

Converting Colors

YUV(88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886)
contains.

YUV(88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(88.3710, -5.6059,
71.5886)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA314D
RGB	170, 49, 77
RGB Percent	67%, 19%, 30%
CMY	0.3333, 0.8078, 0.6980
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.55, 0.33
HSL	346°, 55%, 43%
HSV	346°, 71%, 67%
XYZ	19.0154, 11.2785, 8.1959
YIQ	88.3710, 63.1280, 34.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

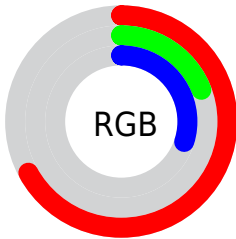
Format	Color
R _Y B	170, 49, 77
Decimal	11153741
CIE Lab	40.05, 50.86, 12.19
CIE LCh	40, 52.296, 13.474
Yxy	11.2785, 0.4940, 0.2930
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289343821 (0xFFAA314D)
YUV	88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886
Hunter-Lab	33.5835, 42.2981, 9.0389

Details

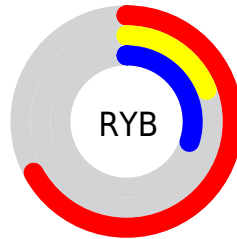
The YUV color **88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **130.6290, 5.6059, -71.5886**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.1820, -8.9637, 75.2624**, and **37.2500, -2.0953, 65.5558** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.9100, -6.3646, 81.6399**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.8320, -4.8472, 61.5373**.

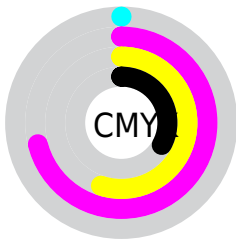
Distribution



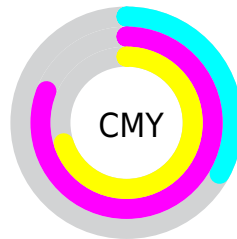
- Red (67%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886 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 88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.3710, -5.6059,
71.5886

88.3710, -5.6059,
71.5886

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

57.1200, -1.5382,
73.5628

144.1820, -8.9637,
75.2624

37.2500, -2.0953,
65.5558

170.4700, -9.1057,
74.1328

26.3700, -7.5774,
50.5415

189.8700, -5.8519,
57.1190

17.5700, -7.6760,
35.4571

209.4980, -1.7245,
39.9053

5.6810, -2.8007,
11.6808

229.1260, 2.4029,
22.6915

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.1300, 2.8939,

5.1480

■ 88.3710, -5.6059,
71.5886

■ 88.3710, -5.6059,
71.5886

■ 76.9100, -6.3646,
81.6399

■ 99.8320, -4.8472,
61.5373

■ 65.4490, -7.1234,
91.6912

■ 111.2930, -4.0884,
51.4860

■ 55.2760, -8.0241,
100.6129

■ 122.7540, -3.3297,
41.4347

■ 134.2150, -2.5710,
31.3834

■ 145.6760, -1.8123,
21.3321

■ 157.1370, -1.0535,
11.2809

■ 168.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296

■ 180.1730, 0.9007,
-8.9217

■ 191.6340, 1.6594,
-18.9730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.6200, 13.4983, 57.3383



88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886



89.6260, -25.9446, 61.7180

Triad

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



88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886



80.0000, -27.1150, -29.8180



82.2860, 46.2010, -72.1648

Complementary

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



88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886



130.6290, 5.6059, -71.5886

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.



83.0720, 33.9815, -72.8541



88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886



73.4960, -2.7095, -64.4560

Square

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



88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886



86.2300, -42.5114, 8.5683



79.8000, 16.3676, -69.9846



83.2550, 46.7093, -48.4586

Rectangle

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



88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886



89.5690, -39.7205, 46.8590



79.8000, 16.3676, -69.9846



83.4770, 43.1488, -73.2093

Sweetspot

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



88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886



190.3070, -2.1234, 27.7948



90.6010, 39.1437, 45.0769



93.1700, -1.0698, 16.5139



240.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



112.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886



94.5270, -8.6408, 111.7938



103.9630, -27.0968, 57.9144



78.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



48.1280, -6.9651, 87.5877



6.5500, -0.7641, 11.7957

Inverse Universe

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



88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886



94.5270, -8.6408, 111.7938



115.0370, 27.0968, -57.9144



78.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



48.1280, -6.9651, 87.5877



6.5500, -0.7641, 11.7957

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

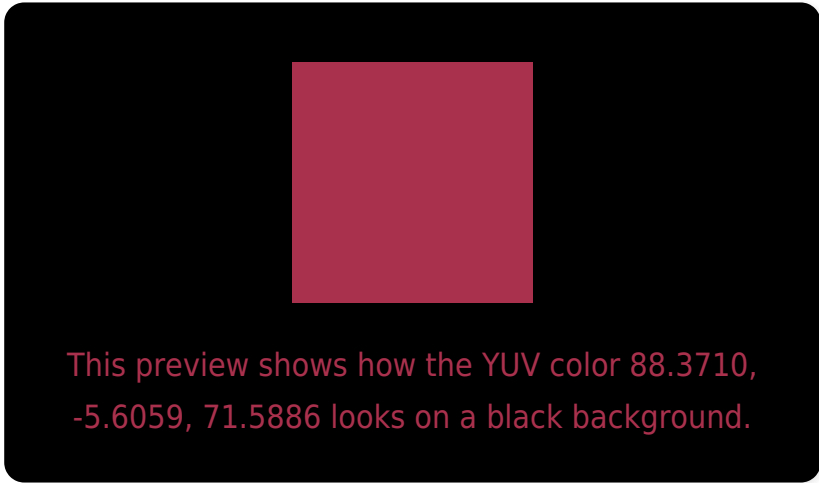
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

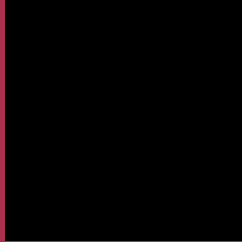
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.3710, -5.6059,

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

88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886

Protanopia

95.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149

Deuteranopia

94.9990, -11.8315, 14.9099



Tritanopia

88.0260, -15.7888, 71.0142

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886

Protanomaly

93.0510, -0.5181, 26.2653

Deuteranomaly

92.7010, -9.7126, 35.3422

Tritanomaly

88.3510, -12.0050, 70.7292

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886

Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.2960, -2.1179, 26.0504

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886 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(170, 49, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 49, 77)  
}
```

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(170, 49, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 49, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886 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(170, 49, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 49, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(170, 49, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 49, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 49, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 49,  
77) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 88.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 49, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170, 49,  
77) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor