

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.8150, -18.6428,  
146.6212)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.8150, -18.6428,  
146.6212)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF0A32
RGB	255, 10, 50
RGB Percent	100%, 4%, 20%
CMY	0.0000, 0.9608, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 0.96, 0.80, 0.00
HSL	350°, 100%, 52%
HSV	350°, 96%, 100%
XYZ	41.9243, 21.7074, 4.9979
YIQ	87.8150, 133.1800, 64.3800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

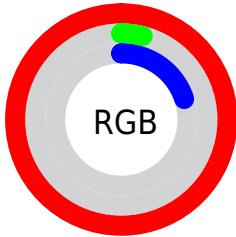
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 10, 50
Decimal	16714290
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.72, 80.11, 48.59
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 93.696, 31.237
Yxy	21.7074, 0.6109, 0.3163
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294904370 (0xFFFF0A32)
YUV	87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212
Hunter-Lab	46.5912, 79.0856, 26.2537

# Details

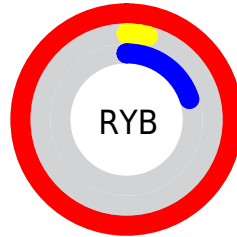
The YUV color **87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0033**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **177.1850, 18.6428, -146.6212**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.4160, -23.8691, 96.1052**, and **56.8960, -25.0917, 114.9782** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.0330, -19.2433, 152.5691**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.8840, -16.7048, 131.6517**.

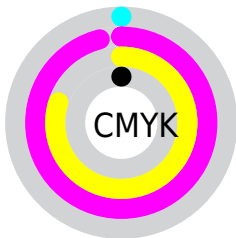
# Distribution



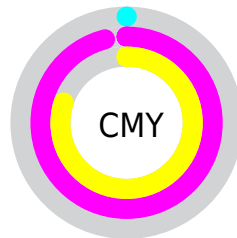
- Red (100%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (80%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212 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 87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 87.8150, -18.6428,  
146.6212


 87.8150, -18.6428,  
146.6212


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 69.2710, -20.3466,  
133.0663


 145.4160,  
-23.8691, 96.1052


 56.8960, -25.0917,  
114.9782


 167.1640,  
-21.7729, 77.0322


 46.3450, -22.8481,  
95.2904


 187.7380,  
-19.0978, 58.9888

 36.8910, -17.6943,  
75.5176

 208.3120,  
-16.4228, 40.9454

 27.6650, -11.6668,  
55.5448

 229.7010,  
-13.1636, 22.1872

 18.2820, -7.5340,  
36.5867

 250.5030, -9.6150,

 6.5780, -3.2430,

3.9439

13.5251

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 87.8150, -18.6428,  
146.6212

■ 87.8150, -18.6428,  
146.6212

■ 81.0330, -19.2433,  
152.5691

■ 104.8840,  
-16.7048, 131.6517

■ 122.6540,  
-14.6194, 116.0674

■ 140.3100,  
-12.9708, 100.5831

■ 157.3790,  
-11.0328, 85.6136

■ 175.1490, -8.9475,  
70.0293

■ 192.2180, -7.0095,  
55.0598

■ 209.8740, -5.3609,  
39.5755

■ 227.0570, -2.9861,  
24.5060

■ 244.7130, -1.3375,  
9.0217

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.9510, 18.7582, 143.8710



87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212



117.7020, -58.0271, 85.3303

# Triad

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



87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212



96.1320, -27.6731, -84.3078



110.6630, 71.1581, -97.0515

# Complementary

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



87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212



177.1850, 18.6428, -146.6212

# 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.



120.6420, 66.2385, -105.8030



87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212



108.7400, 10.4812, -95.3650

# Square

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



87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212



106.3220, -52.4167, -34.4854



118.5610, 45.5724, -103.9780



124.2040, 64.4824, -8.9489



# Rectangle

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



87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212



121.3030, -59.8024, 47.9693



118.5610, 45.5724, -103.9780



114.7720, 69.1324, -100.6550

# Sweetspot

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



87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212



204.4940, -5.6665, 44.2938



98.9260, 76.9445, 100.9199



97.2530, -3.5757, 26.9651



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.



87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212



81.0330, -19.2433, 152.5691



131.3890, -59.8448, 108.4068



119.1150, -1.0427, 7.7921



60.6430, -14.6140, 114.3231



20.2760, -5.0661, 38.3459



# Inverse Universe

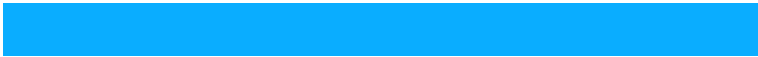
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212



81.0330, -19.2433, 152.5691



133.6110, 59.8448, -108.4068



119.1150, -1.0427, 7.7921



60.6430, -14.6140, 114.3231



20.2760, -5.0661, 38.3459



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

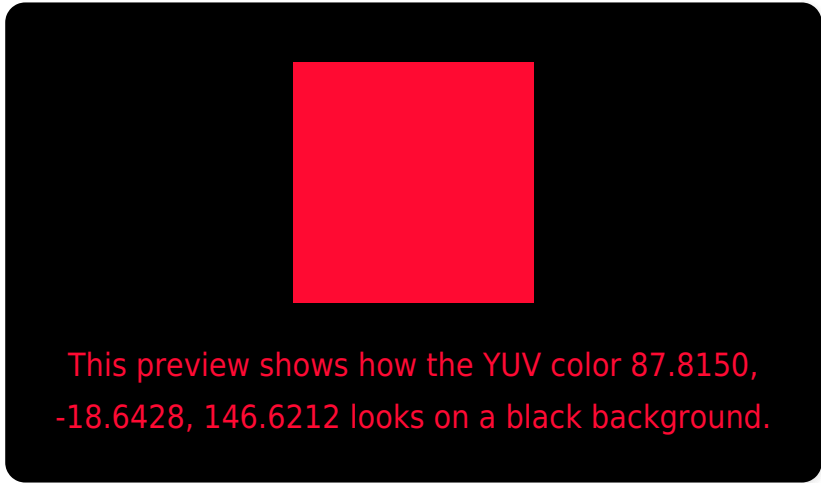
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.8150, -18.6428,



# 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

87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212

### Protanopia

126.6600, -24.4824, 12.5762

### Deuteranopia

124.3580, -46.5185, 33.8890



## Tritanopia

90.2450, -41.0398, 143.6131

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212

## Protanomaly

112.5380, -22.4502, 60.9182

## Deuteranomaly

110.9560, -36.4603, 74.5836

## Tritanomaly

89.1340, -32.6041, 144.5875

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.2070, -7.0041, 53.3155

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212 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(255, 10, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 10, 50)  
}
```

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(255, 10, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 10, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212 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(255, 10, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 10, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 10, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 10, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 10, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 10,  
50) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.8150, -18.6428, 146.6212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 10, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 10,  
50) }
```

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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