

# Converting Colors

YUV(90.5270, -32.7978,  
19.7088)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(90.5270, -32.7978,  
19.7088)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	715C18
RGB	113, 92, 24
RGB Percent	44%, 36%, 9%
CMY	0.5569, 0.6392, 0.9059
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.79, 0.56
HSL	46°, 65%, 27%
HSV	46°, 79%, 44%
XYZ	10.8021, 11.2310, 2.4626
YIQ	90.5270, 34.3440, -16.6960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

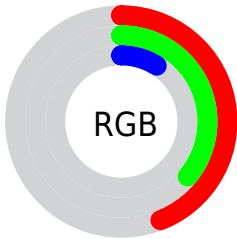
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	51, 113, 24
Decimal	7429144
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.97, 0.96, 39.93
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 39.946, 88.629
Yxy	11.2310, 0.4410, 0.4585
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285619224 (0xFF715C18)
YUV	90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088
Hunter-Lab	33.5126, -1.1114, 19.1020

# Details

The YUV color **90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **46.4730, 32.7978, -19.7088**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.9080, -33.9716, 22.8827**, and **46.1270, -22.7406, 13.9206** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.5120, -36.7344, 22.3530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.5420, -28.8612, 17.0647**.

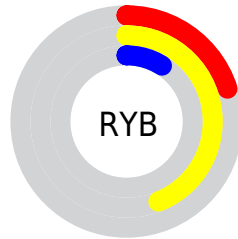
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (36%)

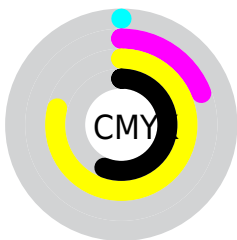
Blue (9%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (9%)

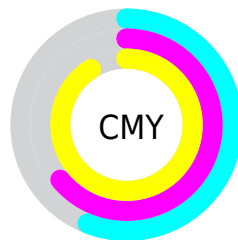


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088 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 90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.5270, -32.7978,  
19.7088

90.5270, -32.7978,  
19.7088

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

66.5160, -32.7924,  
17.9645

141.9080,  
-33.9716, 22.8827

46.1270, -22.7406,  
13.9206

168.3920,  
-34.7033, 24.2122

26.3250, -12.9782,  
9.3620

195.7620,  
-35.8717, 25.6417

0.5980, -0.2948,  
1.2296

223.9470,  
-36.4559, 26.3565

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

244.3470,  
-33.2021, 9.3427

249.3000,

-21.8399, 4.9989

252.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995

90.5270, -32.7978,  
19.7088

90.5270, -32.7978,  
19.7088

87.5120, -36.7344,  
22.3530

93.5420, -28.8612,  
17.0647

84.9700, -41.3972,  
24.5823

96.0840, -24.1984,  
14.8353

84.2690, -41.5446,  
25.1971

99.0990, -20.2618,  
12.1912

102.1140,  
-16.3252, 9.5470

104.6560,  
-11.6624, 7.3177

■ 107.6710, -7.7258,  
4.6735

■ 110.6860, -3.7892,  
2.0294

■ 113.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

■ 116.2430, 4.8102,  
-2.8441

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.5540, -26.8951, 39.8561



90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088



87.2680, -26.7541, -5.4970

# Triad

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



90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088



78.7060, 22.3299, -69.0252



97.0250, 15.7637, 30.6731

# Complementary

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



90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088



46.4730, 32.7978, -19.7088

# 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.



95.3180, 27.9442, -2.9099



90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088



79.2080, 34.4075, -69.4654

# Square

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



90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088



75.0580, 8.3524, -65.8259



75.6520, 41.0906, -66.3468



94.6610, 1.1531, 50.2863



# Rectangle

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



90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088



83.9540, -17.2323, -26.2697



75.6520, 41.0906, -66.3468



97.4090, 20.0114, 21.5663

# Sweetspot

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



90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088



139.2000, -13.4096, 7.7176



53.1190, -3.5097, 52.5156



68.6710, -7.7258, 4.6735



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.



90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088



112.5550, -52.0386, 31.0853



96.2760, -35.6321, -4.6271



54.7290, -2.3314, 1.1147



89.8840, -44.3128, 26.4117



184.7960, -91.1044, 54.5529



# Inverse Universe

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



46.4730, 32.7978, -19.7088



43.0320, 51.7492, -31.6001



40.7240, 35.6321, 4.6271



51.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295



30.1160, 44.3128, -26.4117

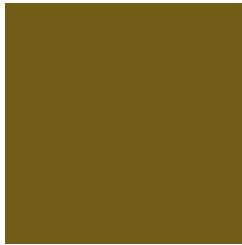


62.2040, 91.1044, -54.5529



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088 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 90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

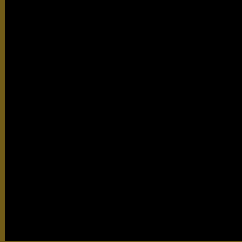
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.5270, -32.7978,



# 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

90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088

### Protanopia

90.3090, -32.1973, 13.7610

### Deuteranopia

91.2610, -32.6667, 24.3271



## Tritanopia

96.2520, -2.0962, 19.0730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088

## Protanomaly

90.6190, -32.3502, 16.1201

## Deuteranomaly

91.2500, -32.6612, 22.5828

## Tritanomaly

93.9780, -13.3002, 19.3133

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.6560, -11.6624, 7.3177

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088 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(113, 92, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 92, 24)  
}
```

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(113, 92, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 92, 24) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088 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(113, 92, 24) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 92, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 92, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 92, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 92, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 92,  
24) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 90.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 92, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 92,  
24) }
```

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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