

# Converting Colors

YUV(89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(89.5510, -2.2436,  
19.6878)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	704F55
RGB	112, 79, 85
RGB Percent	44%, 31%, 33%
CMY	0.5608, 0.6902, 0.6667
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.24, 0.56
HSL	349°, 17%, 37%
HSV	349°, 29%, 44%
XYZ	11.1178, 9.6926, 9.8792
YIQ	89.5510, 17.7420, 8.8620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

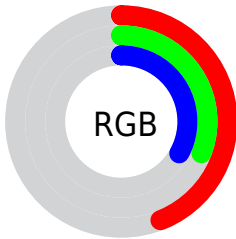
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 79, 85
Decimal	7360341
CIE Lab	37.28, 14.85, 2.00
CIE LCh	37, 14.986, 7.670
Yxy	9.6926, 0.3623, 0.3158
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285550421 (0xFF704F55)
YUV	89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878
Hunter-Lab	31.1329, 9.2609, 2.9789

# Details

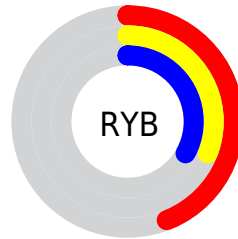
The YUV color  $[89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $996666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[101.4490, 2.2436, -19.6878]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[139.5620, -2.2491, 21.4321]$ , and  $[43.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[82.0680, -2.9915, 26.2504]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[97.0340, -1.4958, 13.1252]$ .

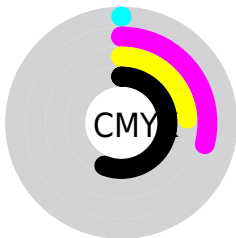
# Distribution



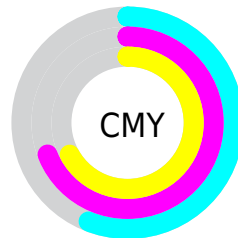
- Red (44%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878 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 89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.5510, -2.2436,  
19.6878

89.5510, -2.2436,  
19.6878

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

65.9530, -1.9488,  
18.4582

139.5620, -2.2491,  
21.4321

43.3550, -1.6540,  
17.2287

166.1600, -2.5439,  
22.6617

21.8710, -0.9224,  
15.8991

193.4590, -2.6913,  
23.2765

2.3920, -1.1793,  
4.9182

221.6440, -3.2755,  
23.9912

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

243.1800, 0.4043,  
10.3661

■ 89.5510, -2.2436,  
19.6878

■ 89.5510, -2.2436,  
19.6878

■ 82.0680, -2.9915,  
26.2504

■ 97.0340, -1.4958,  
13.1252

■ 74.5850, -3.7394,  
32.8130

■ 104.5170, -0.7479,  
6.5626

■ 66.5150, -4.1979,  
39.8903

■ 112.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 58.9180, -5.3826,  
46.5529

■ 120.1840, 0.8953,  
-7.1774

■ 51.4350, -6.1305,  
53.1155

■ 127.6670, 1.6432,  
-13.7400

■ 43.9520, -6.8783,  
59.6781

■ 135.1500, 2.3910,  
-20.3026

■ 36.4690, -7.6262,  
66.2407

■ 142.6330, 3.1389,  
-26.8651

■ 35.7680, -7.7736,

■ 150.7030, 3.5974,

66.8555

-33.9425

■ 158.1860, 4.3453,  
-40.5051

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.7120, 3.5930, 14.2846



89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878



88.5850, -7.1904, 19.6580

# Triad

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



89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878



85.0890, -8.4249, -4.4631



84.4950, 12.5740, -19.7281

# Complementary

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



89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878



101.4490, 2.2436, -19.6878

# 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.



82.6530, 9.5381, -26.0057



89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878



83.8040, -2.8614, -15.6141

# Square

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



89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878



87.0580, -11.3676, 6.0881



82.7690, 3.5649, -23.4764



87.3330, 11.6678, -9.0620



# Rectangle

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



89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878



88.4660, -10.0897, 16.2543



82.7690, 3.5649, -23.4764



83.6580, 12.0006, -22.5021

# Sweetspot

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



89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878



136.2290, -0.6059, 7.6922



90.8350, 10.4343, 13.2997



68.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878



110.3890, -3.1498, 30.3538



94.7370, -7.7583, 15.1397



52.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



38.3880, -8.0793, 71.5737



78.9830, -16.7536, 147.3509



# Inverse Universe

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



89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878



110.3890, -3.1498, 30.3538



96.2630, 7.7583, -15.1397



52.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



38.3880, -8.0793, 71.5737

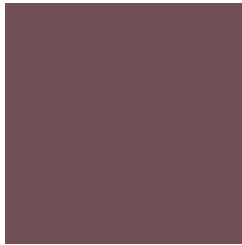


78.9830, -16.7536, 147.3509



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

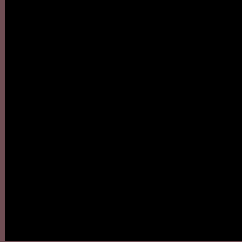
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.5510, -2.2436,



# 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

89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878

### Protanopia

88.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148

### Deuteranopia

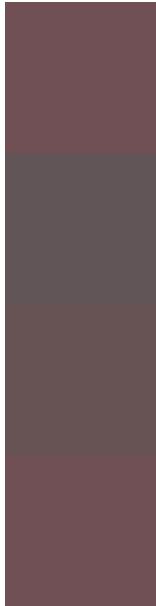
88.7730, -2.3531, 8.0921



## Tritanopia

89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878

## Protanomaly

88.9300, -0.4585, 7.0774

## Deuteranomaly

89.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956

## Tritanomaly

89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.8160, -0.8953, 7.1774

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878 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(112, 79, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 79, 85)  
}
```

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(112, 79, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 79, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878 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(112, 79, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 79, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 79, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 79, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 79, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 79,  
85) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.5510, -2.2436, 19.6878 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 79, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 79,  
85) }
```

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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