

Converting Colors

YUV(90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(90.6460, 0.1745,
-9.3365)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50605B
RGB	80, 96, 91
RGB Percent	31%, 38%, 36%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6235, 0.6431
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.05, 0.62
HSL	161°, 9%, 35%
HSV	161°, 17%, 38%
XYZ	9.3795, 10.8265, 11.4929
YIQ	90.6460, -7.9310, -4.9470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

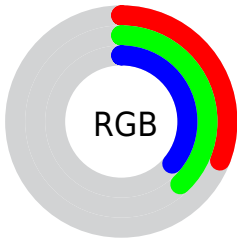
Format	Color
R_{YB}	80, 89, 96
Decimal	5267547
CIE Lab	39.29, -7.25, 0.80
CIE LCh	39, 7.294, 173.680
Yxy	10.8265, 0.2959, 0.3415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283457627 (0xFF50605B)
YUV	90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365
Hunter-Lab	32.9037, -6.6987, 2.3232

Details

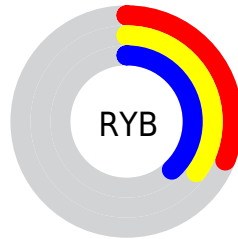
The YUV color **90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **85.3540, -0.1745, 9.3365**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.9340, 0.0325, -10.4661**, and **44.9450, 0.0271, -8.7218** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.3140, 0.3382, -15.1844**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887**.

Distribution



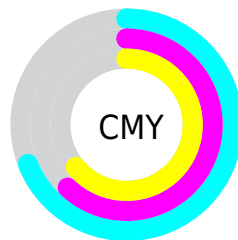
- Red (31%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365 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 90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.6460, 0.1745,
-9.3365

■ 90.6460, 0.1745,
-9.3365

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 67.0590, 0.4639,
-8.8217

■ 140.9340, 0.0325,
-10.4661

■ 44.9450, 0.0271,
-8.7218

■ 166.9340, 0.0325,
-10.4661

■ 24.3580, 0.3165,
-8.2070

■ 194.0480, 0.4693,
-10.5661

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 222.6350, 0.1799,
-11.0809

■ 249.4610, 0.7587,
-10.0513

■ 90.6460, 0.1745,
-9.3365

■ 90.6460, 0.1745,
-9.3365

■ 87.3140, 0.3382,
-15.1844

■ 93.9780, 0.0108,
-3.4887

■ 84.2810, 0.3545,
-20.4174

■ 97.0110, -0.0054,
1.7444

■ 80.9490, 0.5181,
-26.2653

■ 100.3430, -0.1691,
7.5922

■ 77.9160, 0.5344,
-31.4983

■ 103.3760, -0.1854,
12.8252

■ 74.5840, 0.6981,
-37.3462

■ 106.7080, -0.3490,
18.6731

■ 71.2520, 0.8618,
-43.1940

■ 110.0400, -0.5127,
24.5209

■ 68.2190, 0.8780,
-48.4271

■ 113.0730, -0.5290,
29.7540

■ 64.8870, 1.0417,

■ 116.4050, -0.6927,

-54.2749

35.6018

■ 63.8760, 1.0471,
-56.0193

■ 119.4380, -0.7089,
40.8349

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.8700, -2.8939, -5.1480



90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365



90.7320, 3.0901, -11.1660

Triad

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



90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365



92.6670, 5.0942, -0.5850



93.0890, -4.9739, 8.6919

Complementary

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



90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365



85.3540, -0.1745, 9.3365

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.



93.6700, -2.7953, 9.9364



90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365



93.8310, 3.0413, 4.5332

Square

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



90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365



91.8620, 5.9840, -6.0180



94.0550, -0.0271, 8.7218



92.8390, -5.8366, 5.4032

Rectangle

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



90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365



90.4870, 4.6899, -10.9511



94.0550, -0.0271, 8.7218



93.0290, -3.9583, 9.6216

Sweetspot

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



90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365



122.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887



90.8870, -5.3673, -5.1629



62.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



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.



90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365



116.6130, 0.1908, -14.5696



89.4550, 3.2267, -8.2920



46.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



74.5220, 1.2217, -65.3558



159.6900, 2.6178, -140.0481

Inverse Universe

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



85.3540, -0.1745, 9.3365



108.3870, -0.1908, 14.5696



86.5450, -3.2267, 8.2920



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



37.4780, -1.2217, 65.3558



80.3100, -2.6178, 140.0481

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365 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 90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365 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 90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365.

-9.3365.

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

90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365

Protanopia

92.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443

Deuteranopia

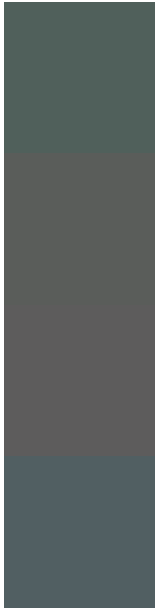
92.9300, -0.4585, 7.0774



Tritanopia

91.3240, 5.2633, -8.1771

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365

Protanomaly

91.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444

Deuteranomaly

92.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

Tritanomaly

91.1560, 3.3741, -8.9068

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365

Achromatopsia

91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365 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(80, 96, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 96, 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(80, 96, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 96, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365 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(80, 96, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 96, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 96, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 96, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 96, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 96, 91)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 90.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 96, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 96,  
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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