

# Converting Colors

YUV(54.7670, -19.6051,  
81.7653)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(54.7670, -19.6051,  
81.7653)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	940F0F
RGB	148, 15, 15
RGB Percent	58%, 6%, 6%
CMY	0.4196, 0.9412, 0.9412
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.90, 0.42
HSL	0°, 82%, 32%
HSV	0°, 90%, 58%
XYZ	12.4698, 6.6720, 1.0825
YIQ	54.7670, 79.2680, 28.1960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

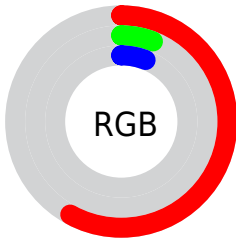
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	148, 15, 15
Decimal	9703183
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.05, 51.27, 38.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 63.884, 36.626
Yxy	6.6720, 0.6166, 0.3299
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287893263 (0xFF940F0F)
YUV	54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653
Hunter-Lab	25.8303, 40.9694, 15.5964

# Details

The YUV color **54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653** is a dark color, and the **websafe** version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **108.2330, 19.6051, -81.7653**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.7150, -27.4675, 83.5649**, and **26.3120, -12.9718, 54.1004** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.2520, -21.8162, 90.9870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.2820, -17.3940, 72.5437**.

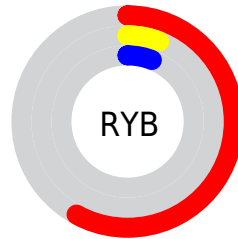
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (6%)

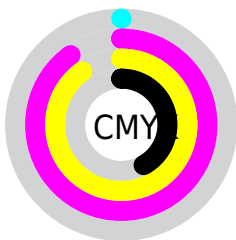
Blue (6%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (6%)

Blue (6%)

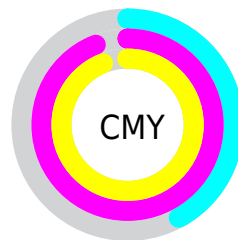


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (90%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (94%)

















Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653 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 54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653	 54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653
 86.5020, -24.4045, 81.1207	 35.2820, -17.3940, 72.5437
 114.7150, -27.4675, 83.5649	 26.3120, -12.9718, 54.1004
 142.5690, -29.3675, 86.3240	 18.4670, -8.1182, 37.3014
 166.0410, -28.6142, 78.0170	 7.8880, -3.3958, 15.8842
 184.7400, -25.5078, 61.6180	 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
 204.1400, -22.2540, 44.6042	
 224.3550, -18.4160, 26.8757	
 244.4560, -15.0148, 9.2471	
 253.6320, -5.2416, 1.1997	

■ 54.7670, -19.6051,  
81.7653

■ 44.2520, -21.8162,  
90.9870

■ 54.7670, -19.6051,  
81.7653

■ 65.2820, -17.3940,  
72.5437

■ 75.7970, -15.1829,  
63.3220

■ 85.6110, -13.1192,  
54.7152

■ 96.1260, -10.9081,  
45.4935

■ 106.6410, -8.6970,  
36.2718

■ 117.1560, -6.4859,  
27.0502

■ 127.6710, -4.2748,  
17.8285

■ 137.4850, -2.2111,  
9.2217

■ 148.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.3530, 5.2490, 90.0214



54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653



68.4640, -33.7528, 46.0741

# Triad

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



54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653



56.7230, -13.6674, -49.7461



65.0350, 53.7197, -57.0357

# Complementary

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



54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653



108.2330, 19.6051, -81.7653

# 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.



71.1670, 46.7527, -62.4135



54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653



64.0530, 9.3409, -56.1745

# Square

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



54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653



56.1630, -27.6884, -32.5920



69.6390, 30.7440, -61.0734



73.2990, 40.2786, 7.6308

# Rectangle

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



54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653



68.9080, -33.9716, 22.8827



69.6390, 30.7440, -61.0734



68.0840, 52.7096, -59.7097



# Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653



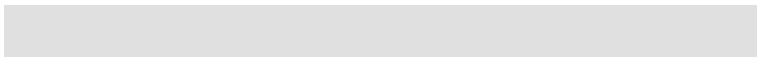
155.2490, -7.5178, 31.3536



69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683



75.2690, -4.5696, 19.0581



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653 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

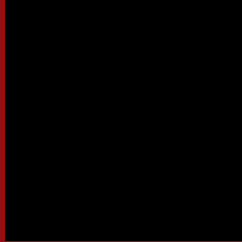
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.7670, -19.6051,



# 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

54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653

### Protanopia

72.9200, -22.1456, 9.7172

### Deuteranopia

70.6690, -34.8398, 21.3383



## Tritanopia

54.7840, -22.0785, 81.7504

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653

## Protanomaly

66.3130, -21.3533, 35.6825

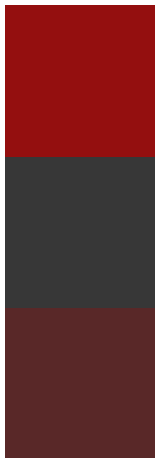
## Deuteranomaly

64.5930, -29.3793, 43.3299

## Tritanomaly

55.0120, -21.2049, 81.5505

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.6510, -7.2229, 30.1241



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653 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(148, 15, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 15, 15)  
}
```

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(148, 15, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 15, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653 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(148, 15, 15) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 15, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 15, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 15, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 15, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 15,  
15) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 54.7670, -19.6051, 81.7653 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 15, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 15,  
15) }
```

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? Have a look at my other booklet **HOWCOLORS.WORK – A CSS color notation guide.**



## **HOWCOLORS.WORK**

### **A CSS color notation guide.**

Are you new to web development and want to know the different ways to express colors in CSS? Then this booklet is for you!

**HOWCOLORS.WORK will help you understand the syntax of the color notations in CSS.**

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