

Converting Colors

YUV(88.2800, -10.9840,
69.9144)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(88.2800, -10.9840,
69.9144)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A83442
RGB	168, 52, 66
RGB Percent	66%, 20%, 26%
CMY	0.3412, 0.7961, 0.7412
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.61, 0.34
HSL	353°, 53%, 43%
HSV	353°, 69%, 66%
XYZ	18.3598, 11.1742, 6.3434
YIQ	88.2800, 64.6420, 28.9460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

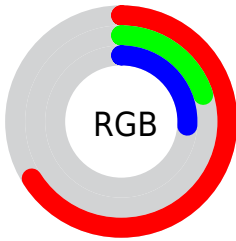
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 52, 66
Decimal	11023426
CIE _{Lab}	39.87, 48.20, 18.80
CIE _{LCh}	40, 51.740, 21.305
Yxy	11.1742, 0.5117, 0.3115
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289213506 (0xFFA83442)
YUV	88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144
Hunter-Lab	33.4278, 39.5404, 12.1483

Details

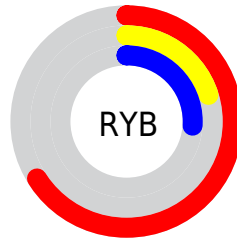
The YUV color **88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **131.7200, 10.9840, -69.9144**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.3900, -14.4893, 74.2030**, and **35.6260, -5.7316, 65.2260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.5910, -12.6164, 80.1657**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.9690, -9.3517, 59.6632**.

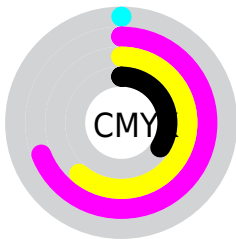
Distribution



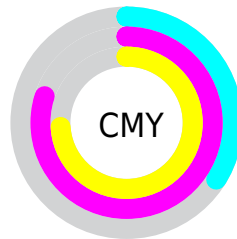
- Red (66%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (34%)





- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144 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 88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 88.2800, -10.9840,
69.9144


 88.2800, -10.9840,
69.9144


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 58.9040, -7.3477,
70.2442


 143.3900,
-14.4893, 74.2030


 35.6260, -5.7316,
65.2260


 170.1620,
-15.3629, 74.4029


 24.5180, -12.0874,
50.4117

 188.9750,
-11.8197, 57.9039

 16.9720, -7.3812,
34.2276

 208.6030, -7.6923,
40.6902

 3.5880, -1.7689,
7.3773

 228.7040, -4.2911,
23.0616

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 249.0330, -0.0163,

5.2331

■ 88.2800, -10.9840,
69.9144

■ 88.2800, -10.9840,
69.9144

■ 76.5910, -12.6164,
80.1657

■ 99.9690, -9.3517,
59.6632

■ 64.9020, -14.2487,
90.4169

■ 111.6580, -7.7194,
49.4119

■ 53.9140, -15.7336,
100.0534

■ 122.6460, -6.2345,
39.7755

■ 52.5120, -16.0284,
101.2830

■ 134.3350, -4.6022,
29.5242

■ 146.0240, -2.9698,
19.2730

■ 157.7130, -1.3375,
9.0217

■ 169.2880, -0.1420,
-1.1296

■ 180.3900, 1.7797,
-10.8660

■ 192.0790, 3.4121,
-21.1173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.9860, 8.3879, 63.1563



88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144



89.9150, -31.0171, 55.3255

Triad

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



88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144



75.3770, -18.9199, -45.0576



80.7530, 47.9428, -70.8204

Complementary

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



88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144



131.7200, 10.9840, -69.9144

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.



82.6960, 37.6179, -72.5244



88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144



74.8640, 2.5320, -65.6557

Square

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



88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144



84.7020, -41.7581, 0.2613



80.3530, 21.0250, -70.4696



91.1120, 40.3708, -22.0232

Rectangle

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



88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144



88.4990, -43.6300, 40.7814



80.3530, 21.0250, -70.4696



82.0580, 45.3274, -71.9649

Sweetspot

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



88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144



187.4380, -4.1599, 27.6799



95.4230, 35.7805, 50.4950



90.8280, -2.3802, 16.8138



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144



93.9260, -17.2185, 109.6899



111.9250, -29.5430, 49.1778



78.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



46.3040, -13.9539, 89.1874



6.2080, -2.0745, 12.0956

Inverse Universe

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



88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144



93.9260, -17.2185, 109.6899



108.0750, 29.5430, -49.1778



78.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



46.3040, -13.9539, 89.1874



6.2080, -2.0745, 12.0956

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

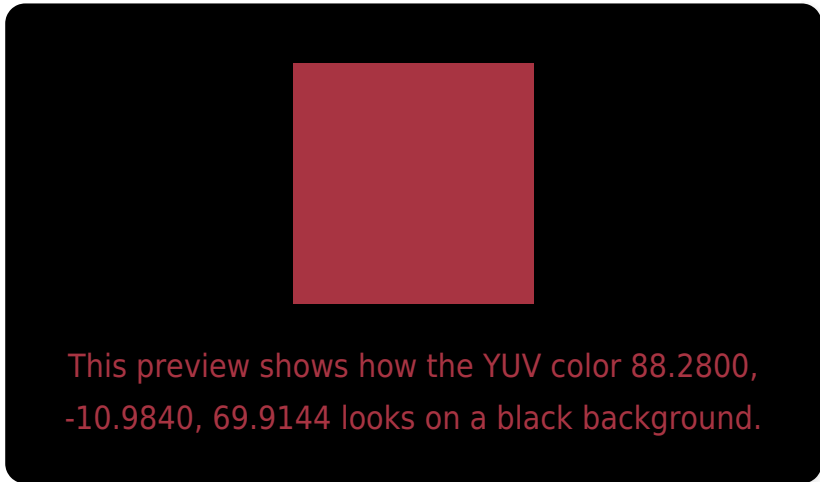
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

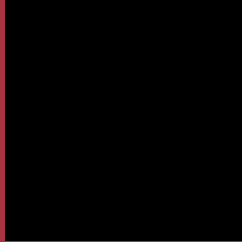
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.2800, -10.9840,

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

88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144

Protanopia

95.0560, -4.9576, 3.4589

Deuteranopia

94.3430, -16.9311, 17.2392



Tritanopia

88.4280, -15.4940, 69.7846

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144

Protanomaly

92.3410, -7.0701, 27.7649

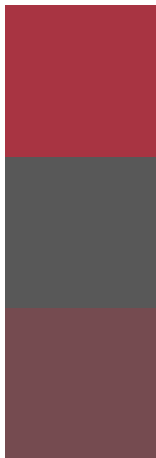
Deuteranomaly

92.3330, -14.9542, 36.5420

Tritanomaly

88.1830, -13.8942, 69.9995

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144

Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.1280, -4.0071, 25.3207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144 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(168, 52, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 52, 66)  
}
```

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(168, 52, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 52, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144 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(168, 52, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 52, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 52, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 52, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 52, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 52,  
66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 88.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 52, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 52,  
66) }
```

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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