

Converting Colors

YUV(91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(91.9580, -26.6013,
-7.8562)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	536B26
RGB	83, 107, 38
RGB Percent	33%, 42%, 15%
CMY	0.6745, 0.5804, 0.8510
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.64, 0.58
HSL	81°, 48%, 28%
HSV	81°, 64%, 42%
XYZ	9.1748, 12.4943, 3.7618
YIQ	91.9580, 7.8450, -26.5470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

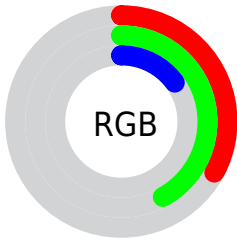
Format	Color
RYB	38, 107, 62
Decimal	5466918
CIELab	41.99, -20.60, 34.85
CIELCh	42, 40.479, 120.590
Yxy	12.4943, 0.3608, 0.4913
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283656998 (0xFF536B26)
YUV	91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562
Hunter-Lab	35.3473, -15.5260, 18.4332

Details

The YUV color $[91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666633 . A complement of this color would be $[53.0420, 26.6013, 7.8562]$, and the grayscale version is $[92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[142.6160, -27.9117, -7.5562]$, and $[45.0980, -22.2333, -8.8559]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[89.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[94.4080, -22.3861, -6.4968]$.

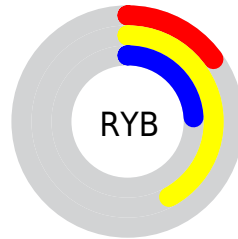
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (42%)

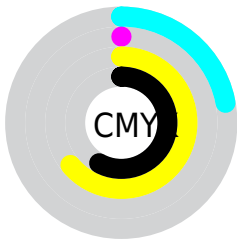
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (24%)

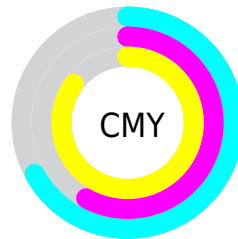


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (64%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562 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 91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

91.9580, -26.6013,
-7.8562

91.9580, -26.6013,
-7.8562

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

67.5450, -26.8907,
-8.3710

142.6160,
-27.9117, -7.5562

45.0980, -22.2333,
-8.8559

169.3880,
-28.7853, -7.3563

25.2960, -12.4709,
-13.4146

197.1600,
-29.6589, -7.1563

7.6310, -3.7621,
-6.6924

225.6330,
-30.3851, -7.5711

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

245.0130,
-26.6284, 0.8656

251.0100,

-15.2879, 3.4992

254.2020, -3.0576,
0.6998

91.9580, -26.6013,
-7.8562

91.9580, -26.6013,
-7.8562

89.5080, -30.8164,
-9.2155

94.4080, -22.3861,
-6.4968

87.4710, -34.7422,
-10.0601

96.4450, -18.4604,
-5.6523

85.0210, -38.9574,
-11.4194

98.8950, -14.2452,
-4.2929

83.7390, -41.2833,
-12.0491

101.3450,
-10.0301, -2.9336

103.7950, -5.8149,
-1.5742

■ 105.8320, -1.8892,
-0.7297

■ 108.2820, 2.3260,
0.6297

■ 110.7320, 6.5411,
1.9890

■ 112.7690, 10.4669,
2.8336

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.7010, -33.3766, 18.6792



91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562



84.2060, -9.4686, -43.1537

Triad

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



91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562



83.0550, 36.4549, -72.8392



99.4440, 0.2741, 52.2306

Complementary

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



91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562



53.0420, 26.6013, 7.8562

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.



101.5200, 15.0266, 33.7470



91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562



85.0660, 39.9005, -57.9399

Square

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



91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562



82.5530, 24.3774, -72.3990



100.9270, 27.6440, 0.0640



97.7310, -15.1504, 52.8559

Rectangle

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



91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562



77.4230, 4.7215, -67.9000



100.9270, 27.6440, 0.0640



100.0890, 5.3791, 48.1569

Sweetspot

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



91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562



134.3450, -10.0301, -2.9336



72.1320, -16.8271, 30.5792



67.6810, -6.2517, -1.4742



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562



116.6250, -41.7201, -11.9491



81.7920, -21.5895, -28.7586



52.7180, -2.3260, -0.6297



91.4030, -45.0617, -13.5084



191.6550, -94.4859, -27.7614

Inverse Universe

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



53.0420, 26.6013, 7.8562



55.6740, 41.5727, 12.5639



63.2080, 21.5895, 28.7586



49.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297



25.5970, 45.0617, 13.5084



53.3450, 94.4859, 27.7614

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562 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 91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562 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 91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562.

-7.8562.

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

91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562

Protanopia

95.1070, -29.1398, 13.0612

Deuteranopia

96.7430, -26.9883, 23.0274



Tritanopia

98.2210, 4.8210, -6.3328

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562

Protanomaly

93.9920, -28.0971, 5.2690

Deuteranomaly

95.0790, -26.6609, 11.3317

Tritanomaly

96.2350, -6.5249, -7.2221

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.7580, -9.7407, -2.4188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562 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(83, 107, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 107, 38)  
}
```

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(83, 107, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 107, 38) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562 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(83, 107, 38) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 107, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(83, 107, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 107, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 107, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 107,  
38) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 91.9580, -26.6013, -7.8562 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 107, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 107,  
38) }
```

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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