

# Converting Colors

YUV(88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716)  
contains.

<b>YUV(88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716)</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(88.5900, 2.1741,  
49.4716)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	913B5D
RGB	145, 59, 93
RGB Percent	57%, 23%, 36%
CMY	0.4314, 0.7686, 0.6353
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 0.36, 0.43
HSL	336°, 42%, 40%
HSV	336°, 59%, 57%
XYZ	15.2168, 9.9380, 11.4721
YIQ	88.5900, 40.3420, 28.8060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

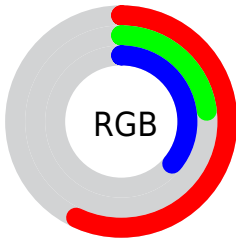
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	145, 59, 93
Decimal	9517917
CIE Lab	37.73, 39.90, -1.82
CIE LCh	38, 39.940, 357.384
Yxy	9.9380, 0.4155, 0.2713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287707997 (0xFF913B5D)
YUV	88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716
Hunter-Lab	31.5246, 30.9933, 0.4909

# Details

The YUV color **88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **115.4100, -2.1741, -49.4716**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.2700, 0.8529, 53.2602**, and **33.7410, 6.5367, 50.2161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.3460, 2.2944, 57.5786**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.4210, 1.7644, 40.8498**.

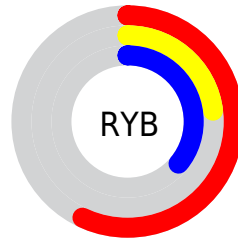
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (23%)

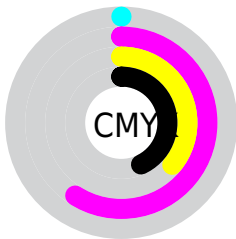
Blue (36%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (36%)

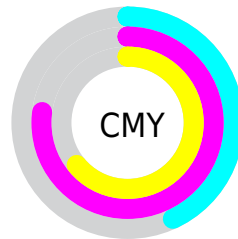


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716 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 88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.5900, 2.1741,  
49.4716

88.5900, 2.1741,  
49.4716

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

62.5190, 3.1951,  
48.6568

141.2700, 0.8529,  
53.2602

33.7410, 6.5367,  
50.2161

168.8680, 0.5581,  
54.4898

22.5130, 2.2121,  
37.2611

194.9710, 1.0003,  
52.6454

12.9710, -5.9017,  
26.3354

214.0120, 5.4171,  
35.9465

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

234.2270, 9.2551,  
18.2179

251.4780, 1.7363,

3.0888

■ 88.5900, 2.1741,  
49.4716

■ 88.5900, 2.1741,  
49.4716

■ 79.3460, 2.2944,  
57.5786

■ 98.4210, 1.7644,  
40.8498

■ 69.5150, 2.7041,  
66.2003

■ 107.6650, 1.6442,  
32.7428

■ 59.7980, 3.5506,  
74.7222

■ 116.7950, 1.0871,  
24.7358

■ 50.5540, 3.6709,  
82.8291

■ 126.6260, 0.6774,  
16.1140

■ 49.8530, 3.5235,  
83.4439

■ 136.4570, 0.2677,  
7.4922

■ 145.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 155.4180, -0.6991,  
-9.1366

■ 164.6620, -0.8194,  
-17.2436

■ 174.4930, -1.2290,  
-25.8654

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.4270, 16.0585, 29.4435



88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716



87.0020, -12.8190, 51.7412

# Triad

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



88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716



82.4530, -27.3383, -4.7823



75.5890, 33.2336, -66.2916

# Complementary

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



88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716



115.4100, -2.1741, -49.4716

# 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.



74.5000, 21.4455, -65.3365



88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716



74.4840, -11.0846, -38.1355

# Square

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



88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716



84.8260, -32.9452, 20.3236



70.7380, 7.0312, -62.0372



72.0330, 39.9167, -63.1729



# Rectangle

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



88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716



87.4390, -22.4014, 45.2190



70.7380, 7.0312, -62.0372



75.3780, 29.8866, -66.1065

# Sweetspot

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



88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716



166.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027



84.3520, 29.8995, 23.3703



80.8920, 0.5462, 11.4957



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716



101.1080, 3.3978, 77.0813



89.9970, -15.2815, 48.2376



66.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



46.4070, 3.2503, 77.6961



2.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



# Inverse Universe

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



88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716



101.1080, 3.3978, 77.0813



114.0030, 15.2815, -48.2376



66.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



46.4070, 3.2503, 77.6961

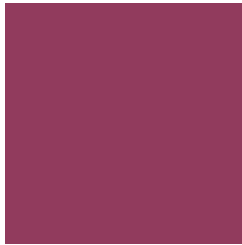


2.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

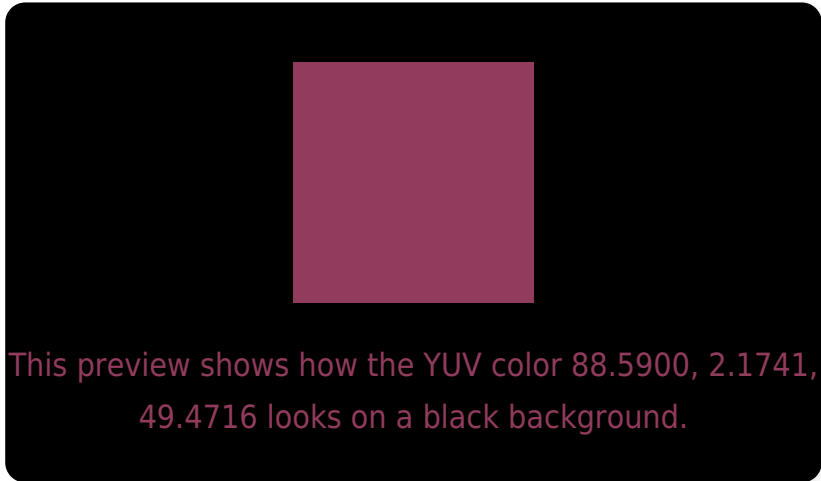
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

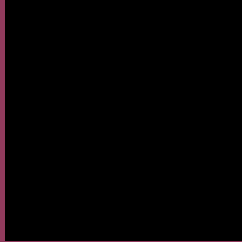
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716.



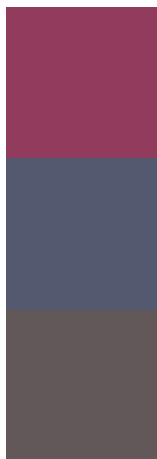
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.5900, 2.1741,



# 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

88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716

### Protanopia

90.1270, 10.7834, -5.3734

### Deuteranopia

90.5170, -0.7479, 6.5626



## Tritanopia

88.0770, -9.8980, 48.1675

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716

## Protanomaly

89.4500, 7.6662, 14.5144

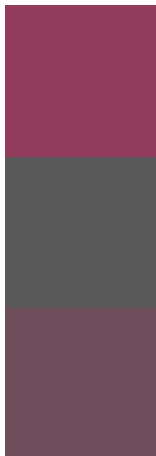
## Deuteranomaly

89.8440, 0.0769, 22.0618

## Tritanomaly

88.2280, -5.5354, 48.9120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.6370, 0.6720, 17.8584

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716 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(145, 59, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 59, 93)  
}
```

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(145, 59, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 59, 93) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716 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(145, 59, 93) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 59, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(145, 59, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 59, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 59, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 59,  
93) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 88.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 59, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 59,  
93) }
```

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