

# Converting Colors

YUV(49.0380, -13.8227,  
93.8057)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(49.0380, -13.8227,  
93.8057)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C0015
RGB	156, 0, 21
RGB Percent	61%, 0%, 8%
CMY	0.3882, 1.0000, 0.9176
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.87, 0.39
HSL	352°, 100%, 31%
HSV	352°, 100%, 61%
XYZ	13.8457, 7.1221, 1.3544
YIQ	49.0380, 86.2350, 39.6030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

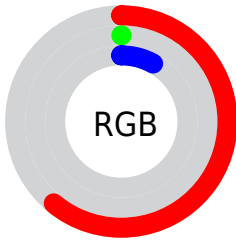
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	156, 0, 21
Decimal	10223637
CIE Lab	32.08, 55.83, 36.56
CIE LCh	32, 66.736, 33.220
Yxy	7.1221, 0.6203, 0.3191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288413717 (0xFF9C0015)
YUV	49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057
Hunter-Lab	26.6872, 45.9055, 15.6720

# Details

The YUV color **49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **106.9620, 13.8227, -93.8057**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.0300, -25.1578, 89.4277**, and **28.4050, -14.0037, 58.4038** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.0260, -12.3378, 84.1692**.

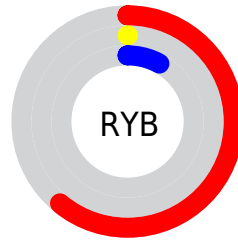
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (0%)

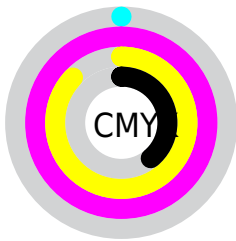
Blue (8%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (8%)

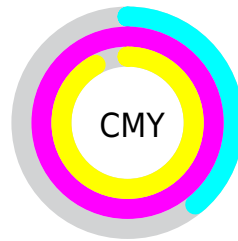


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (92%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057 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 49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 49.0380, -13.8227,  
93.8057

 49.0380, -13.8227,  
93.8057


 254.3160, -2.6208,  
0.5999


 37.6740, -18.5733,  
77.4619


 116.0300,  
-25.1578, 89.4277


 28.4050, -14.0037,  
58.4038


 144.7700,  
-27.4946, 92.2867


 20.2610, -9.0027,  
40.9901

 165.4370,  
-25.8514, 78.5468

 10.5790, -4.7224,  
21.4172

 184.2500,  
-22.3083, 62.0478


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 204.2370,  
-19.3438, 44.5192


 224.4520,


-15.5058, 26.7906


 244.6670,  
-11.6678, 9.0620

 49.0380, -13.8227,  
93.8057

 60.0260, -12.3378,  
84.1692

 70.3130, -11.0003,  
75.1475

 81.3010, -9.5154,  
65.5110

 91.5880, -8.1779,  
56.4893

 102.5760, -6.6930,  
46.8528

■ 113.4500, -5.6449,  
37.3163

■ 123.8510, -3.8705,  
28.1947

■ 134.7250, -2.8224,  
18.6582

■ 145.1260, -1.0481,  
9.5365

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.6460, 7.5695, 92.3955



49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057



69.6820, -34.3532, 52.0219

# Triad

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



49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057



57.6860, -17.5932, -50.5906



68.2950, 56.0566, -59.8947

# Complementary

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



49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057



106.9620, 13.8227, -93.8057

# 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.



73.9710, 47.3423, -64.8726



49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057



65.4720, 7.1623, -57.4189

# Square

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



49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057



60.6260, -29.8886, -26.8590



71.4000, 29.8758, -62.6178



74.6830, 44.5263, -1.4760



# Rectangle

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



49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057



71.3000, -35.1509, 27.8009



71.4000, 29.8758, -62.6178



71.2300, 54.6096, -62.4687

# Sweetspot

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



49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057



162.1510, -5.4974, 36.7016



57.5510, 48.5354, 66.1688



76.6330, -3.2701, 22.2469



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057



64.0740, -18.2775, 122.7151



78.9290, -38.9120, 67.5913



73.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



44.9230, -12.7800, 86.0135



4.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217



# Inverse Universe

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



49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057



64.0740, -18.2775, 122.7151



77.0710, 38.9120, -67.5913



73.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



44.9230, -12.7800, 86.0135



4.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057 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 49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.0380, -13.8227,



# 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

49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057

### Protanopia

76.6750, -20.5458, 9.9320

### Deuteranopia

73.9250, -36.4450, 22.8678



## Tritanopia

54.5630, -26.8996, 88.0832

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057

## Protanomaly

66.5570, -18.0226, 40.7305

## Deuteranomaly

64.9680, -28.0852, 48.2631

## Tritanomaly

52.5400, -21.9582, 89.8574

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.9550, -4.9078, 34.2425

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057 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(156, 0, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 0, 21)  
}
```

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(156, 0, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 0, 21) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057 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(156, 0, 21) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 0, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 0, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 0, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 0, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 0, 21)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.0380, -13.8227, 93.8057 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 0, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 0,  
21) }
```

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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