

Converting Colors

YUV(89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(89.0750, -0.5300,
-16.7288)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	466358
RGB	70, 99, 88
RGB Percent	27%, 39%, 35%
CMY	0.7255, 0.6118, 0.6549
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.11, 0.61
HSL	157°, 17%, 33%
HSV	157°, 29%, 39%
XYZ	8.7491, 10.9304, 10.8812
YIQ	89.0750, -13.7530, -9.5690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

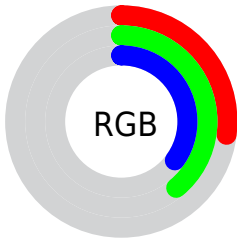
Format	Color
R_{YB}	70, 88, 99
Decimal	4612952
CIE _{Lab}	39.46, -13.31, 2.81
CIE _{LCh}	39, 13.600, 168.057
Yxy	10.9304, 0.2863, 0.3577
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282803032 (0xFF466358)
YUV	89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288
Hunter-Lab	33.0611, -10.6198, 3.6291

Details

The YUV color $[89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $[79.9250, 0.5300, 16.7288]$, and the grayscale version is $[89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[139.3630, -0.6720, -17.8584]$, and $[42.9010, 0.0488, -15.6992]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[85.6290, -0.8031, -22.4766]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[92.5210, -0.2569, -10.9809]$.

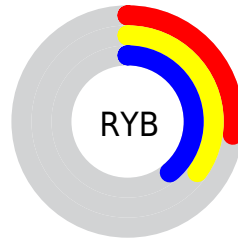
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (39%)

Blue (35%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (39%)

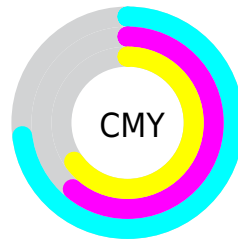


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288 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 89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.0750, -0.5300,
-16.7288

■ 89.0750, -0.5300,
-16.7288

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 65.4880, -0.2406,
-16.2140

■ 139.3630, -0.6720,
-17.8584

■ 42.9010, 0.0488,
-15.6992

■ 165.9500, -0.9613,
-18.3731

■ 21.6020, 0.1962,
-16.3140

■ 192.9500, -0.9613,
-18.3731

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.6510, -0.8139,
-18.9879

■ 245.8300, 1.0698,
-16.5139

■ 89.0750, -0.5300,
-16.7288

■ 89.0750, -0.5300,
-16.7288

■ 85.6290, -0.8031,
-22.4766

■ 92.5210, -0.2569,
-10.9809

■ 82.1830, -1.0762,
-28.2245

■ 95.9670, 0.0163,
-5.2331

■ 78.8510, -0.9125,
-34.0723

■ 99.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 75.4050, -1.1857,
-39.8202

■ 102.7450, 0.1257,
6.3626

■ 72.2580, -1.6062,
-44.9533

■ 106.1910, 0.3988,
12.1105

■ 68.8120, -1.8793,
-50.7011

■ 109.3380, 0.8194,
17.2436

■ 65.4800, -1.7156,
-56.5490

■ 112.6700, 0.6557,
23.0914

■ 65.0670, -2.0050,

■ 116.1160, 0.9288,

-57.0638

28.8393

■ 119.5620, 1.2019,
34.5871

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.3490, -6.0881, -7.3221



89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288



88.2360, 5.3067, -22.1320

Triad

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



89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288



93.6110, 10.0518, -4.0438



93.6340, -8.2006, 16.9840

Complementary

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



89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288



79.9250, 0.5300, 16.7288

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.



94.4970, -3.6960, 18.8581



89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288



94.7650, 6.5249, 7.2221

Square

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



89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288



90.8870, 11.3947, -14.8099



95.1420, 1.4090, 14.7845



93.3190, -10.5103, 11.1212

Rectangle

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



89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288



89.0340, 8.3642, -22.8318



95.1420, 1.4090, 14.7845



93.9870, -6.8956, 18.4284

Sweetspot

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



89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288



123.8420, -0.4151, -6.8774



90.3120, -10.0138, -8.1666



61.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288



112.6070, -0.7923, -25.9653



88.5680, 5.1430, -16.2841



46.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



73.7240, -1.8359, -64.6559



157.8660, -4.3709, -138.4485

Inverse Universe

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



79.9250, 0.5300, 16.7288



98.3930, 0.7923, 25.9653



80.4320, -5.1430, 16.2841



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



38.3900, 2.2727, 64.5560



82.1340, 4.3709, 138.4485

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

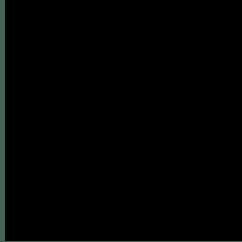
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288.

-16.7288.

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

89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288

Protanopia

92.2840, -4.0840, 3.2589

Deuteranopia

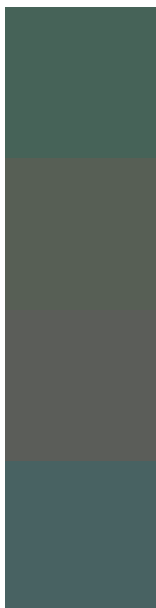
93.8870, -1.9163, 7.9921



Tritanopia

90.6220, 6.5954, -15.4545

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288

Protanomaly

91.4680, -3.1887, -3.9184

Deuteranomaly

91.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296

Tritanomaly

90.2260, 3.8326, -15.9842

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288

Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.2550, -0.1257, -6.3626

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288 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(70, 99, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 99, 88)  
}
```

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(70, 99, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 99, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288 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(70, 99, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 99, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(70, 99, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 99, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 99, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 99, 88)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 99, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 99,  
88) }
```

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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