

# Converting Colors

YUV(89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(89.7250, 0.6286,  
31.8132)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7E475B
RGB	126, 71, 91
RGB Percent	49%, 28%, 36%
CMY	0.5059, 0.7216, 0.6431
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.28, 0.51
HSL	338°, 28%, 39%
HSV	338°, 44%, 49%
XYZ	12.7458, 9.6974, 11.0975
YIQ	89.7250, 26.3600, 17.8800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

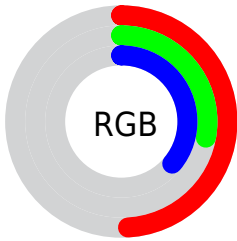
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	126, 71, 91
Decimal	8275803
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.29, 26.21, -1.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 26.255, 356.644
Y <sub>xy</sub>	9.6974, 0.3800, 0.2891
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286465883 (0xFF7E475B)
YUV	89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132
Hunter-Lab	31.1407, 18.5631, 0.6694

# Details

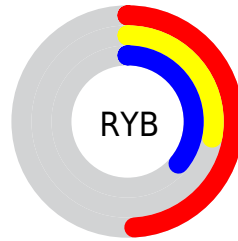
The YUV color  $89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $663333$ . A complement of this color would be  $107.2750, -0.6286, -31.8132$ , and the grayscale version is  $90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $140.9210, 0.0389, 34.2723$ , and  $42.2300, 1.3656, 28.7393$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $81.1820, 0.8963, 39.3054$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $98.2680, 0.3609, 24.3210$ .

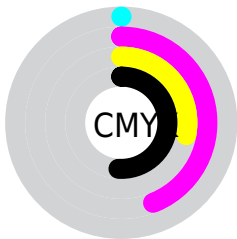
# Distribution



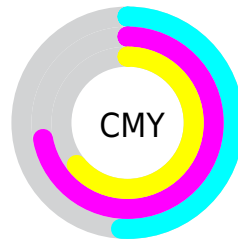
- Red (49%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132 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 89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.7250, 0.6286,  
31.8132

89.7250, 0.6286,  
31.8132

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

65.8280, 1.0708,  
29.9688

140.9210, 0.0389,  
34.2723

42.2300, 1.3656,  
28.7393

167.5190, -0.2559,  
35.5018

19.2730, 2.8234,  
27.8246

195.2310, -0.1139,  
36.6314

8.4860, -3.6906,  
17.1138

219.5400, 1.2128,  
31.0984

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

239.2820, 5.7770,  
13.7847

■ 89.7250, 0.6286,  
31.8132

■ 89.7250, 0.6286,  
31.8132

■ 81.1820, 0.8963,  
39.3054

■ 98.2680, 0.3609,  
24.3210

■ 73.2260, 0.8746,  
46.2828

■ 106.2240, 0.3826,  
17.3436

■ 64.6830, 1.1423,  
53.7750

■ 114.7670, 0.1149,  
9.8513

■ 56.7270, 1.1206,  
60.7524

■ 122.7230, 0.1366,  
2.8739

■ 48.1840, 1.3883,  
68.2446

■ 131.2660, -0.1311,  
-4.6183

■ 42.9180, 1.5194,  
72.8629

■ 139.8090, -0.3988,  
-12.1105

■ 147.7650, -0.3771,  
-19.0879

■ 156.3080, -0.6448,

-26.5801

■ 164.2640, -0.6232,  
-33.5575

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.1670, 10.2707, 19.1475



89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132



88.5160, -9.1284, 34.6275

# Triad

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



89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132



84.1080, -17.3082, -1.8487



70.3740, 25.9446, -61.7180

# Complementary

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



89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132



107.2750, -0.6286, -31.8132

# 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.



70.1970, 17.6509, -61.5628



89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132



81.2780, -8.5181, -21.2918

# Square

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



89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132



86.4090, -20.4146, 14.5503



74.6800, 5.0878, -45.3234



83.1870, 23.0788, -29.1050



# Rectangle

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



89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132



88.0010, -14.7905, 30.6941



74.6800, 5.0878, -45.3234



70.3910, 23.4712, -61.7329

# Sweetspot

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



89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132



149.1910, 0.3988, 12.1105



87.7350, 18.8646, 16.0184



73.3430, -0.1691, 7.5922



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132



106.9490, 1.0111, 49.1567



91.5540, -10.1331, 30.2091



59.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



43.5160, 1.2246, 74.0925



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132



106.9490, 1.0111, 49.1567



105.4460, 10.1331, -30.2091



59.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



43.5160, 1.2246, 74.0925

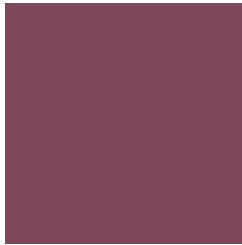


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

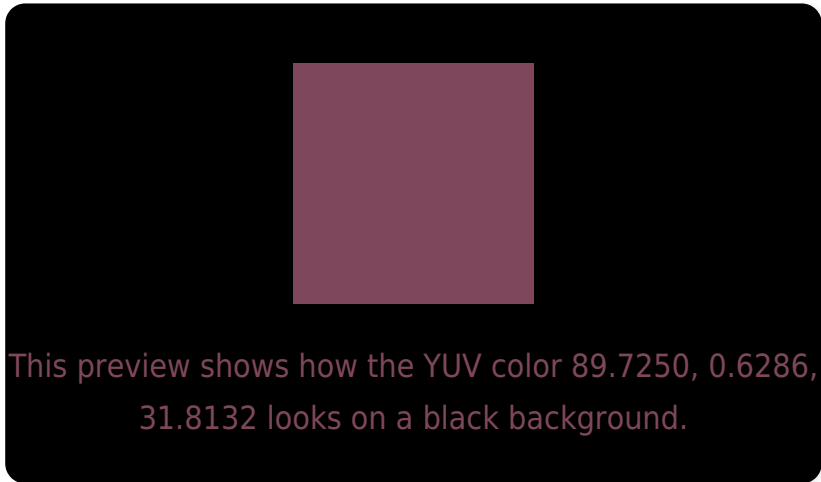
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

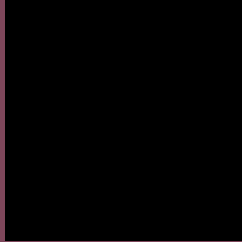
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132.



# 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

89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132

### Protanopia

88.8840, 5.9732, -2.5293

### Deuteranopia

89.0440, -0.0217, 6.9774



## Tritanopia

89.2320, -5.0444, 31.3685

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132

## Protanomaly

89.3910, 3.7512, 10.1811

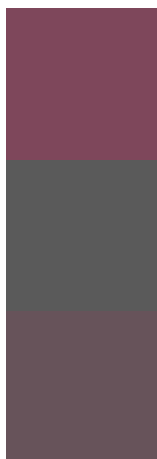
## Deuteranomaly

89.5120, 0.2406, 16.2140

## Tritanomaly

89.1010, -3.0078, 31.4834

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.7780, 0.1094, 11.5957

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132 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(126, 71, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 71, 91)  
}
```

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(126, 71, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 71, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132 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(126, 71, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 71, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(126, 71, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 71, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 71, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 71,  
91) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.7250, 0.6286, 31.8132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 71, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126, 71,  
91) }
```

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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