

# Converting Colors

YUV(56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547)  
contains.

<b>YUV(56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(56.0950, -6.9488,  
82.3547)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	960B2A
RGB	150, 11, 42
RGB Percent	59%, 4%, 16%
CMY	0.4118, 0.9569, 0.8353
CMYK	0.00, 0.93, 0.72, 0.41
HSL	347°, 86%, 32%
HSV	347°, 93%, 59%
XYZ	13.1153, 6.8905, 2.8292
YIQ	56.0950, 72.8930, 39.1090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

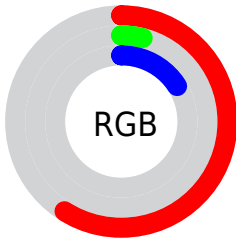
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	150, 11, 42
Decimal	9833258
CIELab	31.56, 53.39, 22.76
CIELCh	32, 58.037, 23.085
Yxy	6.8905, 0.5743, 0.3018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288023338 (0xFF960B2A)
YUV	56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547
Hunter-Lab	26.2498, 43.2471, 11.9845

# Details

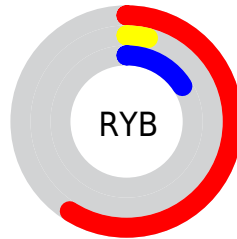
The YUV color **56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **104.9050, 6.9488, -82.3547**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.2060, -15.3846, 81.3803**, and **27.2090, -13.4140, 55.9447** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.6120, -7.6967, 88.9173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.2680, -6.0481, 73.4330**.

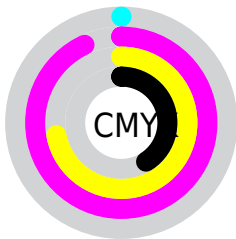
# Distribution



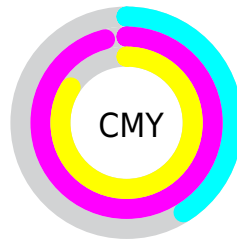
- Red (59%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547 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 56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.0950, -6.9488,  
82.3547

■ 56.0950, -6.9488,  
82.3547

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 38.3880, -8.0793,  
71.5737

■ 118.2060,  
-15.3846, 81.3803

■ 27.2090, -13.4140,  
55.9447

■ 145.7610,  
-17.1372, 83.5246

■ 19.0650, -8.4130,  
38.5310

■ 169.3470,  
-15.9471, 75.1177

■ 9.3830, -4.1328,  
18.9581

■ 188.1600,  
-12.4039, 58.6187

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 208.2610, -9.0027,  
40.9901

■ 228.4760, -5.1647,

23.2615

248.6910, -1.3267,  
5.5330

56.0950, -6.9488,  
82.3547

56.0950, -6.9488,  
82.3547

48.6120, -7.6967,  
88.9173

66.2680, -6.0481,  
73.4330

76.3270, -5.5842,  
64.6112

86.5000, -4.6835,  
55.6895

96.6730, -3.7828,  
46.7678

106.7320, -3.3189,  
37.9460

■ 116.9050, -2.4182,  
29.0243

■ 127.0780, -1.5175,  
20.1026

■ 137.1370, -1.0535,  
11.2809

■ 147.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.8710, 16.3326, 81.6741



56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547



66.4700, -32.7697, 57.4698

# Triad

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



56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547



53.2690, -21.8246, -46.7169



67.6450, 48.4890, -59.3247

# Complementary

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



56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547



104.9050, 6.9488, -82.3547

# 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.



70.1750, 37.8747, -61.5435



56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547



61.0720, 0.4575, -53.5601

# Square

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



56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547



65.4760, -32.2797, -6.5565



67.0170, 20.6976, -58.7739



67.9200, 44.9024, -28.8708



# Rectangle

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



56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547



69.8820, -34.4518, 36.9375



67.0170, 20.6976, -58.7739



69.5370, 45.5843, -60.9839

# Sweetspot

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



56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547



157.5140, -2.7184, 31.9982



58.8390, 44.9424, 51.8842



74.6650, -1.8068, 19.5878



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547



62.9080, -9.8146, 114.9677



74.2800, -31.1970, 66.4064



69.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



44.7960, -6.8014, 81.7399



3.2180, -0.6005, 5.9478



# Inverse Universe

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



56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547



62.9080, -9.8146, 114.9677



86.7200, 31.1970, -66.4064



69.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



44.7960, -6.8014, 81.7399

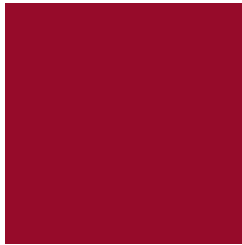


3.2180, -0.6005, 5.9478



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

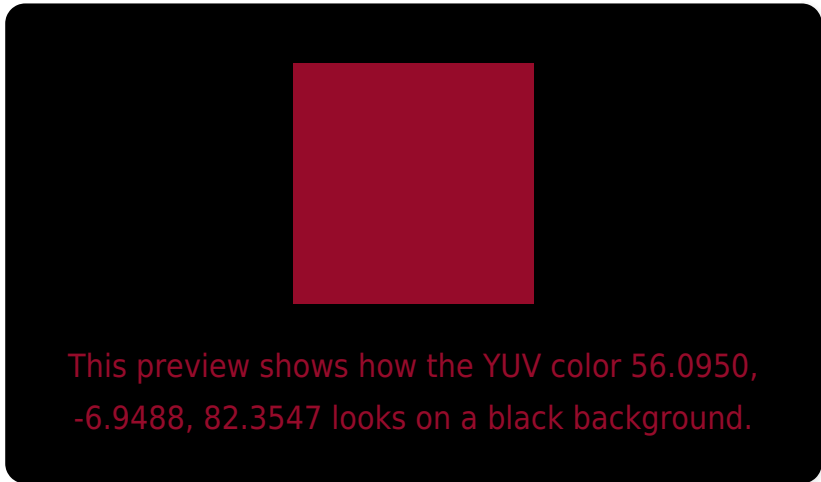
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

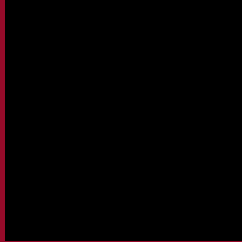
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.0950, -6.9488,



# 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

56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547

### Protanopia

76.4860, -7.1416, 3.9588

### Deuteranopia

75.1320, -20.2781, 17.4242



## Tritanopia

57.5280, -20.4733, 80.2209

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547

## Protanomaly

69.0750, -6.9390, 32.3832

## Deuteranomaly

67.9530, -15.2598, 41.2602

## Tritanomaly

56.7930, -15.6739, 80.8655

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.2040, -2.5656, 29.6391

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547 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(150, 11, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 11, 42)  
}
```

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(150, 11, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 11, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547 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(150, 11, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 11, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 11, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 11, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 11, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 11,  
42) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 56.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 11, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 11,  
42) }
```

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? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor