

# Converting Colors

YUV(88.1390, -23.7325,  
98.9791)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(88.1390, -23.7325,  
98.9791)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C92828
RGB	201, 40, 40
RGB Percent	79%, 16%, 16%
CMY	0.2118, 0.8431, 0.8431
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.80, 0.21
HSL	0°, 67%, 47%
HSV	0°, 80%, 79%
XYZ	25.2292, 14.0883, 3.3971
YIQ	88.1390, 95.9560, 34.1320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

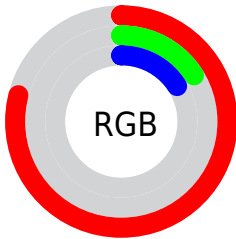
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">201, 40, 40</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13183016</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">44.36, 61.17, 41.11</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">44, 73.695, 33.903</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">14.0883, 0.5906, 0.3298</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291373096 (0xFFC92828)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">37.5344, 54.2958, 20.9080</a>

# Details

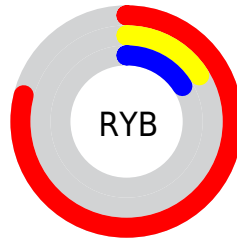
The YUV color **88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **152.8610, 23.7325, -98.9791**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.3360, -29.2526, 96.1753**, and **41.2620, -20.3422, 84.8392** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.1190, -26.6807, 111.2746**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.1590, -20.7844, 86.6836**.

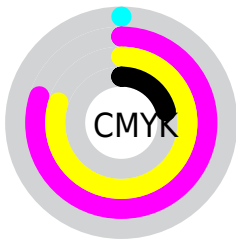
# Distribution



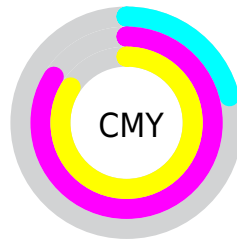
- Red (79%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (21%)




- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (84%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791 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 88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 88.1390, -23.7325,  
98.9791

 88.1390, -23.7325,  
98.9791


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 52.5830, -17.0494,  
102.0977


 145.3360,  
-29.2526, 96.1753

 41.2620, -20.3422,  
84.8392


 164.6220,  
-26.4356, 79.2615


 31.9930, -15.7725,  
65.7811

 184.6090,  
-23.4712, 61.7329

 23.1370, -10.9135,  
47.2379

 204.5960,  
-20.5068, 44.2043

 14.5800, -6.2019,  
29.3093

 224.6970,  
-17.1056, 26.5757

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 244.9120,

-13.2676, 8.8472

254.0880, -3.4944,  
0.7998

88.1390, -23.7325,  
98.9791

88.1390, -23.7325,  
98.9791

74.1190, -26.6807,  
111.2746

102.1590,  
-20.7844, 86.6836

60.0990, -29.6288,  
123.5702

116.1790,  
-17.8362, 74.3880

130.1990,  
-14.8881, 62.0925

144.2190,  
-11.9400, 49.7969

158.9400, -8.8444,  
36.8866

■ 172.9600, -5.8963,  
24.5911

■ 186.9800, -2.9481,  
12.2955

■ 201.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 215.0200, 2.9481,  
-12.2955

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.5920, 13.0191, 117.8758



88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791



97.4910, -48.0631, 62.7134

# Triad

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



88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791



79.7930, -16.6599, -69.9785



91.2630, 67.9043, -80.0377

# Complementary

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



88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791



152.8610, 23.7325, -98.9791

# 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.



97.9990, 58.1745, -85.9451



88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791



89.0780, 11.3005, -78.1214

# Square

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



88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791



86.5860, -42.6869, -28.5779



95.9180, 37.5084, -84.1201



105.3120, 50.6252, 2.3574



# Rectangle

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



88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791



99.0870, -48.8499, 35.0037



95.9180, 37.5084, -84.1201



94.7850, 66.1680, -83.1264

# Sweetspot

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



88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791



212.2390, -8.9918, 37.5014



106.4930, 46.5920, 82.8826



102.0630, -5.4541, 22.7467



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.



88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791



83.2550, -36.1147, 150.6204



135.6860, -47.1732, 57.2804



92.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



48.7370, -24.0273, 100.2087



10.7640, -5.3067, 22.1320



# Inverse Universe

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



152.8610, 23.7325, -98.9791



181.7450, 36.1147, -150.6204



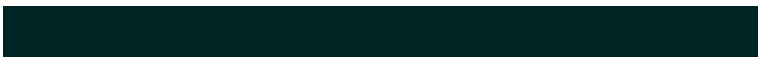
105.9010, 46.8838, -57.7952



96.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330



114.2630, 24.0273, -100.2087



25.2360, 5.3067, -22.1320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

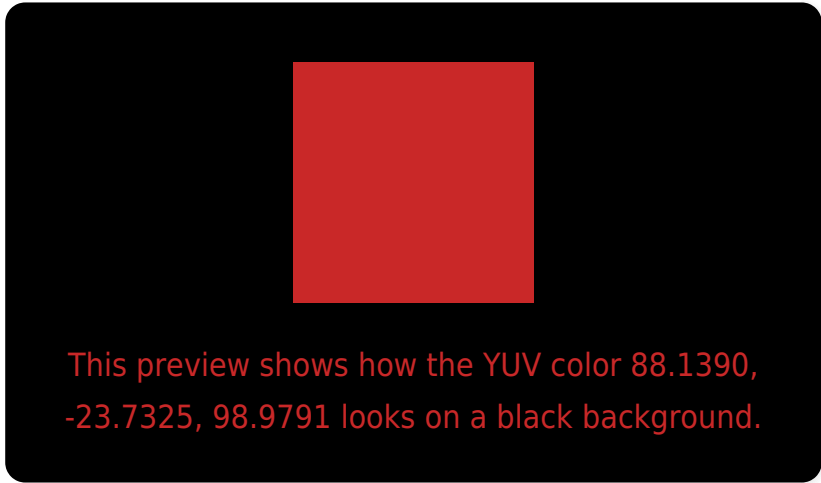
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.1390, -23.7325,



# 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

88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791

### Protanopia

103.5180, -22.4404, 10.9467

### Deuteranopia

101.4310, -37.1875, 27.6860



## Tritanopia

88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791

## Protanomaly

97.9010, -23.1222, 43.0598

## Deuteranomaly

96.5620, -32.3221, 53.8811

## Tritanomaly

88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.3420, -8.5496, 35.6571

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791 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(201, 40, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(201, 40, 40)  
}
```

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(201, 40, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(201, 40, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791 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(201, 40, 40) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(201, 40, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(201, 40, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(201, 40, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 40, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 40,  
40) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 88.1390, -23.7325, 98.9791 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(201, 40, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(201, 40,  
40) }
```

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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