

# Converting Colors

YUV(53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(53.7890, 0.5970,  
88.7620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9B0237
RGB	155, 2, 55
RGB Percent	61%, 1%, 22%
CMY	0.3922, 0.9922, 0.7843
CMYK	0.00, 0.99, 0.65, 0.39
HSL	339°, 97%, 31%
HSV	339°, 99%, 61%
XYZ	14.2289, 7.2878, 4.2712
YIQ	53.7890, 74.1750, 48.9190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

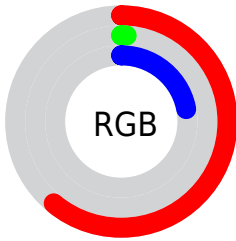
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	155, 2, 55
Decimal	10158647
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.45, 56.64, 15.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 58.744, 15.385
Yxy	7.2878, 0.5518, 0.2826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288348727 (0xFF9B0237)
YUV	53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620
Hunter-Lab	26.9960, 46.8398, 9.5166

# Details

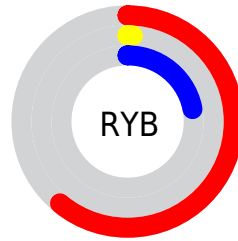
The YUV color **53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **103.2110, -0.5970, -88.7620**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.8240, -9.2802, 83.4694**, and **30.0720, -8.9095, 57.8189** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.5010, 0.7390, 89.8916**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.7340, 0.6241, 80.0403**.

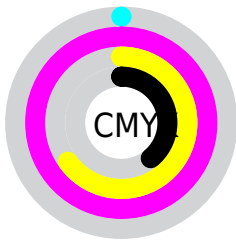
# Distribution



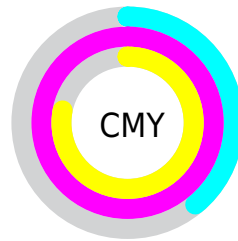
- Red (61%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620 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 53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.7890, 0.5970,  
88.7620

■ 53.7890, 0.5970,  
88.7620

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 41.2510, -3.5747,  
73.4479

■ 119.8240, -9.2802,  
83.4694

■ 30.0720, -8.9095,  
57.8189

■ 148.3790,  
-11.0328, 85.6136

■ 20.5600, -9.1501,  
41.6049

■ 170.4700, -9.1057,  
74.1328

■ 11.4760, -5.1647,  
23.2615


■ 189.9840, -5.4151,  
57.0190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 210.0850, -2.0139,  
39.3905


■ 230.3000, 1.8241,

21.6619

 249.7170, 2.6045,  
4.6332


 53.7890, 0.5970,  
88.7620

 53.7890, 0.5970,  
88.7620

 52.5010, 0.7390,  
89.8916

 63.7340, 0.6241,  
80.0403

 74.2660, 0.3619,  
70.8037

 84.2110, 0.3890,  
62.0820

 94.8570, 0.5635,  
52.7454

 104.8020, 0.5906,  
44.0236

■ 115.3340, 0.3283,  
34.7871

■ 125.2790, 0.3555,  
26.0653

■ 135.8110, 0.0932,  
16.8288

■ 145.7560, 0.1203,  
8.1070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.7990, 18.8331, 72.9673



53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620



67.3230, -29.7392, 65.4917

# Triad

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



53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620



52.8300, -26.0452, -46.3319



70.6940, 47.4789, -61.9986

# Complementary

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



53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620



103.2110, -0.5970, -88.7620

# 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.



71.3660, 34.8226, -62.5880



53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620



60.9920, -4.9261, -53.4900

# Square

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



53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620



69.9610, -34.4908, 2.6652



67.7520, 15.8983, -59.4185



62.4760, 51.5303, -54.7915



# Rectangle

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



53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620



71.7090, -35.3525, 45.8592



67.7520, 15.8983, -59.4185



71.7710, 43.9899, -62.9432

# Sweetspot

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



53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620



161.3340, 0.3283, 34.7871



49.0430, 52.2368, 45.5663



77.5450, 0.2243, 21.4470



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.



53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620



68.0790, 0.9471, 116.5717



61.2480, -29.2093, 82.2205



71.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



47.4460, 0.7661, 81.1699



4.3430, -0.1691, 7.5922



# Inverse Universe

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



53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620



68.0790, 0.9471, 116.5717



95.7520, 29.2093, -82.2205



71.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



47.4460, 0.7661, 81.1699

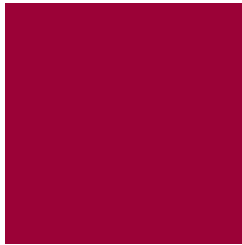


4.3430, -0.1691, 7.5922



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

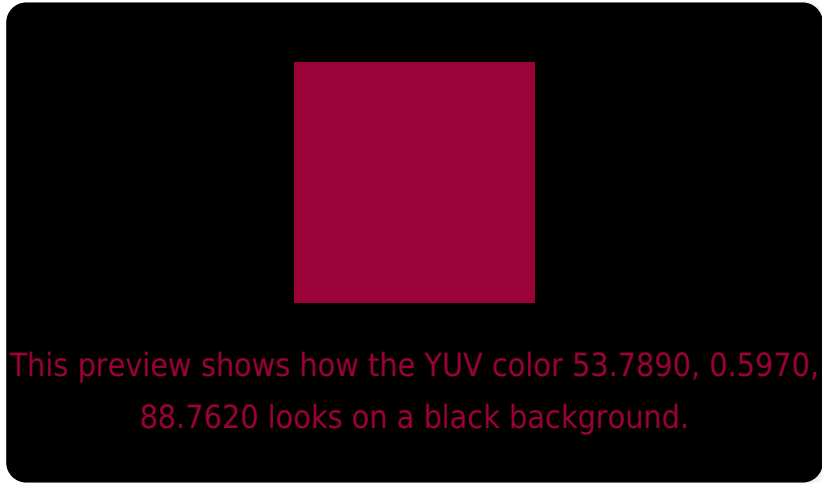
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.7890, 0.5970,



# 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

53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620

### Protanopia

79.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148

### Deuteranopia

78.7880, -15.1785, 15.0949



## Tritanopia

61.2400, -20.3313, 81.3505

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620

## Protanomaly

70.1380, 0.9180, 32.3280

## Deuteranomaly

69.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049

## Tritanomaly

58.6130, -12.6272, 83.6544

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620

## Achromatopsia

54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

53.9100, 0.0444, 32.5279

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620 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(155, 2, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 2, 55)  
}
```

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(155, 2, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 2, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620 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(155, 2, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 2, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 2, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 2, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 2, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 2, 55)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 53.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 2, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155, 2,  
55) }
```

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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