

# Converting Colors

YUV(90.9080, -36.9296,  
85.1497)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(90.9080, -36.9296,  
85.1497)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BC3810
RGB	188, 56, 16
RGB Percent	74%, 22%, 6%
CMY	0.2627, 0.7804, 0.9373
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.91, 0.26
HSL	14°, 84%, 40%
HSV	14°, 91%, 74%
XYZ	22.2467, 13.5571, 1.9345
YIQ	90.9080, 91.5120, 15.5440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

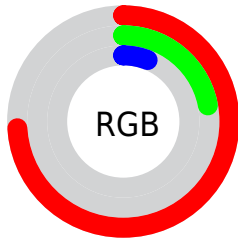
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	188, 68, 16
Decimal	12335120
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.59, 51.28, 50.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	44, 72.011, 44.592
Yxy	13.5571, 0.5895, 0.3592
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290525200 (0xFFBC3810)
YUV	90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497
Hunter-Lab	36.8200, 43.4152, 22.6590

# Details

The YUV color **90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. A complement of this color would be **113.0920, 36.9296, -85.1497**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.0290, -40.4403, 91.1826**, and **37.6740, -18.5733, 77.4619** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.0400, -40.4457, 92.9269**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.2920, -32.6820, 76.0429**.

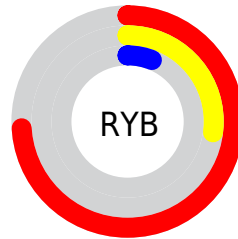
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (22%)

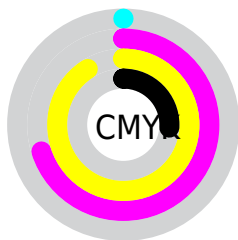
Blue (6%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (6%)

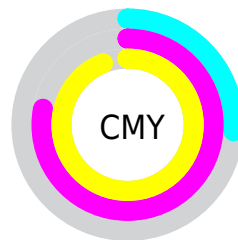


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (78%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497 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 90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 90.9080, -36.9296,  
85.1497


 90.9080, -36.9296,  
85.1497


254.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000


 61.6180, -30.3777,  
83.6500


 148.0290,  
-40.4403, 91.1826


 37.6740, -18.5733,  
77.4619


 167.5110,  
-38.2129, 76.7279


 28.4050, -14.0037,  
58.4038

 186.9110,  
-34.9591, 59.7141

 20.1470, -9.4395,  
41.0901

 206.3110,  
-31.7053, 42.7003


 11.1770, -5.0173,  
22.6468


 226.4120,  
-28.3041, 25.0717


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 246.5130,


-24.9029, 7.4431


 251.5800,  
-13.1039, 2.9993


 90.9080, -36.9296,  
85.1497

 90.9080, -36.9296,  
85.1497

 82.0400, -40.4457,  
92.9269

 101.2920,  
-32.6820, 76.0429

 112.2630,  
-28.7237, 66.4213

 122.5330,  
-24.9128, 57.4146

 133.5040,  
-20.9545, 47.7930

 143.8880,  
-16.7068, 38.6862

■ 154.8590,  
-12.7485, 29.0647

■ 165.2430, -8.5008,  
19.9579

■ 175.5130, -4.6899,  
10.9511

■ 186.4840, -0.7316,  
1.3295

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.4210, 2.2574, 116.2718



90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497



97.3920, -48.0143, 47.0142

# Triad

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



90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497



81.8280, -6.3242, -71.7632



84.3670, 66.8671, -73.9899

# Complementary

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



90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497



113.0920, 36.9296, -85.1497

# 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.



94.9330, 61.6580, -83.2562



90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497



90.1840, 20.6153, -79.0914

# Square

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



90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497



71.0270, -35.0163, -62.2907



95.8670, 44.9286, -84.0754



104.1970, 41.8079, 30.5222



# Rectangle

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



90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497



96.3300, -47.4907, 19.0046



95.8670, 44.9286, -84.0754



88.9320, 66.5885, -77.9934

# Sweetspot

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



90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497



207.5390, -14.0697, 32.8533



82.8180, 33.6137, 92.2446



99.9440, -8.3534, 19.3431



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497



106.7140, -52.6100, 121.2768



139.6290, -60.9491, 42.4214



88.8650, -1.9054, 4.5034



68.9610, -33.9978, 78.0872



13.3780, -6.5954, 15.4545



# Inverse Universe

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



113.0920, 36.9296, -85.1497



138.2860, 52.6100, -121.2768



64.3710, 60.9491, -42.4214



90.1350, 1.9054, -4.5034



89.0390, 33.9978, -78.0872



17.0350, 6.8847, -14.9397



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497 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 90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

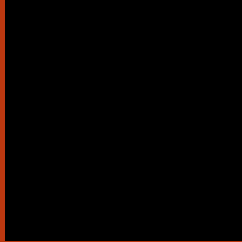
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.9080, -36.9296,



# 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

90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497

### Protanopia

99.2230, -35.1129, 15.5904

### Deuteranopia

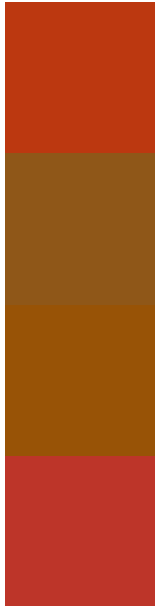
97.2820, -47.9600, 29.5707



## Tritanopia

93.3050, -18.8844, 83.9245

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497

## Protanomaly

96.5620, -35.7731, 40.7261

## Deuteranomaly

94.8530, -43.8045, 50.1179

## Tritanomaly

92.2960, -25.2889, 84.8094

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.7560, -13.1907, 30.9090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497 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(188, 56, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 56, 16)  
}
```

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(188, 56, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 56, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497 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(188, 56, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 56, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 56, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 56, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 56, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 56,  
16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 90.9080, -36.9296, 85.1497 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 56, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188, 56,  
16) }
```

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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