

Converting Colors

YUV(89.1990, -18.3391,
48.9375)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(89.1990, -18.3391,
48.9375)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	914434
RGB	145, 68, 52
RGB Percent	57%, 27%, 20%
CMY	0.4314, 0.7333, 0.7961
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.64, 0.43
HSL	10°, 47%, 39%
HSV	10°, 64%, 57%
XYZ	14.3640, 10.4019, 4.4995
YIQ	89.1990, 51.0280, 11.3480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

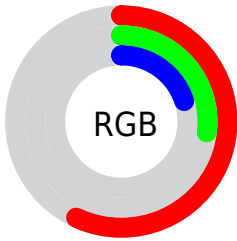
Format	Color
R_{YB}	145, 71, 52
Decimal	9520180
CIE _{Lab}	38.55, 31.18, 24.91
CIE _{LCh}	39, 39.910, 38.626
Yxy	10.4019, 0.4908, 0.3554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287710260 (0xFF914434)
YUV	89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375
Hunter-Lab	32.2520, 23.0572, 14.3048

Details

The YUV color **89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **107.8010, 18.3391, -48.9375**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.2490, -20.8288, 54.1556**, and **38.6760, -15.1233, 44.1341** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5590, -20.9816, 56.5148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.9530, -15.2598, 41.2602**.

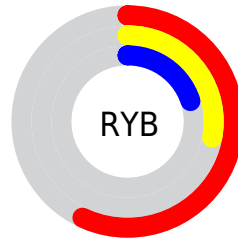
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (27%)

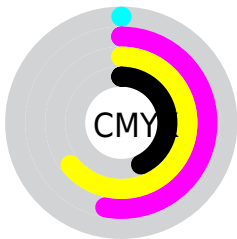
Blue (20%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (20%)

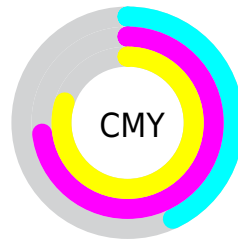


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (64%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)


Magenta (73%)


Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375 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 89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 89.1990, -18.3391,
48.9375

 89.1990, -18.3391,
48.9375


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 64.2310, -16.8759,
46.2784


 141.2490,
-20.8288, 54.1556


 38.6760, -15.1233,
44.1341

 168.0320,
-21.7078, 56.0999


 18.5380, -9.1392,
38.1162

 193.7220,
-21.5549, 53.7408

 11.4760, -5.1647,
23.2615

 213.2360,
-17.8643, 36.6270

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 232.7500,
-14.1737, 19.5133

 252.3780,

-10.0464, 2.2995

■ 89.1990, -18.3391,
48.9375

■ 89.1990, -18.3391,
48.9375

■ 80.5590, -20.9816,
56.5148

■ 97.9530, -15.2598,
41.2602

■ 71.8050, -24.0609,
64.1920

■ 106.5930,
-12.6173, 33.6829

■ 63.1650, -26.7033,
71.7693

■ 115.3470, -9.5381,
26.0057

■ 58.0300, -28.6088,
76.2727

■ 123.9870, -6.8956,
18.4284

■ 132.7410, -3.8163,
10.7511

■ 141.3810, -1.1738,
3.1739

■ 150.1350, 1.9054,
-4.5034

■ 158.7750, 4.5479,
-12.0807

■ 167.5290, 7.6272,
-19.7579

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.1190, -3.5097, 52.5156



89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375



88.7120, -29.9310, 33.5786

Triad

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



89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375



69.1590, -1.5574, -60.6524



83.9440, 35.0306, -35.9079

Complementary

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



89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375



107.8010, 18.3391, -48.9375

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.



76.5010, 36.7280, -67.0914



89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375



73.5080, 12.5676, -64.4665

Square

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



89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375



82.3530, -22.3590, -15.2186



76.4550, 26.3977, -67.0510



93.3690, 23.9751, 10.2004

Rectangle

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



89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375



87.1140, -33.0872, 19.1940



76.4550, 26.3977, -67.0510



73.4350, 40.2115, -64.4025

Sweetspot

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



89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375



167.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432



88.6990, 20.3614, 49.3760



81.0400, -3.9637, 11.3659



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375



101.3290, -28.7562, 76.8875



116.2010, -31.6511, 25.2567



66.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886



53.8660, -26.5559, 71.1545



2.9790, -1.4686, 4.4034

Inverse Universe

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



107.8010, 18.3391, -48.9375



130.6710, 28.7562, -76.8875



80.7990, 31.6511, -25.2567



68.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886



81.1340, 26.5559, -71.1545



4.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375 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 89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375 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 89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.1990, -18.3391,

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

89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375

Protanopia

89.9720, -14.2832, 7.9176

Deuteranopia

90.0290, -20.7203, 19.2686



Tritanopia

90.3760, -10.0454, 48.7822

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375

Protanomaly

90.0170, -15.7844, 22.7871

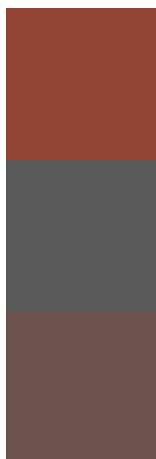
Deuteranomaly

89.6220, -20.0266, 30.1495

Tritanomaly

90.1650, -13.3923, 48.9673

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375

Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.8020, -6.3114, 17.7136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375 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(145, 68, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 68, 52)  
}
```

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(145, 68, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 68, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375 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(145, 68, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 68, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 68, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 68, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 68, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 68,  
52) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.1990, -18.3391, 48.9375 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 68, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 68,  
52) }
```

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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