

Converting Colors

YUV(90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(90.8630, -1.9045,
50.9861)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	953E57
RGB	149, 62, 87
RGB Percent	58%, 24%, 34%
CMY	0.4157, 0.7569, 0.6588
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 0.42, 0.42
HSL	343°, 41%, 41%
HSV	343°, 58%, 58%
XYZ	15.8374, 10.5229, 10.2132
YIQ	90.8630, 43.8270, 26.2190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

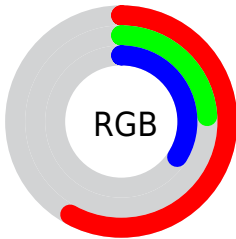
Format	Color
R_{YB}	149, 62, 87
Decimal	9780823
CIE _{Lab}	38.77, 39.08, 3.55
CIE _{LCh}	39, 39.243, 5.191
Yxy	10.5229, 0.4330, 0.2877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287970903 (0xFF953E57)
YUV	90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861
Hunter-Lab	32.4391, 30.3786, 4.0403

Details

The YUV color **90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **120.1370, 1.9045, -50.9861**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.5430, -3.2257, 54.7748**, and **36.4160, 2.7529, 50.5012** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.8040, -2.3684, 59.8079**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.9220, -1.4405, 42.1644**.

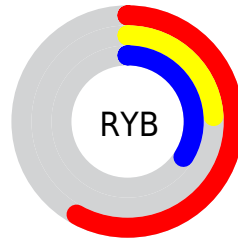
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (24%)

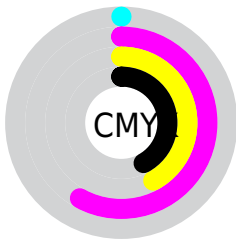
Blue (34%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (34%)

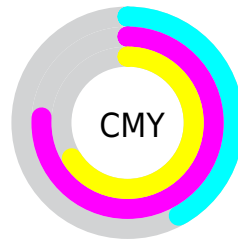


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861 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 90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.8630, -1.9045,
50.9861

90.8630, -1.9045,
50.9861

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

64.6070, -0.2993,
49.4567

143.5430, -3.2257,
54.7748

36.4160, 2.7529,
50.5012

171.0270, -3.9573,
56.1043

22.8400, -0.4141,
39.6053

195.9340, -2.9255,
51.8009

13.6830, -5.7597,
27.4650

215.5620, 1.2019,
34.5871

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

235.1900, 5.3293,
17.3734

253.2390, 0.8682,

1.5444

■ 90.8630, -1.9045,
50.9861

■ 90.8630, -1.9045,
50.9861

■ 80.8040, -2.3684,
59.8079

■ 100.9220, -1.4405,
42.1644

■ 70.8590, -2.3955,
68.5297

■ 110.8670, -1.4134,
33.4426

■ 60.8000, -2.8594,
77.3514

■ 120.9260, -0.9495,
24.6209

■ 50.8550, -2.8865,
86.0732

■ 130.8710, -0.9224,
15.8991

■ 49.4530, -3.1813,
87.3027

■ 140.9300, -0.4585,
7.0774

■ 150.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 160.3470, 0.3219,
-9.9513

■ 170.4060, 0.7858,
-18.7731

■ 180.4650, 1.2498,
-27.5948

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.5480, 12.5478, 35.4764



90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861



89.9540, -16.7393, 49.1523

Triad

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



90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861



83.7340, -23.5329, -12.0447



76.8600, 35.5650, -67.4062

Complementary

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



90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861



120.1370, 1.9045, -50.9861

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.



76.7000, 24.7979, -67.2659



90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861



73.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456

Square

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



90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861



86.7220, -31.9079, 14.2758



73.7530, 10.9678, -64.6814



82.4270, 35.7785, -42.4705

Rectangle

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



90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861



89.7220, -25.0059, 40.5858



73.7530, 10.9678, -64.6814



76.7630, 32.6548, -67.3212

Sweetspot

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



90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861



170.6050, -0.7913, 20.5174



90.1570, 29.0096, 28.8033



82.9630, -0.4748, 12.3104



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861



103.1100, -3.0122, 79.7105



97.9920, -17.7441, 44.7340



69.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



45.8220, -2.8702, 80.8401



3.3320, -0.1637, 5.8478

Inverse Universe

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



90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861



103.1100, -3.0122, 79.7105



113.0080, 17.7441, -44.7340



69.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



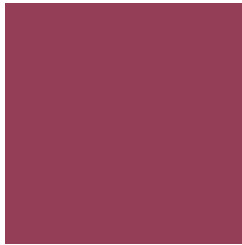
45.8220, -2.8702, 80.8401



3.3320, -0.1637, 5.8478

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

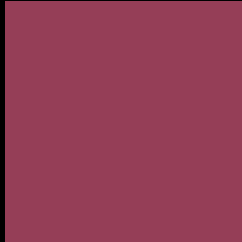
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

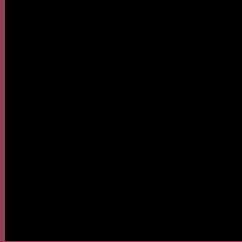
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.8630, -1.9045,

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

90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861

Protanopia

92.1830, 5.8258, -1.9145

Deuteranopia

92.8010, -4.8319, 9.8215



Tritanopia

90.3870, -10.0508, 50.5266

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861

Protanomaly

91.3210, 3.2927, 17.2585

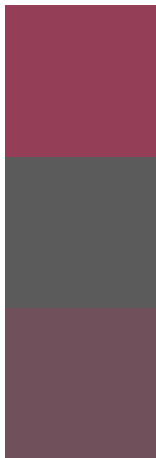
Deuteranomaly

91.8290, -3.8597, 24.7060

Tritanomaly

90.4840, -7.1406, 50.4415

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861

Achromatopsia

91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.7080, -0.3490, 18.6731

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861 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(149, 62, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 62, 87)  
}
```

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(149, 62, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 62, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861 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(149, 62, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 62, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(149, 62, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 62, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 62, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 62,  
87) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 90.8630, -1.9045, 50.9861 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 62, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149, 62,  
87) }
```

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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