

# Converting Colors

YUV(89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(89.5660, -4.7160,  
66.1556)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A53550
RGB	165, 53, 80
RGB Percent	65%, 21%, 31%
CMY	0.3529, 0.7922, 0.6863
CMYK	0.00, 0.68, 0.52, 0.35
HSL	346°, 51%, 43%
HSV	346°, 68%, 65%
XYZ	18.2381, 11.1247, 8.7754
YIQ	89.5660, 58.0850, 32.1410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

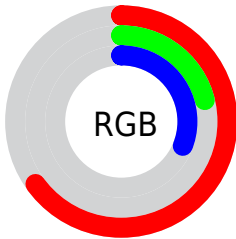
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">165, 53, 80</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10827088</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">39.79, 47.92, 9.80</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">40, 48.911, 11.557</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">11.1247, 0.4782, 0.2917</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289017168</a> (0xFFA53550)
YUV	<a href="#">89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">33.3537, 39.2363, 7.7483</a>

# Details

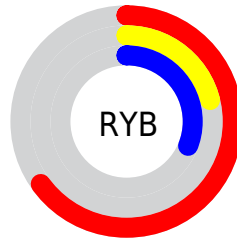
The YUV color **89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **128.4340, 4.7160, -66.1556**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.4910, -7.6371, 69.7294**, and **36.3960, -0.1952, 62.7967** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.1050, -5.4748, 76.2069**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.0270, -3.9573, 56.1043**.

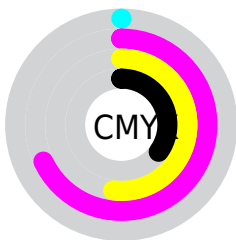
# Distribution



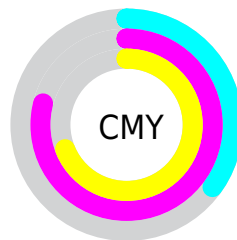
- Red (65%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (69%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556 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 89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 89.5660, -4.7160,  
66.1556


 89.5660, -4.7160,  
66.1556


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 60.6630, -1.8059,  
66.0705


 144.4910, -7.6371,  
69.7294


 36.3960, -0.1952,  
62.7967


 172.2740, -8.5161,  
71.6737

 25.6300, -5.2406,  
47.6825

 191.5000, -4.6835,  
55.6895

 16.6730, -7.2338,  
33.6128

 211.0140, -0.9929,  
38.5757

 2.9900, -1.4741,  
6.1478

 231.2290, 2.8451,  
20.8472

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 250.3040, 2.3151,

4.1184

■ 89.5660, -4.7160,  
66.1556

■ 89.5660, -4.7160,  
66.1556

■ 78.1050, -5.4748,  
76.2069

■ 101.0270, -3.9573,  
56.1043

■ 67.3450, -6.0861,  
85.6434

■ 111.7870, -3.3460,  
46.6678

■ 56.4710, -7.1342,  
95.1799

■ 123.2480, -2.5873,  
36.6165

■ 53.8950, -6.8502,  
97.4391

■ 134.0080, -1.9759,  
27.1800

■ 145.4690, -1.2172,  
17.1287

■ 156.2290, -0.6059,  
7.6922

■ 167.6900, 0.1528,  
-2.3591

■ 178.4500, 0.7641,  
-11.7957

■ 189.3240, 1.8123,  
-21.3321

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.1740, 13.2252, 51.5904



89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556



89.8860, -23.6078, 58.8590

# Triad

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



89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556



81.5600, -26.4051, -24.1701



80.9010, 43.4328, -70.9502

# Complementary

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



89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556



128.4340, 4.7160, -66.1556

# 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.



81.8010, 31.6501, -71.7395



89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556



72.7950, -2.8569, -63.8412

# Square

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



89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556



86.5400, -42.6642, 10.9274



78.1700, 15.1992, -68.5551



82.8700, 43.9411, -47.2440



# Rectangle

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



89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556



89.8230, -34.9157, 45.7592



78.1700, 15.1992, -68.5551



81.5050, 40.6700, -71.4799

# Sweetspot

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



89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556



185.1110, -1.5337, 25.3357



90.8840, 36.5392, 40.4437



89.5720, -0.7750, 15.2844



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556



97.5150, -7.1559, 102.1573



102.9240, -24.6125, 54.4407



75.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



47.3450, -6.0861, 85.6434



5.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661



# Inverse Universe

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



89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556



97.5150, -7.1559, 102.1573



115.0760, 24.6125, -54.4407



75.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



47.3450, -6.0861, 85.6434



5.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556 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 89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

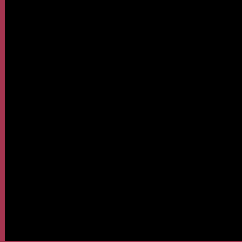
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.5660, -4.7160,



# 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

89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556

### Protanopia

94.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998

### Deuteranopia

95.1560, -9.9369, 13.8952



## Tritanopia

89.3350, -14.4622, 65.4812

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556

## Protanomaly

92.8550, 0.0715, 23.8062

## Deuteranomaly

93.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980

## Tritanomaly

89.5460, -11.1152, 65.2962

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.9860, -1.9651, 23.6913

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556 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(165, 53, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 53, 80)  
}
```

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(165, 53, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 53, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556 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(165, 53, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 53, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(165, 53, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 53, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 53, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 53,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.5660, -4.7160, 66.1556 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 53, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165, 53,  
80) }
```

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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