

Converting Colors

YUV(89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(89.1650, -3.5323,
13.0103)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	685352
RGB	104, 83, 82
RGB Percent	41%, 33%, 32%
CMY	0.5922, 0.6745, 0.6784
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.21, 0.59
HSL	3°, 12%, 36%
HSV	3°, 21%, 41%
XYZ	10.3252, 9.7388, 9.3182
YIQ	89.1650, 12.8370, 4.1410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

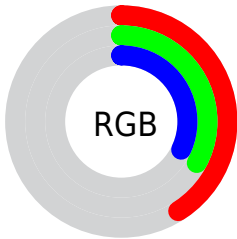
Format	Color
RYB	104, 83, 82
Decimal	6837074
CIELab	37.37, 8.53, 3.88
CIElCh	37, 9.374, 24.452
Yxy	9.7388, 0.3514, 0.3315
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285027154 (0xFF685352)
YUV	89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103
Hunter-Lab	31.2070, 4.4464, 4.1413

Details

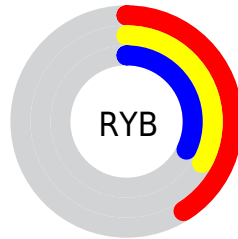
The YUV color **89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **96.8350, 3.5323, -13.0103**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251**, and **43.2680, -3.0901, 11.1660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.1550, -5.0064, 19.1581**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.1750, -2.0583, 6.8625**.

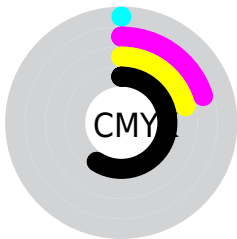
Distribution



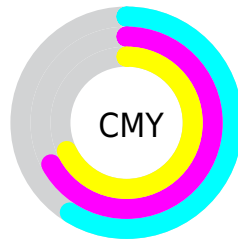
- Red (41%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103 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 89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.1650, -3.5323,
13.0103

■ 89.1650, -3.5323,
13.0103

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 65.8660, -3.3849,
12.3955

■ 139.3500, -4.1165,
13.7251

■ 43.2680, -3.0901,
11.1660

■ 165.6490, -4.2640,
14.3398

■ 22.9690, -2.9427,
10.5512

■ 192.9480, -4.4114,
14.9546

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.6600, -4.2694,
16.0842

■ 245.6590, -2.7899,
8.1921

■ 89.1650, -3.5323,
13.0103

■ 89.1650, -3.5323,
13.0103

■ 82.1550, -5.0064,
19.1581

■ 96.1750, -2.0583,
6.8625

■ 75.0310, -6.9173,
25.4058

■ 103.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 68.0210, -8.3914,
31.5536

■ 110.3090, 1.3267,
-5.5330

■ 60.8970, -10.3022,
37.8013

■ 117.4330, 3.2375,
-11.7807

■ 53.8870, -11.7763,
43.9491

■ 124.4430, 4.7116,
-17.9285

■ 46.8770, -13.2504,
50.0969

■ 131.4530, 6.1857,
-24.0763

■ 40.3400, -15.4506,
55.8298

■ 137.9900, 8.3859,
-29.8092

■ 34.0310, -16.7773,

■ 145.0000, 9.8600,

61.3628

-35.9570

■ 152.1240, 11.7709,
-42.2047

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.4790, 0.2569, 10.9809



89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103



88.7580, -6.2897, 10.7362

Triad

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



89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103



86.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776



87.3070, 7.7366, -8.1622

Complementary

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



89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103



96.8350, 3.5323, -13.0103

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.



86.0460, 6.8793, -13.1953



89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103



85.0370, 0.4748, -12.3104

Square

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



89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103



86.6920, -6.2572, 0.2701



85.0520, 4.4114, -14.9546



88.4220, 6.6940, -0.3701

Rectangle

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



89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103



88.2200, -7.0105, 8.5771



85.0520, 4.4114, -14.9546



86.8830, 7.4527, -10.4214

Sweetspot

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



89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103



129.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



90.9720, 5.9298, 11.4256



65.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



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.



89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103



112.3400, -5.5906, 19.8728



95.6220, -6.7156, 7.3475



47.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



37.3200, -18.3988, 68.1254



78.8150, -38.8558, 143.1132

Inverse Universe

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



96.8350, 3.5323, -13.0103



124.2470, 5.3012, -20.3876



90.3780, 6.7156, -7.3475



49.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



77.6800, 18.3988, -68.1254



163.1850, 38.8558, -143.1132

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

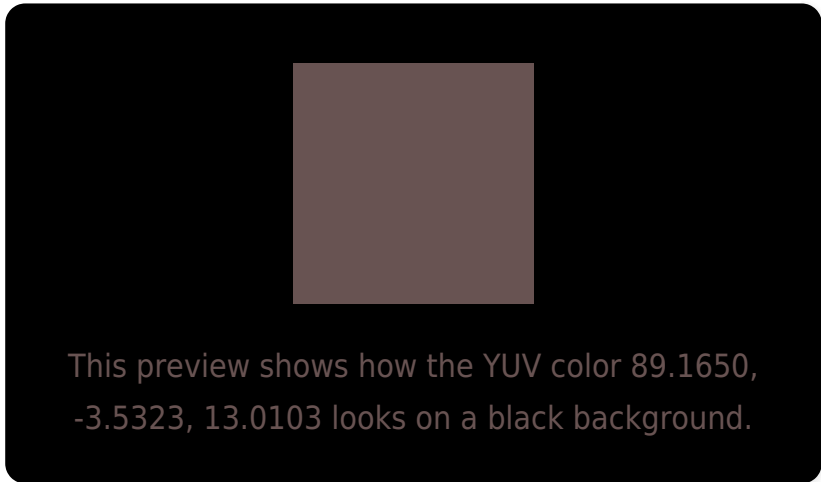
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103.

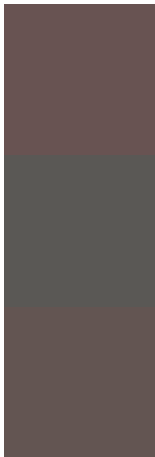


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.1650, -3.5323,

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

89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103

Protanopia

88.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

Deuteranopia

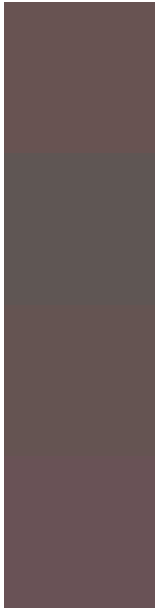
88.8440, -3.3741, 8.9068



Tritanopia

89.5610, -0.7696, 13.5400

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103

Protanomaly

88.4630, -2.2003, 5.7329

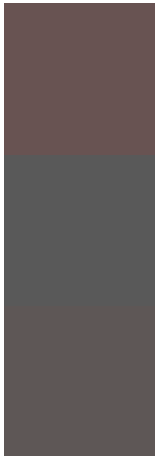
Deuteranomaly

88.8550, -3.3795, 10.6512

Tritanomaly

89.3330, -1.6432, 13.7400

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103

Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.9790, -1.4686, 4.4034

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103 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(104, 83, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 83, 82)  
}
```

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(104, 83, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 83, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103 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(104, 83, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 83, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 83, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 83, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 83, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 83,  
82) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 83, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104, 83,  
82) }
```

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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