

Converting Colors

YUV(89.1660, 14.7082,
-51.0116)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(89.1660, 14.7082,
-51.0116)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F7177
RGB	31, 113, 119
RGB Percent	12%, 44%, 47%
CMY	0.8784, 0.5569, 0.5333
CMYK	0.74, 0.05, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	184°, 59%, 29%
HSV	184°, 74%, 47%
XYZ	9.8000, 13.4335, 19.5292
YIQ	89.1660, -50.7980, -15.5180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

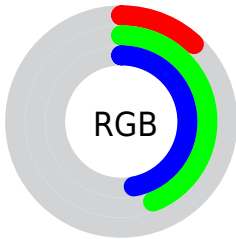
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 73, 119
Decimal	2060663
CIE _{Lab}	43.41, -21.62, -10.36
CIE _{LCh}	43, 23.971, 205.608
Yxy	13.4335, 0.2292, 0.3141
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280250743 (0xFF1F7177)
YUV	89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116
Hunter-Lab	36.6517, -16.4129, -5.9354

Details

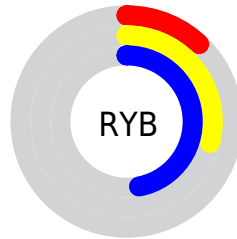
The YUV color **89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **60.8340, -14.7082, 51.0116**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.2590, 13.6763, -46.7081**, and **46.2490, 12.2022, -40.5604** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.9910, 16.7664, -57.8741**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.3410, 12.6499, -44.1491**.

Distribution



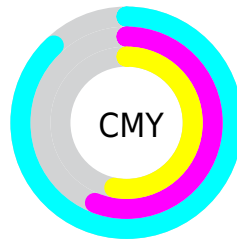
- Red (12%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116 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 89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.1660, 14.7082,
-51.0116

89.1660, 14.7082,
-51.0116

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

62.3720, 15.5926,
-54.7002

143.2590, 13.6763,
-46.7081

46.2490, 12.2022,
-40.5604

170.5580, 13.5289,
-46.0934

30.1260, 8.8119,
-26.4205

198.2590, 13.6763,
-46.7081

15.5190, 6.1531,
-13.6102

226.9600, 13.8237,
-47.3229

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

239.1530, 7.8126,
-32.5832

247.8240, 3.5378,

-14.7546

■ 89.1660, 14.7082,
-51.0116

■ 89.1660, 14.7082,
-51.0116

■ 84.9910, 16.7664,
-57.8741

■ 93.3410, 12.6499,
-44.1491

■ 80.8160, 18.8247,
-64.7366

■ 97.5160, 10.5916,
-37.2865

■ 78.7230, 19.8566,
-69.0401

■ 101.1040, 8.8227,
-29.9092

■ 105.2790, 6.7645,
-23.0467

■ 109.4540, 4.7062,
-16.1842

■ 113.3300, 2.7953,
-9.9364

■ 117.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

■ 121.0930, -1.0318,
4.3034

■ 125.2680, -3.0901,
11.1660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.8660, 3.0241, -36.7165



89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116



91.9200, 21.2384, -45.5338

Triad

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



89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116



105.6290, 9.5499, 16.9884



101.4630, -18.9623, 15.3799

Complementary

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



89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116



60.8340, -14.7082, 51.0116

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.



103.2240, -16.3794, 26.9906



89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116



105.3010, 0.3446, 29.5540

Square

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



89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116



103.4570, 17.0297, -2.1548



103.6190, -8.6862, 32.7831



99.6350, -16.5821, -1.4339

Rectangle

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



89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116



96.5240, 21.9267, -32.9085



103.6190, -8.6862, 32.7831



101.8980, -18.6837, 19.3835

Sweetspot

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



89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116



143.7740, 6.0274, -19.9728



83.3400, -22.8456, -45.9022



72.1340, 3.3849, -12.3955



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116



108.5690, 23.3835, -80.3060



63.3380, 27.4414, -28.3604



56.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739



80.8260, 20.2988, -70.8844



165.2710, 41.7714, -144.9427

Inverse Universe

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



66.6600, 22.8456, 45.9022



73.2670, 35.8574, 72.5568



86.6620, -27.4414, 28.3604



55.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



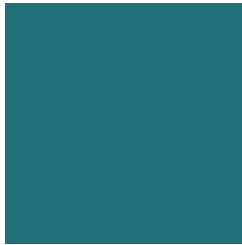
49.4740, 31.8113, 63.6053



101.3120, 64.9222, 130.3994

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116 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 89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

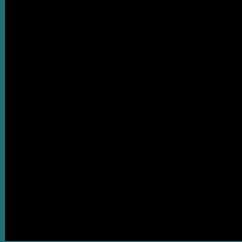
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.1660, 14.7082,

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

89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116

Protanopia

102.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998

Deuteranopia

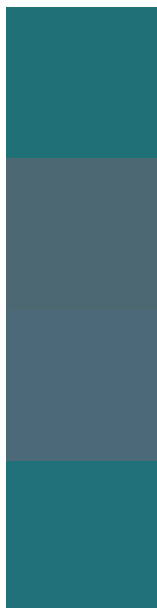
103.1060, 9.3147, -0.9700



Tritanopia

90.1060, 15.7237, -50.0820

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116

Protanomaly

97.4690, 8.6428, -18.8283

Deuteranomaly

98.1530, 11.2636, -19.4282

Tritanomaly

89.6930, 15.4344, -50.5968

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116

Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.2580, 5.2958, -18.6433

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116 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(31, 113, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 113, 119)  
}
```

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(31, 113, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 113, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116 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(31, 113, 119) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 113, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 113, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 113, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 113, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 113,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.1660, 14.7082, -51.0116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 113, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 113,  
119) }
```

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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