

# Converting Colors

YUV(92.2980, -45.5029,  
34.8187)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(92.2980, -45.5029,  
34.8187)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	845A00
RGB	132, 90, 0
RGB Percent	52%, 35%, 0%
CMY	0.4824, 0.6471, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 1.00, 0.48
HSL	41°, 100%, 26%
HSV	41°, 100%, 52%
XYZ	13.1719, 12.2179, 1.6640
YIQ	92.2980, 53.9220, -19.0860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

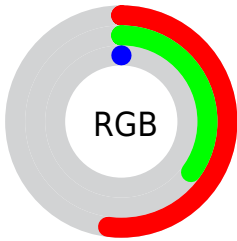
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	62, 132, 0
Decimal	8673792
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.56, 10.64, 49.61
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 50.738, 77.894
Yxy	12.2179, 0.4869, 0.4516
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286863872 (0xFF845A00)
YUV	92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187
Hunter-Lab	34.9541, 6.0953, 21.6452

# Details

The YUV color **92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **39.7020, 45.5029, -34.8187**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.3030, -43.0404, 38.3223**, and **49.4380, -24.3729, 24.1719** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.1280, -40.9821, 31.4597**.

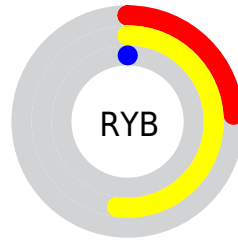
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (35%)

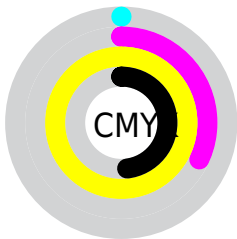
Blue (0%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (0%)

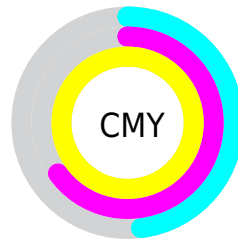


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187 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 92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 92.2980, -45.5029,  
34.8187

■ 92.2980, -45.5029,  
34.8187

■ 254.0880, -3.4944,  
0.7998

■ 70.4250, -34.7195,  
29.4453

■ 145.3030,  
-43.0404, 38.3223

■ 49.4380, -24.3729,  
24.1719

■ 172.3850,  
-44.0668, 40.8814

■ 29.3370, -14.4631,  
18.9985

■ 200.1680,  
-44.9458, 42.8257

■ 8.0730, -3.9800,  
16.5990


■ 221.3620,  
-42.5765, 29.5005


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 241.4630,  
-39.1753, 11.8719


■ 247.5900,

-28.3919, 6.4986


 250.7820,  
-16.1615, 3.6992


 92.2980, -45.5029,  
34.8187

 96.1280, -40.9821,  
31.4597

 99.9580, -36.4613,  
28.1008

 104.4890,  
-31.7931, 24.1271

 108.3190,  
-27.2723, 20.7682

 112.1490,  
-22.7515, 17.4093

■ 115.9790,  
-18.2306, 14.0504

■ 119.8090,  
-13.7098, 10.6915

■ 124.3400, -9.0416,  
6.7178

■ 128.1700, -4.5208,  
3.3589

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.3220, -28.2597, 57.5996



92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187



89.1540, -43.9529, 4.2499

# Triad

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



92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187



82.5870, 19.4306, -72.4288



100.7500, 26.2523, 26.5293

# Complementary

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



92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187



39.7020, 45.5029, -34.8187

# 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.



93.7090, 41.5555, -28.6858



92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187



85.6310, 36.1709, -75.0984

# Square

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



92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187



77.0980, 0.9377, -67.6149



83.9160, 47.3694, -73.5943



96.4200, 10.1459, 59.2677



# Rectangle

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



92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187



86.1430, -30.6365, -20.2964



83.9160, 47.3694, -73.5943



100.6170, 31.2478, 10.8599

# Sweetspot

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



92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187



155.7940, -17.6464, 13.3357



44.4840, -0.2386, 76.7515



77.4820, -11.0836, 8.3473



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187



119.2210, -58.7760, 45.4102



110.3740, -54.4144, -0.3280



64.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295



91.1130, -44.9187, 34.1039



2.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



# Inverse Universe

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



39.7020, 45.5029, -34.8187



51.1920, 59.0653, -44.8954



21.6260, 54.4144, 0.3280



61.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295



38.8870, 44.9187, -34.1039

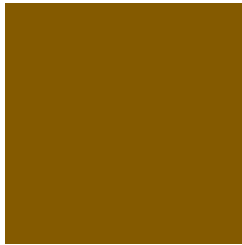


0.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

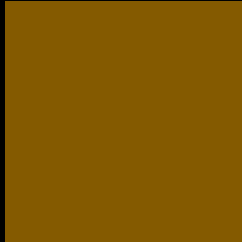
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

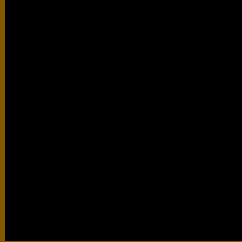
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 92.2980, -45.5029,



# 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

92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187

### Protanopia

92.3280, -41.0807, 16.3753

### Deuteranopia

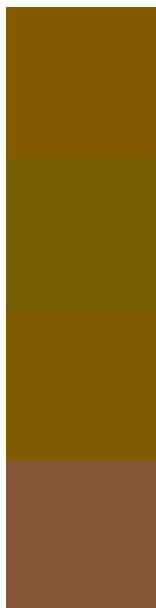
91.9660, -45.3392, 28.9708



## Tritanopia

100.2320, -5.0444, 31.3685

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187

## Protanomaly

92.6170, -42.7022, 23.1379

## Deuteranomaly

92.2760, -45.4921, 31.3299

## Tritanomaly

97.3450, -19.8901, 33.0234

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187

## Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

92.1360, -16.3360, 13.0357

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187 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(132, 90, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 90, 0)  
}
```

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(132, 90, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 90, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187 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(132, 90, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 90, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 90, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 90, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 90, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 90, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 92.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 90, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 90,  
0) }
```

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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