

# Converting Colors

YUV(53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(53.2920, -9.0180,  
92.7059)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F0323
RGB	159, 3, 35
RGB Percent	62%, 1%, 14%
CMY	0.3765, 0.9882, 0.8627
CMYK	0.00, 0.98, 0.78, 0.38
HSL	348°, 96%, 32%
HSV	348°, 98%, 62%
XYZ	14.6340, 7.5574, 2.2775
YIQ	53.2920, 82.7040, 43.0240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

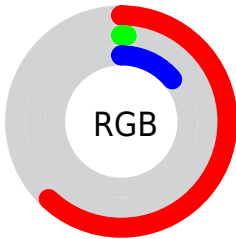
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	159, 3, 35
Decimal	10421027
CIE Lab	33.04, 56.59, 29.45
CIE LCh	33, 63.796, 27.494
Yxy	7.5574, 0.5981, 0.3089
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288611107 (0xFF9F0323)
YUV	53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059
Hunter-Lab	27.4907, 46.9113, 14.3315

# Details

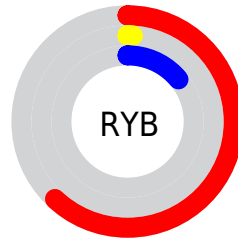
The YUV color **53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **108.7080, 9.0180, -92.7059**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.8110, -19.6268, 88.7428**, and **29.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.3030, -9.0234, 94.4503**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.1660, -7.9698, 83.1694**.

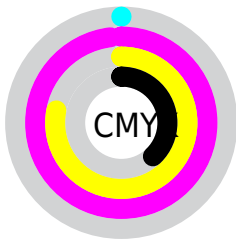
# Distribution



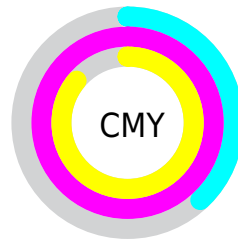
- Red (62%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (86%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059 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 53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 53.2920, -9.0180,  
92.7059


 53.2920, -9.0180,  
92.7059


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 40.2810, -12.4635,  
77.8066


 119.8110,  
-19.6268, 88.7428


 29.6010, -14.5933,  
60.8629

 148.2520,  
-21.8162, 90.9870


 21.0440, -9.8817,  
42.9344

 168.4350,  
-19.4415, 75.9175

 12.0740, -5.4595,  
24.4911

 187.8350,  
-16.1877, 58.9037

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 207.3490,  
-12.4971, 41.7899

 227.4500, -9.0958,

24.1614

248.3660, -5.1104,  
5.8180

53.2920, -9.0180,  
92.7059

53.2920, -9.0180,  
92.7059

51.3030, -9.0234,  
94.4503

64.1660, -7.9698,  
83.1694

74.9260, -7.3585,  
73.7329

85.8000, -6.3104,  
64.1964

96.6740, -5.2623,  
54.6599

106.8470, -4.3616,  
45.7382

■ 117.7210, -3.3135,  
36.2017

■ 128.4810, -2.7021,  
26.7652

■ 139.3550, -1.6540,  
17.2287

■ 150.2290, -0.6059,  
7.6922

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.4160, 13.1059, 89.9662



53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059



70.6010, -34.8063, 57.3549

# Triad

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



53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059



57.3610, -21.3770, -50.3056



71.0020, 53.7360, -62.2688

# Complementary

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



53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059



108.7080, 9.0180, -92.7059

# 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.



74.9340, 43.4165, -65.7171



53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059



65.7340, 3.0891, -57.6487

# Square

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



53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059



66.6060, -32.8368, -14.5635



71.5480, 25.3658, -62.7476



74.1540, 46.7591, -17.6751



# Rectangle

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



53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059



73.7030, -36.3356, 34.4635



71.5480, 25.3658, -62.7476



73.1220, 51.7049, -64.1280

# Sweetspot

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



53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059



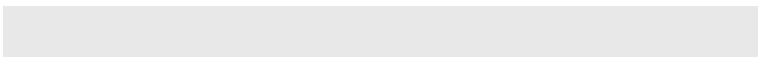
166.3080, -3.6028, 35.6869



57.2620, 50.1568, 59.4062



79.8610, -2.3965, 22.0469



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059



66.6810, -12.1677, 123.0598



75.4720, -35.7287, 73.2541



73.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



46.0630, -8.4121, 85.0137



4.8270, -0.9007, 8.9217



# Inverse Universe

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



53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059



66.6810, -12.1677, 123.0598



86.5280, 35.7287, -73.2541



73.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



46.0630, -8.4121, 85.0137

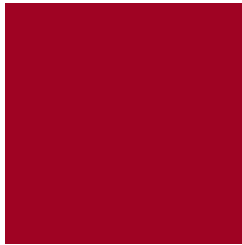


4.8270, -0.9007, 8.9217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059 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 53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.2920, -9.0180,



# 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

53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059

### Protanopia

79.6020, -13.1148, 6.4880

### Deuteranopia

78.2480, -26.2513, 19.9535



## Tritanopia

57.1440, -24.7210, 89.3277

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059

## Protanomaly

70.1420, -11.9020, 37.5865

## Deuteranomaly

69.1340, -19.7861, 46.3635

## Tritanomaly

55.9360, -19.1954, 90.3871

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059

## Achromatopsia

53.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

53.2970, -3.5974, 33.9425

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059 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(159, 3, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 3, 35)  
}
```

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(159, 3, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 3, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059 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(159, 3, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 3, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 3, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 3, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 3, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 3, 35)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 53.2920, -9.0180, 92.7059 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 3, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159, 3,  
35) }
```

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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