

# Converting Colors

YUV(85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(85.7900, -25.0395,  
4.5692)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5B5D23
RGB	91, 93, 35
RGB Percent	36%, 36%, 14%
CMY	0.6431, 0.6353, 0.8627
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.62, 0.64
HSL	62°, 45%, 25%
HSV	62°, 62%, 36%
XYZ	8.5321, 10.1742, 3.1042
YIQ	85.7900, 17.4260, -18.4620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

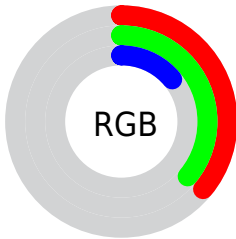
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	35, 93, 37
Decimal	5987619
CIE Lab	38.15, -9.54, 32.27
CIE LCh	38, 33.651, 106.473
Yxy	10.1742, 0.3912, 0.4665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284177699 (0xFF5B5D23)
YUV	85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692
Hunter-Lab	31.8970, -8.0730, 16.5578

# Details

The YUV color **85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **42.2100, 25.0395, -4.5692**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.0460, -26.6447, 6.0987**, and **40.7450, -20.0873, 2.8546** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.7640, -28.9707, 5.4690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.8160, -21.1083, 3.6694**.

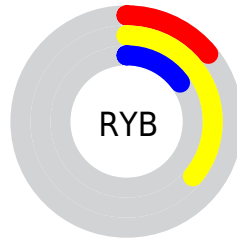
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (36%)

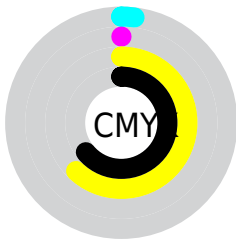
Blue (14%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (15%)

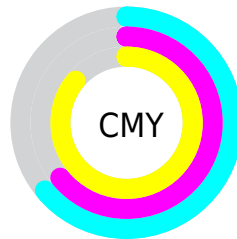


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (62%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692 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 85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 85.7900, -25.0395,  
4.5692

■ 85.7900, -25.0395,  
4.5692

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 62.0780, -25.1815,  
3.4396

■ 136.0460,  
-26.6447, 6.0987

■ 40.7450, -20.0873,  
2.8546

■ 162.8180,  
-27.5183, 6.2986

■ 21.5300, -10.6143,  
-2.2188

■ 190.0030,  
-28.1025, 7.0134

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 217.7750,  
-28.9761, 7.2133

■ 246.0740,  
-29.1235, 7.8281

■ 250.3260,

-17.9087, 4.0991

253.6320, -5.2416,  
1.1997

85.7900, -25.0395,  
4.5692

85.7900, -25.0395,  
4.5692

84.7640, -28.9707,  
5.4690

86.8160, -21.1083,  
3.6694

83.3250, -33.1912,  
5.8540

88.2550, -16.8877,  
3.2844

82.2990, -37.1224,  
6.7538

89.2810, -12.9565,  
2.3846

81.5010, -40.1800,  
7.4536

90.3070, -9.0254,  
1.4848

91.7460, -4.8048,  
1.0998

■ 92.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 93.7980, 3.0576,  
-0.6998

■ 95.1230, 6.8414,  
-0.9849

■ 96.2630, 11.2093,  
-1.9847

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.0960, -25.6833, 24.4718



85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



81.8670, -15.2174, -19.1774

# Triad

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



85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



74.5800, 26.8291, -65.4067



91.7240, 5.5591, 37.0761

# Complementary

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



85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



42.2100, 25.0395, -4.5692

# 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.



92.9800, 17.2649, 15.8035



85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



72.5400, 34.2438, -63.6176

# Square

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



85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



72.9040, 15.3303, -63.9368



88.4860, 26.3824, -15.3352



90.1520, -6.9769, 44.5937



# Rectangle

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



85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



76.7810, -4.8220, -40.1499



88.4860, 26.3824, -15.3352



92.1300, 9.7959, 31.4580

# Sweetspot

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



85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



117.0790, -9.8989, 1.6847



53.5160, -9.1284, 34.6275



59.4040, -6.1152, 1.3997



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



108.8430, -38.8696, 7.1537



77.1190, -20.7647, -13.2594



45.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999



96.2640, -47.4582, 8.5385



207.5900, -102.3419, 18.7766



# Inverse Universe

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



42.2100, 25.0395, -4.5692



41.1570, 38.8696, -7.1537



50.8810, 20.7647, 13.2594



41.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



13.7360, 47.4582, -8.5385



29.4100, 102.3419, -18.7766



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

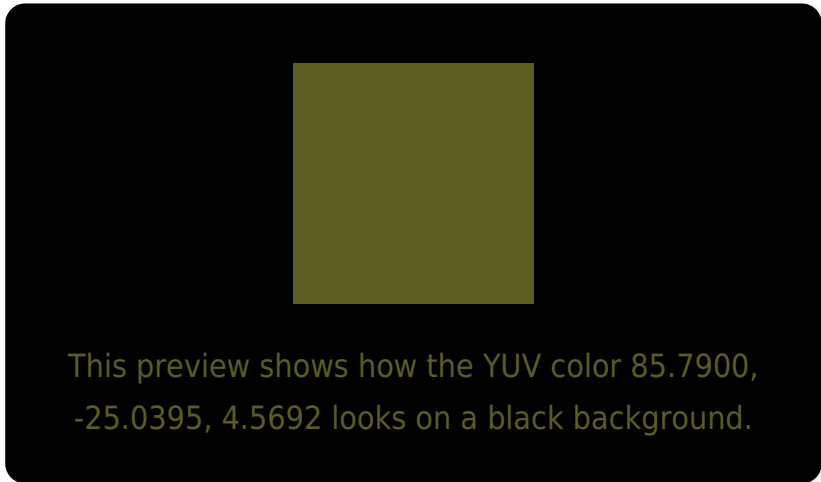
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

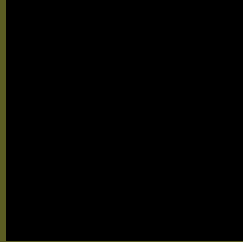
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.7900, -25.0395,



# 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

85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692

### Protanopia

86.6060, -25.9348, 11.7465

### Deuteranopia

87.6010, -24.9463, 21.3979



## Tritanopia

90.7880, 1.5835, 5.4479

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692

## Protanomaly

86.2960, -25.7819, 9.3874

## Deuteranomaly

86.8560, -25.0720, 15.0353

## Tritanomaly

88.9700, -7.8732, 5.2883

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.1930, -9.4621, 1.5847

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692 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(91, 93, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 93, 35)  
}
```

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(91, 93, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 93, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692 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(91, 93, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 93, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 93, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 93, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 93, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 93, 35)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 85.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 93, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 93,  
35) }
```

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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