

Converting Colors

YUV(90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(90.0210, -15.2934,
5.2436)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	605D3B
RGB	96, 93, 59
RGB Percent	38%, 36%, 23%
CMY	0.6235, 0.6353, 0.7686
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.39, 0.62
HSL	55°, 24%, 30%
HSV	55°, 39%, 38%
XYZ	9.5276, 10.6313, 5.6876
YIQ	90.0210, 12.7020, -9.9380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

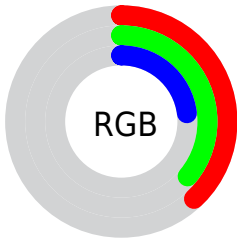
Format	Color
RYB	62, 96, 59
Decimal	6315323
CIELab	38.95, -4.60, 19.98
CIELCh	39, 20.505, 102.957
Yxy	10.6313, 0.3686, 0.4113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284505403 (0xFF605D3B)
YUV	90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436
Hunter-Lab	32.6056, -4.9006, 12.4817

Details

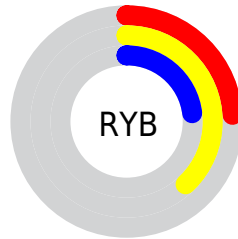
The YUV color $[90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666633 . A complement of this color would be $[64.9790, 15.2934, -5.2436]$, and the grayscale version is $[90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[140.0920, -16.3144, 6.0583]$, and $[44.0640, -13.8356, 4.3289]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[88.2940, -19.3719, 6.7582]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[91.7480, -11.2148, 3.7290]$.

Distribution



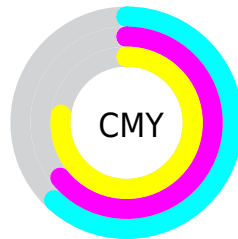
- Red (38%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436 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 90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.0210, -15.2934,
5.2436

90.0210, -15.2934,
5.2436

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

66.2490, -14.4198,
5.0436

140.0920,
-16.3144, 6.0583

44.0640, -13.8356,
4.3289

166.8640,
-17.1880, 6.2583

23.6340, -11.6516,
3.8290

194.0490,
-17.7722, 6.9730

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

221.9350,
-18.2090, 7.0730

249.0380,
-17.7667, 5.2287

253.4040, -6.1152,

1.3997

■ 90.0210, -15.2934,
5.2436

■ 90.0210, -15.2934,
5.2436

■ 88.2940, -19.3719,
6.7582

■ 91.7480, -11.2148,
3.7290

■ 86.6810, -23.0137,
8.1728

■ 93.3610, -7.5730,
2.3144

■ 85.5410, -27.3817,
9.1725

■ 94.5010, -3.2050,
1.3146

■ 83.9280, -31.0235,
10.5871

■ 96.1140, 0.4368,
-0.1000

■ 82.2010, -35.1021,
12.1017

■ 97.8410, 4.5154,
-1.6146

■ 80.4740, -39.1807,
13.6163

■ 99.5680, 8.5940,
-3.1291

■ 80.3600, -39.6175,
13.7163

■ 100.5940, 12.5252,
-4.0289

■ 102.3210, 16.6037,
-5.5435

■ 103.9340, 20.2455,
-6.9581

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.3970, -15.4787, 18.0688



90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436



87.6000, -10.1558, -9.2962

Triad

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



90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436



82.7590, 15.4018, -40.1306



94.1690, 3.8607, 21.7768

Complementary

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



90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436



64.9790, 15.2934, -5.2436

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.



93.9160, 10.8874, 7.9667



90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436



86.8190, 17.8372, -27.9053

Square

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



90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436



82.5330, 8.1182, -37.3014



91.4730, 16.0358, -10.0618



93.4380, -4.1599, 27.6799

Rectangle

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



90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436



85.9130, -4.8871, -19.2177



91.4730, 16.0358, -10.0618



94.4180, 6.2029, 17.1734

Sweetspot

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



90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436



122.7030, -6.2626, 2.0145



70.4050, -4.1437, 22.4468



62.3870, -3.6418, 1.4146



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436



115.4530, -23.8873, 8.3727



87.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225



47.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



93.9490, -46.3169, 15.8307



200.9000, -99.0437, 34.2907

Inverse Universe

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



64.9790, 15.2934, -5.2436



76.5470, 23.8873, -8.3727



67.7030, 13.9504, 5.5225



44.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



18.0510, 46.3169, -15.8307



38.5130, 99.3331, -33.7759

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436 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 90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436 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 90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.0210, -15.2934,

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

90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436

Protanopia

90.6300, -15.5936, 8.2175

Deuteranopia

91.3860, -15.4733, 16.3245



Tritanopia

92.9730, 0.9993, 6.1627

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436

Protanomaly

90.3310, -15.4462, 7.6027

Deuteranomaly

91.0650, -15.3150, 12.2210

Tritanomaly

91.7790, -4.8210, 6.3328

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436

Achromatopsia

90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.9310, -5.3890, 1.8145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436 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(96, 93, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 93, 59)  
}
```

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(96, 93, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 93, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436 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(96, 93, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 93, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 93, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 93, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 93, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 93, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 90.0210, -15.2934, 5.2436 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 93, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 93,  
59) }
```

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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