

# Converting Colors

YUV(88.2090, -30.1760,  
65.5917)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(88.2090, -30.1760,  
65.5917)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A33E1B
RGB	163, 62, 27
RGB Percent	64%, 24%, 11%
CMY	0.3608, 0.7569, 0.8941
CMYK	0.00, 0.62, 0.83, 0.36
HSL	15°, 72%, 37%
HSV	15°, 83%, 64%
XYZ	17.0247, 11.3109, 2.3228
YIQ	88.2090, 71.4310, 10.5270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

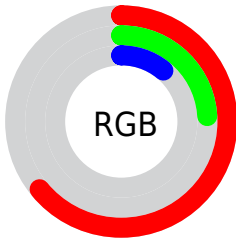
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 74, 27
Decimal	10698267
CIE Lab	40.10, 40.04, 41.25
CIE LCh	40, 57.491, 45.854
Yxy	11.3109, 0.5553, 0.3689
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288888347 (0xFFA33E1B)
YUV	88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917
Hunter-Lab	33.6317, 31.5031, 19.4472

# Details

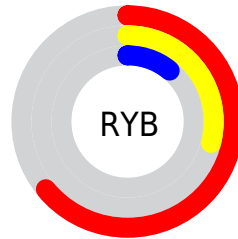
The YUV color **88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **101.7910, 30.1760, -65.5917**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.7430, -33.3973, 72.1394**, and **33.4440, -16.4879, 61.8776** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.3410, -33.6921, 73.3689**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.0770, -26.6600, 57.8145**.

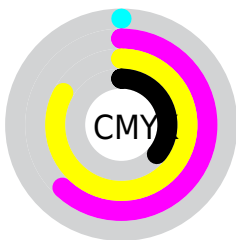
# Distribution



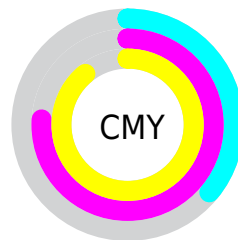
- Red (64%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917 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 88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.2090, -30.1760,  
65.5917

■ 88.2090, -30.1760,  
65.5917

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.2410, -28.7128,  
62.9326

■ 141.7430,  
-33.3973, 72.1394

■ 33.4440, -16.4879,  
61.8776

■ 169.5970,  
-35.2973, 74.8984

■ 22.4250, -11.0555,  
46.1083

■ 188.4100,  
-31.7541, 58.3994

■ 15.1780, -6.4968,  
30.5389

■ 207.8100,  
-28.5003, 41.3856

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 227.3240,  
-24.8097, 24.2719

■ 247.5390,

-20.9717, 6.5433

252.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995

88.2090, -30.1760,  
65.5917

88.2090, -30.1760,  
65.5917

79.3410, -33.6921,  
73.3689

97.0770, -26.6600,  
57.8145

73.3910, -36.1818,  
78.5871

106.0590,  
-22.7071, 49.9373

114.9270,  
-19.1910, 42.1600

123.7950,  
-15.6749, 34.3828

133.2500,  
-12.4482, 26.0907

■ 142.2320, -8.4954,  
18.2135

■ 151.1000, -4.9793,  
10.4363

■ 159.9680, -1.4632,  
2.6591

■ 168.9500, 2.4897,  
-5.2181

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.8990, -6.3592, 79.8956



88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917



89.0750, -43.9140, 38.5222

# Triad

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



88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917



74.8980, -2.4147, -65.6855



82.0850, 51.2301, -51.8175

# Complementary

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



88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917



101.7910, 30.1760, -65.5917

# 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.



83.4260, 50.5690, -73.1646



88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917



81.0710, 18.6990, -71.0993

# Square

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



88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917



74.8200, -27.5193, -40.1841



84.6850, 37.6233, -74.2687



96.8300, 31.6358, 26.4591



# Rectangle

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



88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917



88.3450, -43.5541, 16.3604



84.6850, 37.6233, -74.2687



79.0720, 54.1945, -69.3461

# Sweetspot

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



88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917



182.4780, -11.5747, 25.8908



79.2920, 24.5060, 73.4119



89.2640, -7.0322, 15.5545



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917



95.0860, -46.8774, 102.5336



127.5380, -49.5652, 31.1002



77.4520, -2.1948, 3.9886



65.0740, -32.0815, 70.0951



8.3170, -4.1003, 8.4920



# Inverse Universe

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



101.7910, 30.1760, -65.5917



116.3270, 47.1668, -102.0188



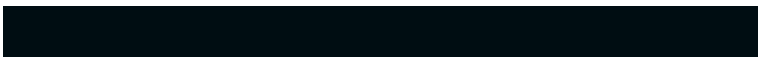
62.4620, 49.5652, -31.1002



78.1350, 1.9054, -4.5034



79.9260, 32.0815, -70.0951



9.6830, 4.1003, -8.4920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

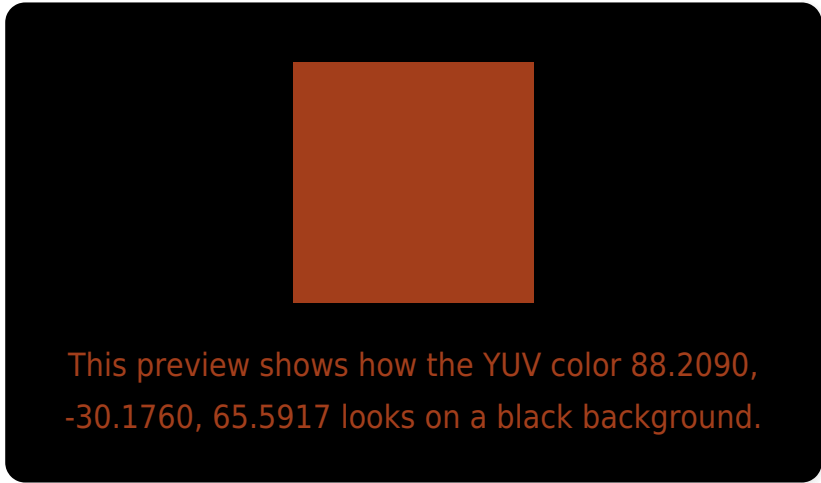
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.2090, -30.1760,



# 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

88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917

### Protanopia

92.1500, -27.6819, 12.1465

### Deuteranopia

90.4200, -37.1821, 25.9417



## Tritanopia

90.1500, -13.8779, 64.7665

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917

## Protanomaly

91.0430, -28.6152, 31.5343

## Deuteranomaly

89.7900, -34.8995, 40.5262

## Tritanomaly

89.2550, -19.8457, 65.5514

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.2820, -10.9850, 23.4317

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917 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(163, 62, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 62, 27)  
}
```

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(163, 62, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 62, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917 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(163, 62, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 62, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 62, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 62, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 62, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 62,  
27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 88.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 62, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 62,  
27) }
```

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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