

# Converting Colors

YUV(49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(49.2420, 10.2337,  
77.8408)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8A0046
RGB	138, 0, 70
RGB Percent	54%, 0%, 27%
CMY	0.4588, 1.0000, 0.7255
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.49, 0.46
HSL	330°, 100%, 27%
HSV	330°, 100%, 54%
XYZ	11.5867, 5.8455, 6.3120
YIQ	49.2420, 59.7780, 51.0260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

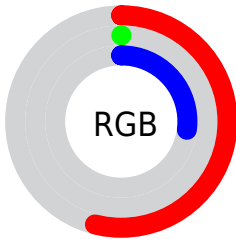
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	138, 0, 70
Decimal	9044038
CIE Lab	29.02, 53.87, 0.22
CIE LCh	29, 53.872, 0.229
Yxy	5.8455, 0.4880, 0.2462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287234118 (0xFF8A0046)
YUV	49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408
Hunter-Lab	24.1774, 43.2335, 1.4455

# Details

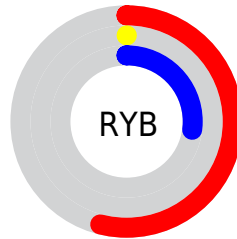
The YUV color **49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **88.7580, -10.2337, -77.8408**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.7330, 2.1036, 72.1482**, and **27.5960, -0.2938, 47.7123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.2580, 9.2398, 69.9337**.

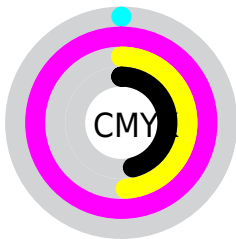
# Distribution



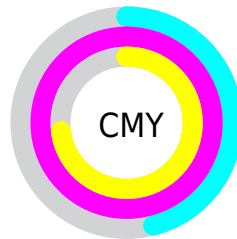
- Red (54%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408 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 49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.2420, 10.2337,  
77.8408

■ 49.2420, 10.2337,  
77.8408

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 38.3620, 4.7515,  
62.8265

■ 113.7330, 2.1036,  
72.1482

■ 27.5960, -0.2938,  
47.7123

■ 142.1030, 0.9352,  
73.5777

■ 17.2710, -7.5286,  
34.8423

■ 169.5870, 0.2036,  
74.9072

■ 4.7840, -2.3585,  
9.8364

■ 189.1010, 3.8942,  
57.7934

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 208.7290, 8.0216,  
40.5797

■ 229.0580, 12.2964,

22.7511

■ 246.1950, 4.3409,  
7.7220

■ 49.2420, 10.2337,  
77.8408

■ 58.2580, 9.2398,  
69.9337

■ 67.2740, 8.2459,  
62.0267

■ 75.5890, 7.1046,  
54.7344

■ 84.6050, 6.1107,  
46.8274

■ 93.6210, 5.1168,  
38.9204

■ 102.6370, 4.1230,  
31.0134

■ 111.6530, 3.1291,  
23.1063

■ 119.9680, 1.9878,  
15.8141

■ 128.9840, 0.9939,  
7.9070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.2470, 22.5562, 45.3874



49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408



56.8840, -13.7468, 69.3847

# Triad

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



49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408



58.3440, -28.7636, -14.3337



64.7950, 37.5691, -56.8252

# Complementary

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



49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408



88.7580, -10.2337, -77.8408

# 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.



63.0220, 23.1602, -55.2703



49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408



51.3430, -13.9731, -45.0278

# Square

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



49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408



64.4450, -31.7714, 17.1497



58.2340, 4.8146, -51.0712



60.8800, 45.4152, -53.3918



# Rectangle

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



49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408



61.1430, -30.1435, 55.1256



58.2340, 4.8146, -51.0712



64.3560, 33.3485, -56.4402

# Sweetspot

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



49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408



144.2240, 3.8336, 30.4986



35.7650, 50.4019, 27.3931



68.3920, 2.2717, 18.0732



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.



49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408



63.8950, 13.3628, 100.9471



41.4900, -19.4686, 84.6393



64.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



47.4050, 9.6603, 75.0668



1.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



# Inverse Universe

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



49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408



63.8950, 13.3628, 100.9471



96.5100, 19.4686, -84.6393



64.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



47.4050, 9.6603, 75.0668



1.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

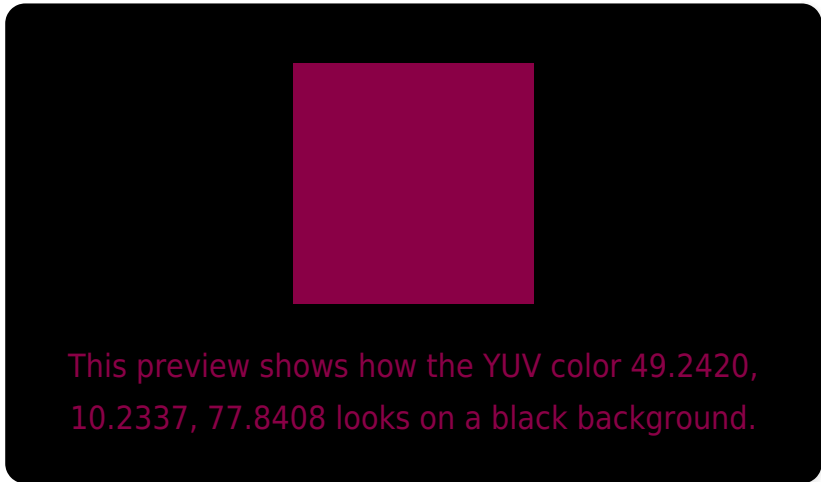
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

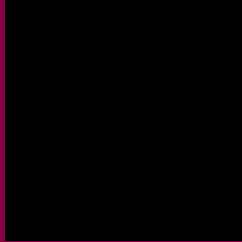
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.2420, 10.2337,



# 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

49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408

### Protanopia

72.0280, 14.2832, -7.9176

### Deuteranopia

72.3170, -4.1003, 8.4920



## Tritanopia

60.2920, -15.9200, 66.3959

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408

## Protanomaly

63.5850, 13.0226, 23.1660

## Deuteranomaly

63.8500, 1.0600, 33.4576

## Tritanomaly

56.4310, -6.6215, 70.6590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.9140, 3.9864, 28.1394

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408 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, 0, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 0, 70)  
}
```

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, 0, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 0, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408 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, 0, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 0, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 0, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 0, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 0, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 0, 70)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 0, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 0,  
70) }
```

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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