

# Converting Colors

YUV(85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999)  
contains.

<b>YUV(85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(85.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55555A
RGB	85, 85, 90
RGB Percent	33%, 33%, 35%
CMY	0.6667, 0.6667, 0.6471
CMYK	0.06, 0.06, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	240°, 3%, 34%
HSV	240°, 6%, 35%
XYZ	8.8403, 9.1665, 10.9762
YIQ	85.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	85, 85, 90
Decimal	5592410
CIE Lab	36.30, 1.10, -2.90
CIE LCh	36, 3.104, 290.698
Yxy	9.1665, 0.3050, 0.3163
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283782490 (0xFF55555A)
YUV	85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999
Hunter-Lab	30.2762, -0.8635, -0.3015

# Details

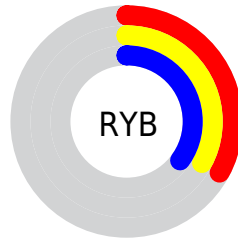
The YUV color **85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **89.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999**, and **40.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.5960, 6.1152, -1.3997**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999**.

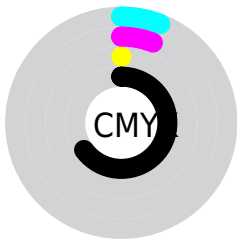
# Distribution



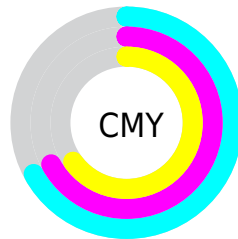
- Red (33%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999 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 85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 85.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 85.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 62.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 135.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 40.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 161.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 20.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 188.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 215.6840, 2.6208,  
-0.5999

■ 244.6840, 2.6208,  
-0.5999

■ 85.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 85.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 77.5960, 6.1152,  
-1.3997

■ 93.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

■ 69.6220, 10.0464,  
-2.2995

■ 101.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

■ 61.6480, 13.9775,  
-3.1993

■ 109.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995

■ 53.6740, 17.9087,  
-4.0991

■ 117.4660,  
-13.5407, 3.0993

■ 45.7000, 21.8399,  
-4.9989

■ 125.4400,  
-17.4719, 3.9991

■ 37.7260, 25.7711,  
-5.8987

■ 133.4140,  
-21.4031, 4.8989

■ 29.7520, 29.7023,  
-6.7985

■ 141.3880,  
-25.3343, 5.7987

■ 21.7780, 33.6334,

■ 149.3620,

-7.6983

-29.2655, 6.6985

■ 13.8040, 37.5646,  
-8.5981

■ 157.3360,  
-33.1966, 7.5983

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.2600, 2.3368, -2.8590



85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



85.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592

# Triad

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



85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



85.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886



84.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035

# Complementary

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



85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



89.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999

# 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.



84.6470, -1.3050, -1.4444



85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



85.4410, -2.1894, 2.2442

# Square

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



85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



86.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034



85.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999



84.6080, 1.1793, -4.9182



# Rectangle

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



85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



86.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



85.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999



84.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887

# Sweetspot

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



85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



115.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



88.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



57.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



109.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998



86.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444



42.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



12.5400, 48.0478, -10.9976



27.0180, 103.5211, -23.6948



# Inverse Universe

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



87.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



112.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184



88.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



43.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



45.4300, 31.8330, 56.6279



97.8810, 68.5857, 122.0074



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

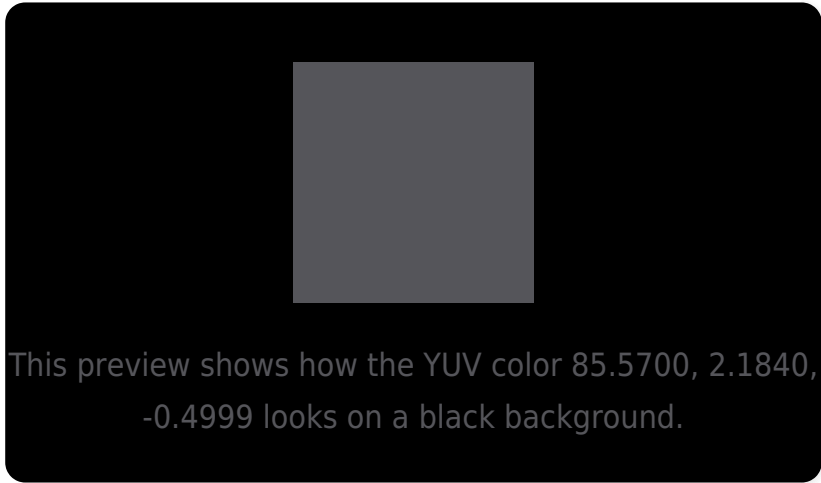
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

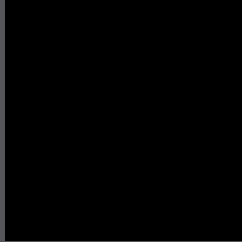
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

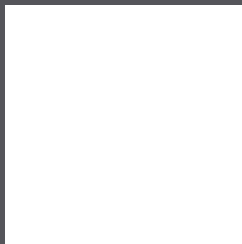
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YUV 85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.5700, 2.1840,

-0.4999.

# 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

85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999

### Protanopia

85.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149

### Deuteranopia

86.1900, 1.8783, 4.2184



## Tritanopia

85.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999

## Protanomaly

85.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149

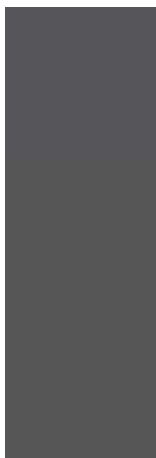
## Deuteranomaly

86.1790, 1.8838, 2.4740

## Tritanomaly

85.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999 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(85, 85, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 85, 90)  
}
```

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(85, 85, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 85, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999 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(85, 85, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 85, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 85, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 85, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 85, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 85, 90)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 85.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 85, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 85,  
90) }
```

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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