

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.8600, -10.2840,  
125.5338)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(68.8600, -10.2840,  
125.5338)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D40030
RGB	212, 0, 48
RGB Percent	83%, 0%, 19%
CMY	0.1686, 1.0000, 0.8118
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.77, 0.17
HSL	346°, 100%, 42%
HSV	346°, 100%, 83%
XYZ	27.6849, 14.2104, 4.0800
YIQ	68.8600, 110.9440, 59.8720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

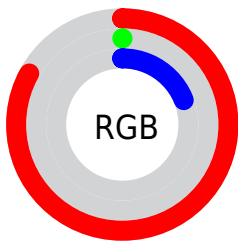
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	212, 0, 48
Decimal	13893680
CIE Lab	44.53, 70.52, 37.44
CIE LCh	45, 79.844, 27.965
Yxy	14.2104, 0.6022, 0.3091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292083760 (0xFFD40030)
YUV	68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338
Hunter-Lab	37.6967, 65.1229, 19.9706

# Details

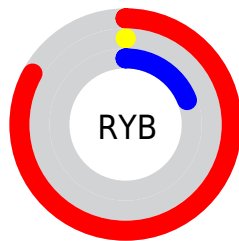
The YUV color **68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0033**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **143.1400, 10.2840, -125.5338**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.6170, -21.9962, 102.0679**, and **44.7080, -20.0690, 90.5871** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.0110, -9.3724, 113.1234**.

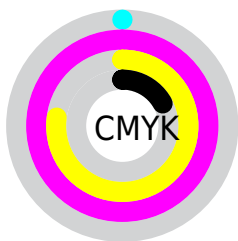
# Distribution



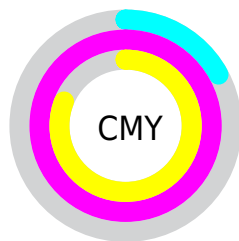
- Red (83%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (81%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338 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 68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.8600, -10.2840,  
125.5338

 68.8600, -10.2840,  
125.5338


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 56.8980, -14.7397,  
107.9605


 138.6170,  
-21.9962, 102.0679

 44.7080, -20.0690,  
90.5871


 159.0770,  
-19.7580, 84.1245

 34.6840, -17.0992,  
71.3141


 179.0640,  
-16.7936, 66.5959

 25.6430, -11.6560,  
52.0561

 199.6380,  
-14.1185, 48.5525

 16.6730, -7.2338,  
33.6128

 219.8530,  
-10.2805, 30.8239

 2.9900, -1.4741,  
6.1478

 240.6550, -6.7319,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

12.5806

0.0000

■ 68.8600, -10.2840,  
125.5338

■ 83.0110, -9.3724,  
113.1234

■ 97.2760, -8.0241,  
100.6129

■ 112.0140, -7.4019,  
87.6877

■ 126.2790, -6.0535,  
75.1773

■ 140.4300, -5.1420,  
62.7669

■ 154.5810, -4.2304,  
50.3565

■ 168.8460, -2.8821,  
37.8461

■ 183.5840, -2.2599,  
24.9208

■ 197.8490, -0.9116,  
12.4104

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.8680, 17.8131, 120.2648



68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338



95.5080, -47.0854, 75.8535

# Triad

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



68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338



77.7580, -26.9957, -68.1938



95.5660, 71.6990, -83.8114

# Complementary

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



68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338



143.1400, 10.2840, -125.5338

# 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.



100.6890, 58.3273, -88.3043



68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338



88.1830, 5.3328, -77.3365

# Square

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



68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338



89.5870, -44.1664, -20.6858



96.5220, 34.7457, -84.6498



101.2040, 61.0314, -22.1039



# Rectangle

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



68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338



99.7400, -49.1718, 44.9550



96.5220, 34.7457, -84.6498



98.7460, 68.6522, -86.6002

# Sweetspot

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



68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338



203.6620, -3.7774, 45.0234



72.9050, 68.5738, 79.0133



96.8940, -2.4127, 27.2800



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338



82.8570, -12.2545, 150.9694



96.8470, -47.7456, 100.9892



99.6310, -0.3111, 6.4626



55.5750, -8.1715, 101.2277



13.9970, -1.9705, 25.4356



# Inverse Universe

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



68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338



82.8570, -12.2545, 150.9694



115.1530, 47.7456, -100.9892



99.6310, -0.3111, 6.4626



55.5750, -8.1715, 101.2277



13.9970, -1.9705, 25.4356



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

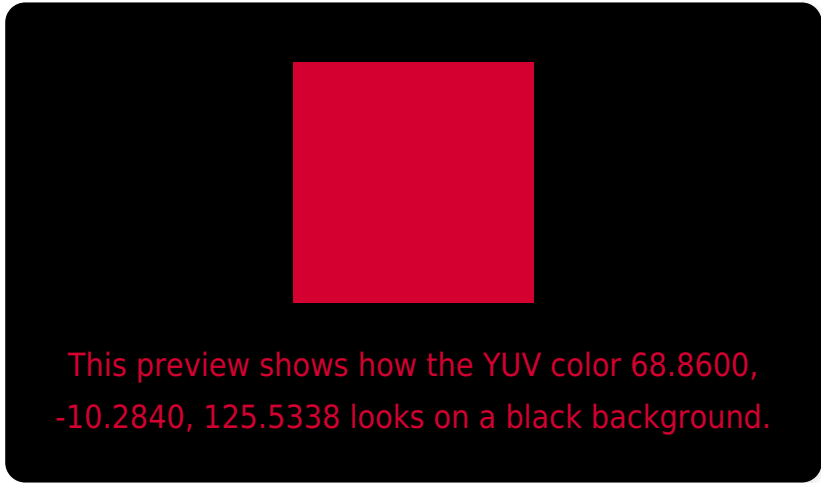
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.8600, -10.2840,



# 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

68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338

### Protanopia

105.8150, -16.1778, 8.9322

### Deuteranopia

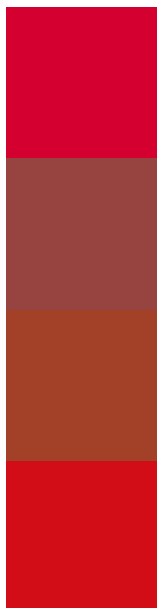
104.2290, -34.1299, 26.9862



## Tritanopia

75.9690, -32.5227, 118.4222

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338

## Protanomaly

92.3610, -13.9820, 51.4264

## Deuteranomaly

91.4520, -25.3658, 62.7476

## Tritanomaly

73.4560, -24.3818, 120.6261

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.9610, -3.9248, 45.6382

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338 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(212, 0, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 0, 48)  
}
```

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(212, 0, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 0, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338 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(212, 0, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 0, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 0, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 0, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 0, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 0, 48)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.8600, -10.2840, 125.5338 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 0, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212, 0,  
48) }
```

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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