

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.8350, -12.2437,  
147.4807)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(80.8350, -12.2437,  
147.4807)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F90038
RGB	249, 0, 56
RGB Percent	98%, 0%, 22%
CMY	0.0235, 1.0000, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.78, 0.02
HSL	347°, 100%, 49%
HSV	347°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	39.7807, 20.4253, 5.5872
YIQ	80.8350, 130.4280, 70.2040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

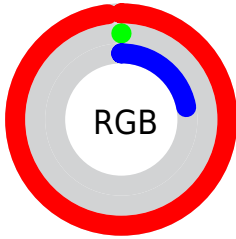
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	249, 0, 56
Decimal	16318520
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.31, 79.55, 43.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 90.648, 28.651
Yxy	20.4253, 0.6046, 0.3104
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294508600 (0xFFFF90038)
YUV	80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807
Hunter-Lab	45.1943, 78.0284, 24.3063

# Details

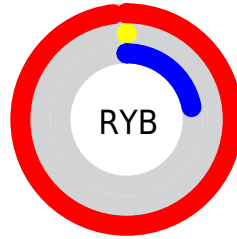
The YUV color **80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0033**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **168.1650, 12.2437, -147.4807**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.3390, -20.3801, 97.0497**, and **56.3130, -20.8603, 111.1045** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.6760, -11.1793, 132.7111**.

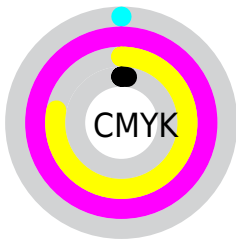
# Distribution



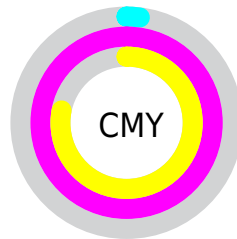
- Red (98%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (78%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807 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 80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.8350, -12.2437,  
147.4807


 80.8350, -12.2437,  
147.4807


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 68.4600, -16.9888,  
129.3926


 144.3390,  
-20.3801, 97.0497


 56.3130, -20.8603,  
111.1045


 165.5000,  
-17.9945, 78.4915


 44.8500, -22.1110,  
92.2166


 186.6610,  
-15.6089, 59.9333

 35.5100, -16.5204,  
72.3437

 207.3490,  
-12.4971, 41.7899

 26.1700, -10.9298,  
52.4709

 228.6240, -9.6746,  
23.1318

 16.6730, -7.2338,  
33.6128

 249.5400, -5.6892,

 2.6910, -1.3267,

4.7884

5.5330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 80.8350, -12.2437,  
147.4807

■ 97.6760, -11.1793,  
132.7111

■ 114.6310, -9.6781,  
117.8416

■ 131.4720, -8.6137,  
103.0721

■ 148.3130, -7.5493,  
88.3025

■ 165.2680, -6.0481,  
73.4330

■ 181.5220, -4.6943,  
59.1782

■ 198.3630, -3.6300,  
44.4086

■ 215.2040, -2.5656,  
29.6391

■ 232.1590, -1.0644,  
14.7696

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.3960, 20.5108, 141.7267



80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807



113.5820, -55.9959, 87.1896

# Triad

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



80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807



92.1710, -30.1573, -80.8340



109.4890, 71.7369, -96.0219

# Complementary

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



80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807



168.1650, 12.2437, -147.4807

# 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.



118.2940, 67.3961, -103.7438



80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807



104.5510, 7.1234, -91.6912

# Square

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



80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807



105.4910, -52.0071, -25.8636



114.1440, 41.3410, -100.1043



119.1100, 66.9938, -21.1445



# Rectangle

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



80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807



117.7810, -58.0660, 51.0581



114.1440, 41.3410, -100.1043



113.5980, 69.7112, -99.6254

# Sweetspot

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



80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807



203.6620, -3.7774, 45.0234



85.4950, 80.6080, 92.5279



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.



80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807



82.7430, -12.6913, 151.0694



113.1930, -55.8041, 119.1027



116.2290, -0.6059, 7.6922



61.2990, -9.5144, 111.9938



19.8350, -2.8767, 36.1017



# Inverse Universe

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



80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807



82.7430, -12.6913, 151.0694



135.8070, 55.8041, -119.1027



116.2290, -0.6059, 7.6922



61.2990, -9.5144, 111.9938



19.8350, -2.8767, 36.1017



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

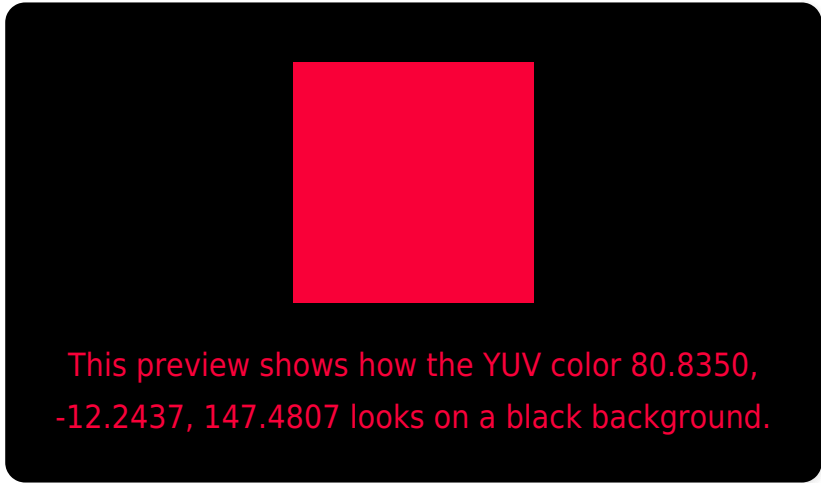
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black 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

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

# YUV 80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.8350, -12.2437,



# 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

80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807

### Protanopia

124.6150, -19.5302, 10.8616

### Deuteranopia

122.2420, -40.5453, 31.3598



## Tritanopia

88.9070, -38.4082, 139.5246

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807

## Protanomaly

108.6180, -17.0667, 60.8480

## Deuteranomaly

106.9650, -30.0557, 73.6987

## Tritanomaly

86.0350, -29.1043, 142.0433

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.1900, -4.5307, 53.3304

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807 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(249, 0, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 0, 56)  
}
```

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(249, 0, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 0, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807 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(249, 0, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 0, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(249, 0, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 0, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 0, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 0, 56)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.8350, -12.2437, 147.4807 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 0, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249, 0,  
56) }
```

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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