

# Converting Colors

YUV(78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(78.8910, -4.3833,  
52.7156)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8B3246
RGB	139, 50, 70
RGB Percent	55%, 20%, 27%
CMY	0.4549, 0.8039, 0.7255
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.50, 0.45
HSL	347°, 47%, 37%
HSV	347°, 64%, 55%
XYZ	12.8936, 8.2124, 6.6999
YIQ	78.8910, 46.6240, 25.0880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

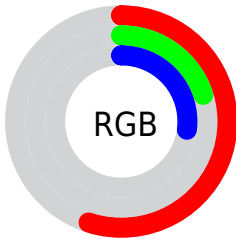
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	139, 50, 70
Decimal	9122374
CIELab	34.42, 39.58, 7.97
CIELCh	34, 40.372, 11.392
Yxy	8.2124, 0.4637, 0.2953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287312454 (0xFF8B3246)
YUV	78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156
Hunter-Lab	28.6572, 30.1611, 6.1983

# Details

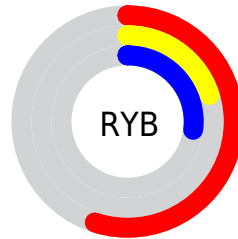
The YUV color **78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **110.1090, 4.3833, -52.7156**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.3430, -6.5781, 56.7042**, and **28.1940, -0.5886, 48.9419** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.4190, -5.1366, 61.0225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.3630, -3.6300, 44.4086**.

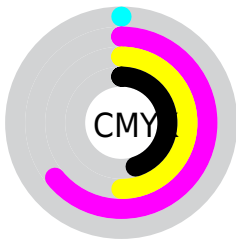
# Distribution



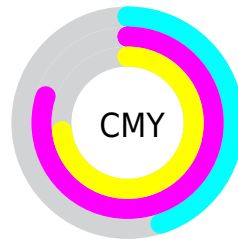
- Red (55%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (45%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (73%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156 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 78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 78.8910, -4.3833,  
52.7156

 78.8910, -4.3833,  
52.7156


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 52.1620, -2.0519,  
51.6009


 131.3430, -6.5781,  
56.7042


 28.1940, -0.5886,  
48.9419

 158.2400, -7.0203,  
58.5485


 17.6410, -8.6970,  
36.2718

 186.0230, -7.8993,  
60.4928

 8.7850, -3.8380,  
17.7286

 205.5370, -4.2087,  
43.3791

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 225.1650, -0.0813,  
26.1653

 245.4940, 4.1935,

8.3368

■ 78.8910, -4.3833,  
52.7156

■ 78.8910, -4.3833,  
52.7156

■ 69.4190, -5.1366,  
61.0225

■ 88.3630, -3.6300,  
44.4086

■ 59.9470, -5.8899,  
69.3295

■ 97.8350, -2.8767,  
36.1017

■ 50.5890, -6.2064,  
77.5364

■ 107.1930, -2.5601,  
27.8947

■ 45.0950, -6.9488,  
82.3547

■ 116.6650, -1.8068,  
19.5878

■ 125.5500, -0.7641,  
11.7957

■ 135.0220, -0.0108,  
3.4887

■ 144.3800, 0.3057,  
-4.7183

■ 153.8520, 1.0590,  
-13.0252

■ 163.3240, 1.8123,  
-21.3321

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.8970, 9.9108, 41.3093



78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156



78.9600, -19.2073, 47.3931

# Triad

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



78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156



71.6730, -21.0378, -19.0072



69.0180, 35.9801, -60.5288

# Complementary

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



78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156



110.1090, 4.3833, -52.7156

# 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.



69.7870, 26.2340, -61.2032



78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156



62.4910, -1.7211, -54.8046

# Square

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



78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156



75.3470, -33.2021, 9.3427



66.9540, 12.8407, -58.7187



74.4390, 34.2936, -32.8340



# Rectangle

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



78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156



78.7170, -27.4685, 37.0822



66.9540, 12.8407, -58.7187



69.6220, 33.2174, -61.0585

# Sweetspot

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



78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156



157.9640, -1.9543, 20.2026



80.4780, 28.8513, 32.9068



77.7350, -1.3484, 12.5104



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156



87.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547



90.6990, -20.0646, 42.3600



64.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



43.1870, -6.5012, 78.7660



1.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



# Inverse Universe

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



78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156



87.0950, -6.9488, 82.3547



98.3010, 20.0646, -42.3600



64.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



43.1870, -6.5012, 78.7660

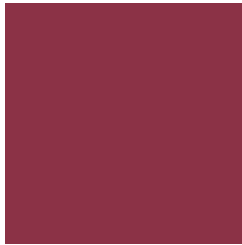


1.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

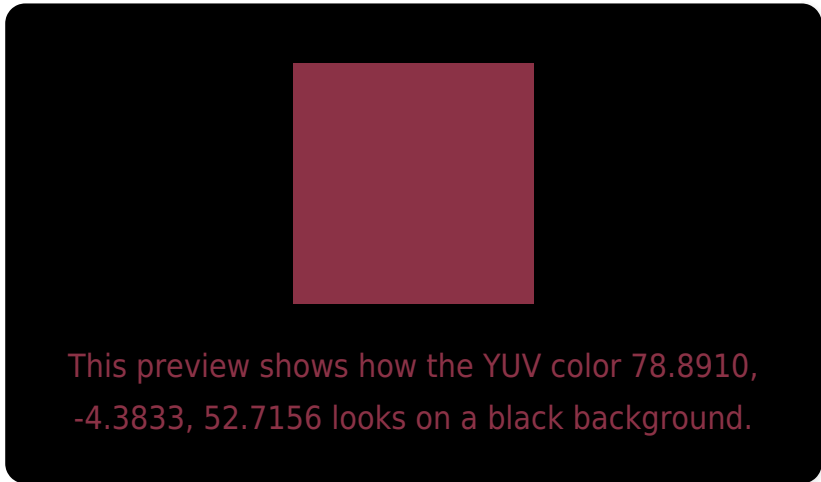
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.8910, -4.3833,



# 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

78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156

### Protanopia

81.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149

### Deuteranopia

82.3020, -8.0369, 11.1361



## Tritanopia

78.7570, -11.2192, 51.9561

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156

## Protanomaly

81.1210, -0.0597, 19.1879

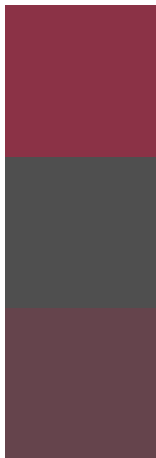
## Deuteranomaly

80.7430, -6.7753, 26.5354

## Tritanomaly

78.7400, -8.7458, 51.9710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156

## Achromatopsia

79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

78.7790, -1.3700, 19.4878

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156 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(139, 50, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 50, 70)  
}
```

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(139, 50, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 50, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156 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(139, 50, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 50, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 50, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 50, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 50, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 50,  
70) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 78.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 50, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139, 50,  
70) }
```

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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