

Converting Colors

YUV(90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579)
contains.

YUV(90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(90.6980, -25.4871,
8.1579)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	646027
RGB	100, 96, 39
RGB Percent	39%, 38%, 15%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6235, 0.8471
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.61, 0.61
HSL	56°, 44%, 27%
HSV	56°, 61%, 39%
XYZ	9.8046, 11.2216, 3.5687
YIQ	90.6980, 20.6810, -16.8790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

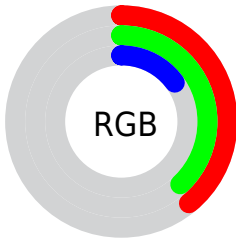
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 100, 39
Decimal	6578215
CIE _{Lab}	39.95, -6.67, 32.46
CIE _{LCh}	40, 33.142, 101.617
Yxy	11.2216, 0.3986, 0.4563
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284768295 (0xFF646027)
YUV	90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579
Hunter-Lab	33.4986, -6.3778, 17.1327

Details

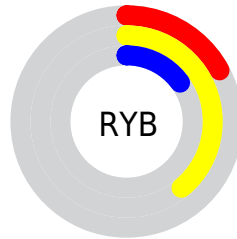
The YUV color **90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **48.3020, 25.4871, -8.1579**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.2530, -27.2397, 10.3021**, and **44.8980, -22.1347, 6.2285** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.9710, -29.5657, 9.6724**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.4250, -21.4085, 6.6433**.

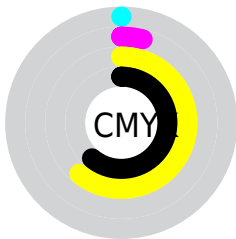
Distribution



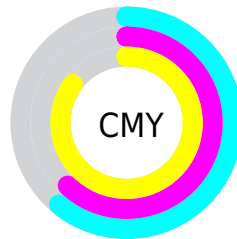
- Red (39%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579 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 90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.6980, -25.4871,
8.1579

■ 90.6980, -25.4871,
8.1579

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 66.5130, -24.9029,
7.4431

■ 141.2530,
-27.2397, 10.3021

■ 44.8980, -22.1347,
6.2285

■ 168.0250,
-28.1133, 10.5021

■ 25.3950, -12.5197,
2.2846

■ 195.2100,
-28.6975, 11.2168

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 223.3950,
-29.2817, 11.9316

■ 247.7040,
-27.9551, 6.3986

■ 250.8960,

-15.7247, 3.5992

254.2020, -3.0576,
0.6998

90.6980, -25.4871,
8.1579

90.6980, -25.4871,
8.1579

88.9710, -29.5657,
9.6724

92.4250, -21.4085,
6.6433

87.8310, -33.9337,
10.6722

93.5650, -17.0405,
5.6435

86.1040, -38.0123,
12.1868

95.2920, -12.9620,
4.1289

84.4910, -41.6541,
13.6014

97.0190, -8.8834,
2.6143

98.1590, -4.5154,
1.6146

■ 99.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 101.6130, 3.6418,
-1.4146

■ 102.7530, 8.0098,
-2.4144

■ 104.4800, 12.0884,
-3.9290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.9330, -25.1100, 27.2458



90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579



87.3190, -17.4123, -15.1888

Triad

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



90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579



76.9280, 25.6715, -67.4659



96.5710, 7.6065, 33.7022

Complementary

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



90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579



48.3020, 25.4871, -8.1579

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.



97.0010, 18.7335, 11.4001



90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579



76.4040, 33.8178, -67.0063

Square

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



90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579



75.2520, 14.1728, -65.9960



91.6810, 27.2723, -20.7682



94.7220, -4.7929, 44.0938

Rectangle

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



90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579



83.3150, -8.0433, -33.6023



91.6810, 27.2723, -20.7682



96.8630, 11.4065, 28.1841

Sweetspot

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



90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579



126.7910, -9.7570, 2.8143



57.6950, -7.2446, 37.1015



63.8170, -5.8258, 1.9145



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579



115.6480, -39.7595, 12.5867



85.2720, -22.8121, -9.8855



50.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999



97.1940, -47.9166, 15.6159



205.0200, -101.0749, 32.4315

Inverse Universe

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



48.3020, 25.4871, -8.1579



49.3520, 39.7595, -12.5867



53.7280, 22.8121, 9.8855



46.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



17.8060, 47.9166, -15.6159



36.9800, 101.0749, -32.4315

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579 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 90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

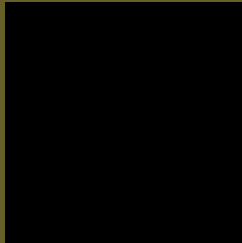
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.6980, -25.4871,

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

90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579

Protanopia

91.0190, -25.6454, 12.2613

Deuteranopia

92.4870, -25.3831, 21.4979



Tritanopia

95.2830, 0.8465, 8.5218

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579

Protanomaly

91.0080, -25.6399, 10.5170

Deuteranomaly

91.7530, -25.5142, 16.8796

Tritanomaly

93.4650, -8.6102, 8.3622

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579

Achromatopsia

91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.9050, -9.3202, 2.7143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579 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(100, 96, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 96, 39)  
}
```

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(100, 96, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 96, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579 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(100, 96, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 96, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 96, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 96, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 96, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 96,  
39) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 90.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 96, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 96,  
39) }
```

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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