

# Converting Colors

YUV(89.6570, 13.4801,  
-30.3942)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(89.6570, 13.4801,  
-30.3942)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	376675
RGB	55, 102, 117
RGB Percent	22%, 40%, 46%
CMY	0.7843, 0.6000, 0.5412
CMYK	0.53, 0.13, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	195°, 36%, 34%
HSV	195°, 53%, 46%
XYZ	9.5378, 11.5993, 18.5658
YIQ	89.6570, -32.8270, -5.2990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

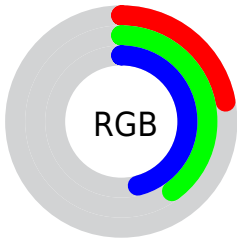
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	55, 82, 117
Decimal	3630709
CIELab	40.57, -11.50, -13.37
CIElCh	41, 17.630, 229.300
Yxy	11.5993, 0.2402, 0.2922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281820789 (0xFF376675)
YUV	89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942
Hunter-Lab	34.0578, -9.6126, -8.4801

# Details

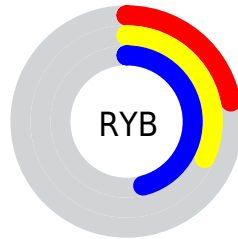
The YUV color **89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **82.3430, -13.4801, 30.3942**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.0700, 13.7695, -29.8794**, and **40.1510, 14.2226, -35.2124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.3080, 16.1172, -36.2271**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0060, 10.8430, -24.5613**.

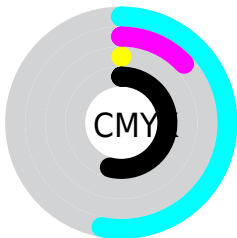
# Distribution



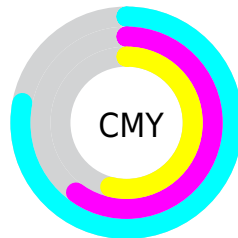
- Red (22%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942 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 89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.6570, 13.4801,  
-30.3942

89.6570, 13.4801,  
-30.3942

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

64.6460, 13.4855,  
-32.1385

141.0700, 13.7695,  
-29.8794

40.1510, 14.2226,  
-35.2124

167.7710, 13.9169,  
-30.4942

25.2020, 10.2534,  
-22.1022

194.8850, 14.3537,  
-30.5941

5.8990, 9.9098,  
-5.1734

223.5860, 14.5011,  
-31.2089

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

243.3390, 5.7489,  
-23.9763

252.0100, 1.4741,

-6.1478

■ 89.6570, 13.4801,  
-30.3942

■ 89.6570, 13.4801,  
-30.3942

■ 84.3080, 16.1172,  
-36.2271

■ 95.0060, 10.8430,  
-24.5613

■ 79.2580, 18.6068,  
-41.4453

■ 100.0560, 8.3534,  
-19.3431

■ 74.4960, 20.9545,  
-47.7930

■ 104.8180, 6.0057,  
-12.9954

■ 69.1470, 23.5915,  
-53.6259

■ 110.1670, 3.3687,  
-7.1625

■ 65.5810, 25.3496,  
-57.5145

■ 115.5160, 0.7316,  
-1.3295

■ 120.5660, -1.7580,  
3.8886

■ 125.9150, -4.3951,  
9.7215

■ 131.2640, -7.0322,  
15.5545

■ 135.7270, -9.2324,  
21.2874

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.8650, 7.9546, -31.4536



89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942



93.1790, 15.1948, -20.3280

# Triad

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



89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942



98.1750, 1.3927, 20.0175



93.9820, -12.8091, 1.7698

# Complementary

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



89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942



82.3430, -13.4801, 30.3942

# 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.



95.5320, -13.5733, 13.5654



89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942



97.1880, -5.0227, 24.3911

# Square

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



89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942



97.9440, 8.4086, 9.6961



96.2710, -10.9796, 21.6873



91.8710, -7.8244, -10.4109



# Rectangle

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



89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942



95.0170, 14.2886, -9.6619



96.2710, -10.9796, 21.6873



94.4880, -13.5516, 6.5880

# Sweetspot

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



89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942



142.3020, 5.2741, -11.6659



92.9900, -11.8271, -33.3172



70.1670, 3.3687, -7.1625



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942



109.6100, 21.3913, -47.8930



72.0470, 22.1618, -14.9502



56.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



68.4990, 26.3760, -60.0736



139.4430, 54.5046, -122.2915



# Inverse Universe

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



78.8960, 11.3903, 33.4172



92.7380, 17.8772, 52.8498



99.9530, -22.1618, 14.9502



55.2500, 0.8628, 3.2888



47.0800, 22.6386, 65.7048

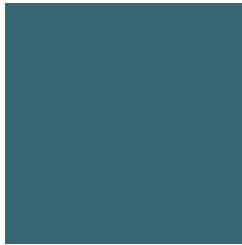


96.2960, 45.7031, 134.7984



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942 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 89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

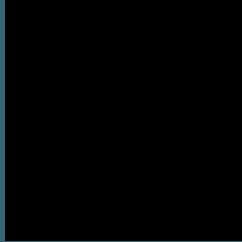
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942.



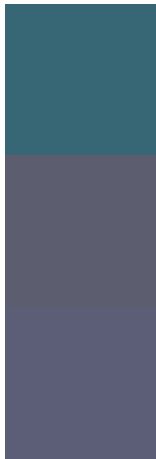
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.6570, 13.4801,



# 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

89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942

### Protanopia

95.4540, 8.1572, -3.0292

### Deuteranopia

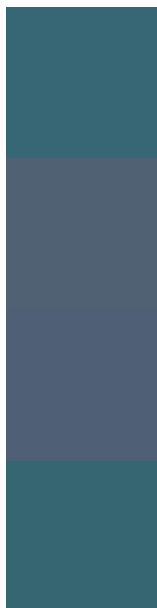
95.6650, 11.5042, -3.2142



## Tritanopia

88.9620, 10.8647, -31.5387

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942

## Protanomaly

93.5560, 10.0789, -12.7656

## Deuteranomaly

93.4250, 12.1155, -12.6507

## Tritanomaly

89.4890, 11.5909, -31.1239

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.6010, 5.1267, -11.0511

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942 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(55, 102, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 102, 117)  
}
```

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(55, 102, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 102, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942 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(55, 102, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 102, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 102, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 102, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 102, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 102,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.6570, 13.4801, -30.3942 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 102, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 102,  
117) }
```

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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