

# Converting Colors

YUV(89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(89.0800, -1.5184,  
-26.3802)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B6956
RGB	59, 105, 86
RGB Percent	23%, 41%, 34%
CMY	0.7686, 0.5882, 0.6627
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.18, 0.59
HSL	155°, 28%, 32%
HSV	155°, 44%, 41%
XYZ	8.5349, 11.7048, 10.6135
YIQ	89.0800, -21.3170, -15.6610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

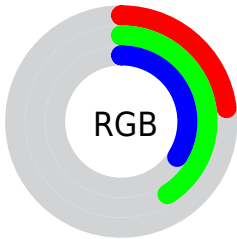
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	59, 88, 105
Decimal	3893590
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.74, -20.68, 5.79
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 21.476, 164.363
Yxy	11.7048, 0.2766, 0.3794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282083670 (0xFF3B6956)
YUV	89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802
Hunter-Lab	34.2123, -15.3414, 5.5554

# Details

The YUV color  $[89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[74.9200, 1.5184, 26.3802]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[140.2540, -2.0972, -27.4098]$ , and  $[40.5250, 0.2342, -28.5244]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[85.6340, -1.7916, -32.1280]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[92.8250, -1.3927, -20.0175]$ .

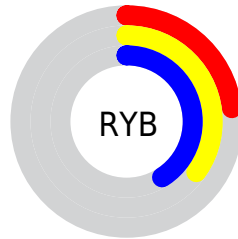
# Distribution



 Red (23%)

 Green (41%)

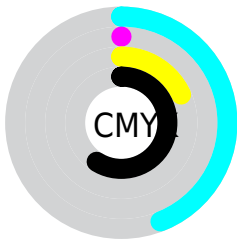
 Blue (34%)




 Red (23%)

 Yellow (35%)

 Blue (41%)

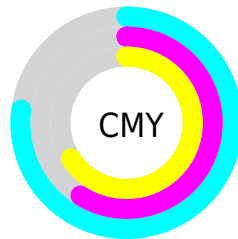


 Cyan (44%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (18%)

 Black (59%)



 Cyan (77%)

 Magenta (59%)

 Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802 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 89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.0800, -1.5184,  
-26.3802

■ 89.0800, -1.5184,  
-26.3802

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.1940, -1.0816,  
-26.4801

■ 140.2540, -2.0972,  
-27.4098

■ 40.5250, 0.2342,  
-28.5244

■ 166.8410, -2.3866,  
-27.9246

■ 23.5260, -1.2453,  
-20.6323

■ 193.8410, -2.3866,  
-27.9246

■ 2.9350, -1.4470,  
-2.5740

■ 222.1290, -2.5286,  
-29.0541

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 242.4980, 1.2335,  
-22.3617

■ 252.3090, 1.3267,

-5.5330

■ 89.0800, -1.5184,  
-26.3802

■ 89.0800, -1.5184,  
-26.3802

■ 85.6340, -1.7916,  
-32.1280

■ 92.8250, -1.3927,  
-20.0175

■ 81.7750, -2.3541,  
-38.3907

■ 96.3850, -0.6828,  
-14.3696

■ 78.3290, -2.6272,  
-44.1385

■ 100.1300, -0.5571,  
-8.0070

■ 74.5840, -2.7529,  
-50.5012

■ 103.5760, -0.2840,  
-2.2592

■ 71.0240, -3.4628,  
-56.1490

■ 107.4350, 0.2785,  
4.0035

■ 68.7030, -3.3046,  
-60.2525

■ 110.8810, 0.5517,  
9.7514

■ 114.3270, 0.8248,  
15.4992

■ 118.1860, 1.3873,  
21.7619

■ 121.9310, 1.5130,  
28.1245

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.7740, -10.7346, -10.3258



89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802



86.3370, 8.7079, -39.7605

# Triad

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



89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802



96.0000, 16.7620, -9.6470



96.9620, -12.3063, 27.2203

# Complementary

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



89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802



74.9200, 1.5184, 26.3802

# 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.



97.9220, -4.8915, 29.0094



89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802



98.6280, 11.0294, 9.0962

# Square

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



89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802



90.7480, 18.8582, -28.7200



98.7670, 3.5659, 23.0063



95.7560, -16.6417, 17.7540



# Rectangle

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



89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802



85.5090, 14.5391, -43.4194



98.7670, 3.5659, 23.0063



97.5430, -10.1277, 28.4648

# Sweetspot

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



89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802



131.7060, -0.8411, -10.2662



91.6830, -16.1127, -12.0000



65.1410, -0.5625, -6.2627



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802



112.7530, -2.3432, -41.8794



88.8980, 7.9383, -26.2205



51.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887



76.5450, -3.7197, -67.1300



160.2310, -8.0019, -140.5226



# Inverse Universe

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



74.9200, 1.5184, 26.3802



90.2470, 2.3432, 41.8794



75.1020, -7.9383, 26.2205



50.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



40.4550, 3.7197, 67.1300



84.7690, 8.0019, 140.5226



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802 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 89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

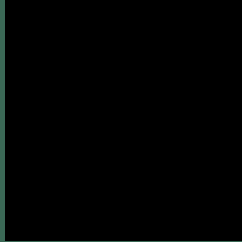
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.0800, -1.5184,



# 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

89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802

### Protanopia

95.1980, -6.9996, 5.0884

### Deuteranopia

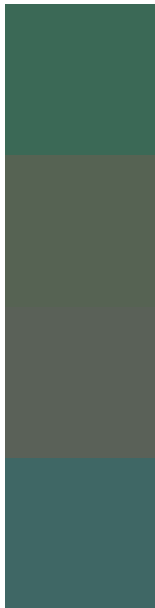
96.1430, -3.5215, 9.5216



## Tritanopia

91.8490, 8.9484, -23.5466

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802

## Protanomaly

93.2890, -5.0725, -6.3925

## Deuteranomaly

93.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036

## Tritanomaly

90.8120, 5.0227, -24.3911

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.1190, -0.5517, -9.7514

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802 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(59, 105, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 105, 86)  
}
```

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(59, 105, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 105, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802 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(59, 105, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 105, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 105, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 105, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 105, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 105,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 105, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 105,  
86) }
```

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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