

# Converting Colors

YUV(89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(89.0880, -43.9204,  
-6.2162)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	526E00
RGB	82, 110, 0
RGB Percent	32%, 43%, 0%
CMY	0.6784, 0.5686, 1.0000
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 1.00, 0.57
HSL	75°, 100%, 22%
HSV	75°, 100%, 43%
XYZ	9.0556, 12.9457, 2.0215
YIQ	89.0880, 18.6220, -40.1460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

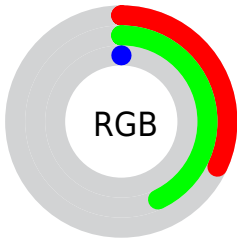
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 110, 28
Decimal	5402112
CIELab	42.68, -24.57, 48.22
CIELCh	43, 54.116, 117.004
Yxy	12.9457, 0.3770, 0.5389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283592192 (0xFF526E00)
YUV	89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162
Hunter-Lab	35.9801, -18.0397, 21.8550

# Details

The YUV color **89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **20.9120, 43.9204, 6.2162**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.2990, -40.5734, -6.4012**, and **45.6630, -22.5119, -12.8595** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.2390, -39.5578, -5.4716**.

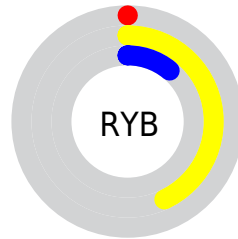
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (43%)

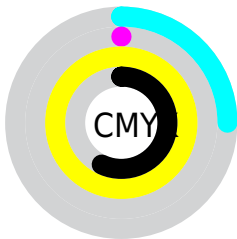
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (11%)

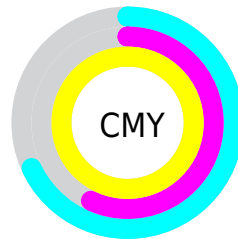


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162 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 89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.0880, -43.9204,  
-6.2162

89.0880, -43.9204,  
-6.2162

254.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

67.5250, -33.2898,  
-9.2304

142.2990,  
-40.5734, -6.4012

45.6630, -22.5119,  
-12.8595

169.1850,  
-41.0102, -6.3012

24.0780, -11.8705,  
-19.3624

196.9570,  
-41.8838, -6.1013

9.9790, -4.9196,  
-8.7516


225.1420,  
-42.4680, -5.3865


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


242.7610,  
-37.8432, 4.5946


248.0460,


-26.6447, 6.0987


 251.2380,  
-14.4143, 3.2993


 89.0880, -43.9204,  
-6.2162

 91.2390, -39.5578,  
-5.4716

 93.3900, -35.1953,  
-4.7270

 95.2420, -30.6853,  
-4.5972

 97.3930, -26.3227,  
-3.8527

 99.5440, -21.9602,  
-3.1081

■ 101.6950,  
-17.5976, -2.3635

■ 103.8460,  
-13.2351, -1.6189

■ 105.6980, -8.7251,  
-1.4891

■ 107.8490, -4.3626,  
-0.7446

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.3140, -46.4968, 26.9116



89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162



74.2650, -12.4556, -65.1304

# Triad

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



89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162



88.6290, 42.5809, -77.7276



96.2320, 5.3086, 70.8335

# Complementary

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



89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162



20.9120, 43.9204, 6.2162

# 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.



102.4530, 23.4407, 41.6987



89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162



85.1700, 52.1742, -74.6941

# Square

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



89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162



86.9870, 26.1354, -76.2876



100.9610, 39.4592, -9.6128



95.0370, -15.7942, 72.7586



# Rectangle

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



89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162



79.4460, -0.2199, -69.6741



100.9610, 39.4592, -9.6128



98.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860

# Sweetspot

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



89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162



134.8090, -17.1608, -2.4635



49.3260, -24.3177, 53.2111



66.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162



115.6350, -57.0081, -8.4499



72.9420, -35.9604, -39.4141



55.0170, -2.4734, -0.0149



97.0510, -47.8461, -7.0607



200.0050, -98.6025, -14.0364



# Inverse Universe

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



20.9120, 43.9204, 6.2162



27.0660, 57.1555, 7.8351



37.3570, 35.8130, 40.0289



51.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297



22.9490, 47.8461, 7.0607



46.9950, 98.6025, 14.0364



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

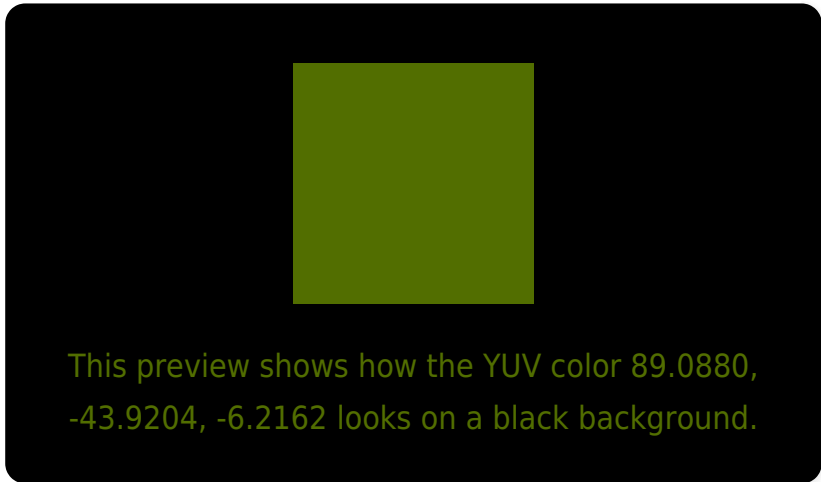
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

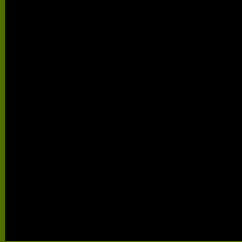
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162.



# 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



### Protanopia

93.3730, -46.0329, 18.0899

### Deuteranopia

96.0180, -37.4769, 27.1712

### Tritanopia

99.9220, 4.9685, -6.9476

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

91.5460, -45.1322, 9.1682

## Deuteranomaly

93.3710, -39.6229, 15.4606

## Tritanomaly

95.9270, -12.7820, -6.9520

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.1510, -15.8504, -2.7634

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162 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(82, 110, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 110, 0)  
}
```

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(82, 110, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 110, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162 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(82, 110, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 110, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 110, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 110, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 110, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 110, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.0880, -43.9204, -6.2162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 110, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 110,  
0) }
```

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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