

# Converting Colors

YUV(88.9050, -42.8442,  
22.0083)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(88.9050, -42.8442,  
22.0083)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	725D02
RGB	114, 93, 2
RGB Percent	45%, 36%, 1%
CMY	0.5529, 0.6353, 0.9922
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.98, 0.55
HSL	49°, 97%, 23%
HSV	49°, 98%, 45%
XYZ	10.8647, 11.4105, 1.6872
YIQ	88.9050, 41.7270, -23.8490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

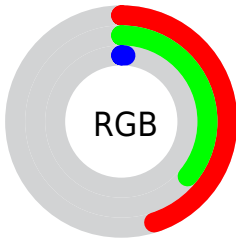
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 114, 2
Decimal	7494914
CIE Lab	40.26, 0.14, 47.14
CIE LCh	40, 47.144, 89.824
Yxy	11.4105, 0.4534, 0.4762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285684994 (0xFF725D02)
YUV	88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083
Hunter-Lab	33.7794, -1.7016, 20.6841

# Details

The YUV color **88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **27.0950, 42.8442, -22.0083**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.1980, -40.5236, 24.3824**, and **46.4150, -22.8826, 12.7910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.6770, -43.7178, 22.2083**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.3330, -38.6182, 19.8790**.

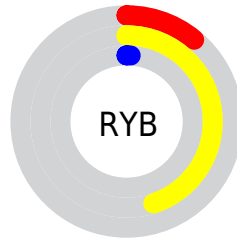
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (36%)

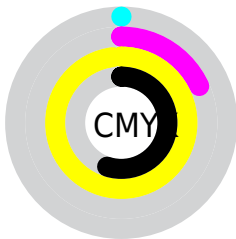
Blue (1%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (1%)

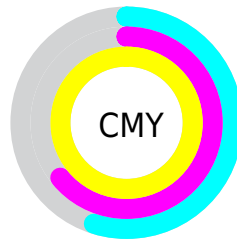


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083 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 88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.9050, -42.8442,  
22.0083

88.9050, -42.8442,  
22.0083

254.2020, -3.0576,  
0.6998

67.4020, -33.2292,  
18.0644

141.1980,  
-40.5236, 24.3824

46.4150, -22.8826,  
12.7910

167.9810,  
-41.4026, 26.3267

26.6130, -13.1202,  
8.2324

195.4650,  
-42.1342, 27.6562

1.1850, -0.5842,  
0.7148

223.2370,  
-43.0078, 27.8562


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


243.3380,  
-39.6066, 10.2276


247.7040,


-27.9551, 6.3986


 250.8960,  
-15.7247, 3.5992


 88.9050, -42.8442,  
22.0083


 88.9050, -42.8442,  
22.0083


 88.6770, -43.7178,  
22.2083

 91.3330, -38.6182,  
19.8790

 93.8750, -33.9554,  
17.6496

 96.3030, -29.7294,  
15.5203

 99.4320, -25.3560,  
12.7761

 101.8600,  
-21.1300, 10.6468

■ 104.2880,  
-16.9040, 8.5174

■ 106.8300,  
-12.2412, 6.2881

■ 109.2580, -8.0152,  
4.1587

■ 111.8000, -3.3524,  
1.9294

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.8060, -32.4424, 45.7741



88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083



85.9380, -33.0004, -8.7156

# Triad

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



88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083



80.7920, 25.2455, -70.8546



96.7640, 18.3573, 38.7950

# Complementary

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



88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083



27.0950, 42.8442, -22.0083

# 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.



96.1700, 32.4542, -2.7801



88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083



82.3370, 38.7809, -72.2095

# Square

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



88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083



76.9330, 7.9210, -67.4702



77.7210, 46.4795, -68.1613



92.3680, 2.2836, 61.0673



# Rectangle

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



88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083



80.1440, -18.8050, -35.2063



77.7210, 46.4795, -68.1613



97.6530, 23.3421, 26.6143

# Sweetspot

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



88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083



138.4020, -16.4672, 8.4174



37.9960, -6.9000, 66.6555



68.1010, -9.9098, 5.1734



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083



114.6920, -56.5432, 29.2111



91.0660, -43.9095, -9.7049



54.7290, -2.3314, 1.1147



92.8190, -45.7598, 23.8377



191.8400, -94.5771, 48.3753



# Inverse Universe

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



27.0950, 42.8442, -22.0083



33.3080, 56.5432, -29.2111



24.9340, 43.9095, 9.7049



51.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295



26.5940, 46.0492, -23.3229

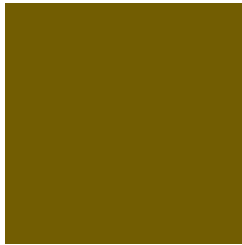


55.1600, 94.5771, -48.3753



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

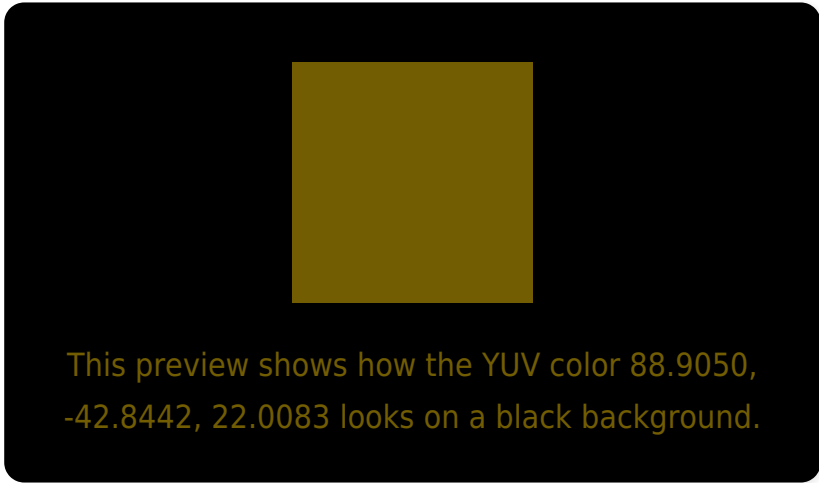
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.9050, -42.8442,



# 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

88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083

### Protanopia

88.3280, -41.0807, 16.3753

### Deuteranopia

89.7360, -39.8028, 26.5415



## Tritanopia

96.6650, -1.8068, 19.5878

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083

## Protanomaly

88.5240, -41.6703, 18.8345

## Deuteranomaly

89.3830, -41.1078, 25.0971

## Tritanomaly

94.0660, -16.7945, 20.1131

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.6300, -15.5936, 8.2175

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083 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(114, 93, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 93, 2)  
}
```

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(114, 93, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 93, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083 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(114, 93, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 93, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 93, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 93, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 93, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 93, 2)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 88.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 93, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114, 93,  
2) }
```

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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