent	54%, 5%, 0%
CMY	0.4588, 0.9490, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.91, 1.00, 0.46
HSL	6°, 100%, 27%
HSV	6°, 100%, 54%
XYZ	10.6252, 5.6911, 0.5385
YIQ	48.8930, 78.6730, 22.4570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

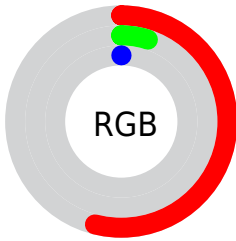
Format	Color
RYB	138, 14, 0
Decimal	9047296
CIELab	28.62, 48.54, 41.64
CIElCh	29, 63.952, 40.627
Yxy	5.6911, 0.6304, 0.3377
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287237376 (0xFF8A0D00)
YUV	48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468
Hunter-Lab	23.8561, 37.7532, 15.3609

Details

The YUV color **48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **89.1070, 24.1042, -78.1468**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.2970, -30.2194, 79.5465**, and **23.3220, -11.4977, 47.9526** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.5330, -21.4618, 70.5696**.

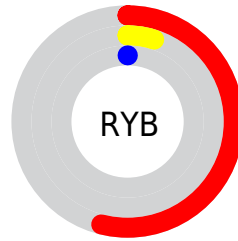
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (5%)

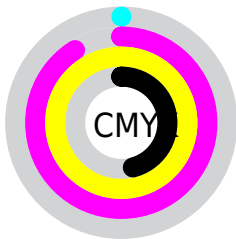
Blue (0%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (0%)

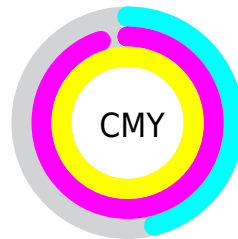


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (95%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468 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 48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

48.8930, -24.1042,
78.1468

48.8930, -24.1042,
78.1468

252.0360,
-11.3567, 2.5994

32.2920, -15.9200,
66.3959

108.2970,
-30.2194, 79.5465

23.3220, -11.4977,
47.9526

136.3360,
-32.7036, 83.0203

15.7760, -6.7916,
31.7684

162.2110,
-33.1350, 81.3760


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


180.9100,
-30.0286, 64.9769


200.3100,
-26.7748, 47.9631


219.8240,


-23.0842, 30.8494


 239.9250,
-19.6830, 13.2208


 48.8930, -24.1042,
78.1468

 57.5330, -21.4618,
70.5696

 66.7600, -19.1087,
62.4775

 75.8730, -17.1924,
54.4854

 84.5130, -14.5499,
46.9081

 93.1530, -11.9074,
39.3308

■ 102.3800, -9.5543,
31.2387

■ 111.6070, -7.2013,
23.1467

■ 120.1330, -4.9956,
15.6694

■ 129.3600, -2.6425,
7.5773

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.8920, 1.0392, 86.9177



48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468



63.7020, -31.4051, 39.7263

Triad

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



48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468



53.5430, -10.6207, -46.9572



59.5410, 52.9773, -52.2175

Complementary

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



48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468



89.1070, 24.1042, -78.1468

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.



66.6020, 47.0312, -58.4100



48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468



60.7590, 11.9508, -53.2856

Square

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



48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468



47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987



66.1170, 32.4803, -57.9846



66.7840, 38.0675, 16.8524

Rectangle

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



48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468



63.5590, -31.3346, 17.0498



66.1170, 32.4803, -57.9846



63.1770, 51.6777, -55.4062

Sweetspot

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



48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468



144.0810, -9.4069, 30.6240



55.7400, 35.1312, 72.1420



68.3290, -5.5852, 18.1285



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.



48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468



63.5000, -31.3055, 101.2935



88.8090, -43.7828, 43.1405



64.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886



46.8110, -23.0778, 75.5878



1.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739

Inverse Universe

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



89.1070, 24.1042, -78.1468



115.5000, 31.3055, -101.2935



49.7780, 43.4934, -43.6553



66.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886



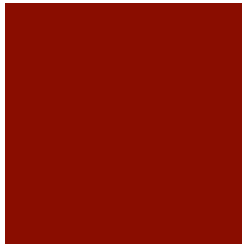
85.6020, 23.3672, -75.0730



3.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468 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

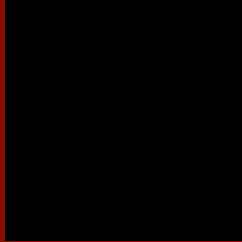
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.8930, -24.1042,

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

48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468

Protanopia

66.7630, -24.0402, 10.7318

Deuteranopia

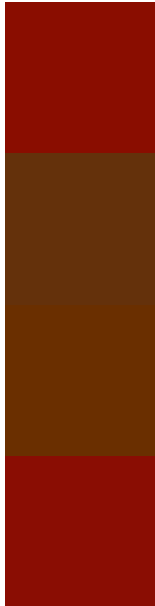
65.6410, -32.3610, 19.6088



Tritanopia

49.4630, -21.9203, 77.6469

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468

Protanomaly

59.9170, -24.1161, 35.1528

Deuteranomaly

59.2830, -29.2265, 40.9708

Tritanomaly

49.2350, -22.7939, 77.8469

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468

Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.8850, -8.8173, 28.1649

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468 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, 13, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 13, 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(138, 13, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 13, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468 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, 13, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 13, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(138, 13, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 13, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 13, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 13, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.8930, -24.1042, 78.1468 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 13, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 13,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor