

# Converting Colors

YUV(92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471)  
contains.

<b>YUV(92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(92.8850, -2.4083,  
-20.9471)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	456A58
RGB	69, 106, 88
RGB Percent	27%, 42%, 35%
CMY	0.7294, 0.5843, 0.6549
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.17, 0.58
HSL	151°, 21%, 34%
HSV	151°, 35%, 42%
XYZ	9.3697, 12.2779, 11.1085
YIQ	92.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

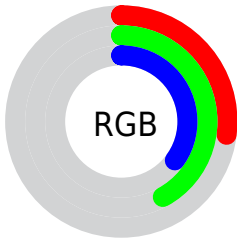
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	69, 93, 106
Decimal	4549208
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.65, -17.53, 5.95
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 18.517, 161.255
Yxy	12.2779, 0.2860, 0.3748
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282739288 (0xFF456A58)
YUV	92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471
Hunter-Lab	35.0398, -13.5882, 5.7313

# Details

The YUV color  $[92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[82.1150, 2.4083, 20.9471]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[93.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[143.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619]$ , and  $[45.5260, -1.2453, -20.6323]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[89.0260, -2.9708, -27.2098]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[96.7440, -1.8458, -14.6845]$ .

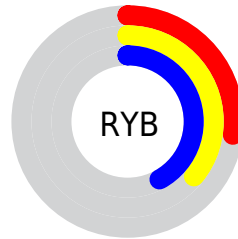
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (42%)

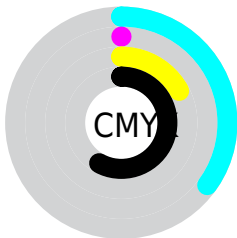
Blue (35%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (42%)

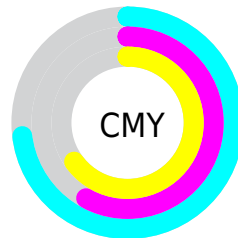


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471 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 92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 92.8850, -2.4083,  
-20.9471

■ 92.8850, -2.4083,  
-20.9471

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 69.2980, -2.1189,  
-20.4323

■ 143.4720, -2.6977,  
-21.4619

■ 45.5260, -1.2453,  
-20.6323

■ 170.0590, -2.9871,  
-21.9767

■ 24.2270, -1.0979,  
-21.2471

■ 197.3470, -3.1291,  
-23.1063

■ 6.4570, -3.1833,  
-5.6628

■ 225.9340, -3.4185,  
-23.6211

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 245.8300, 1.0698,  
-16.5139

■ 92.8850, -2.4083,  
-20.9471

■ 92.8850, -2.4083,  
-20.9471

■ 89.0260, -2.9708,  
-27.2098

■ 96.7440, -1.8458,  
-14.6845

■ 85.4660, -3.6807,  
-32.8577

■ 100.3040, -1.1359,  
-9.0366

■ 81.6070, -4.2433,  
-39.1203

■ 104.1630, -0.5734,  
-2.7740

■ 77.9330, -5.3900,  
-44.6682

■ 107.8370, 0.5734,  
2.7740

■ 74.0740, -5.9525,  
-50.9309

■ 111.6960, 1.1359,  
9.0366

■ 70.2150, -6.5150,  
-57.1936

■ 115.5550, 1.6984,  
15.2993

■ 68.3780, -7.0884,  
-59.9675

■ 119.1150, 2.4083,  
20.9471

■ 122.9740, 2.9708,

27.2098

■ 126.5340, 3.6807,  
32.8577

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.7250, -9.7244, -7.6518



92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



91.1100, 6.3548, -31.6685

# Triad

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



92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



98.1310, 14.7254, -9.7619



99.2220, -9.9694, 24.3613

# Complementary

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



92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



82.1150, 2.4083, 20.9471

# 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.



100.2420, -3.5703, 25.2208



92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



100.0900, 10.3086, 6.9371

# Square

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



92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



94.0860, 16.2266, -24.6314



100.4460, 3.7241, 18.9029



98.4400, -14.0209, 17.1541



# Rectangle

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



92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



90.6520, 11.0176, -33.8978



100.4460, 3.7241, 18.9029



99.3900, -8.0803, 25.0910

# Sweetspot

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



92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



133.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070



96.4000, -13.5082, -7.3668



66.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



117.4660, -3.6807, -32.8577



94.9370, 5.4541, -22.7467



51.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887



75.5190, -7.6509, -66.2302



158.1790, -15.8642, -138.7230



# Inverse Universe

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



82.1150, 2.4083, 20.9471



100.5340, 3.6807, 32.8577



80.0630, -5.4541, 22.7467



50.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



41.4810, 7.6509, 66.2302



86.8210, 15.8642, 138.7230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471 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 92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471 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 92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 92.8850, -2.4083,

-20.9471.

# 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

92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471

### Protanopia

97.8990, -6.8522, 4.4736

### Deuteranopia

98.3280, -4.1057, 10.2363



## Tritanopia

95.2410, 7.7692, -18.6284

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471

## Protanomaly

96.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481

## Deuteranomaly

96.0770, -3.4890, -0.9445

## Tritanomaly

94.3180, 4.2802, -19.5729

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471

## Achromatopsia

93.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471 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(69, 106, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 106, 88)  
}
```

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(69, 106, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 106, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471 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(69, 106, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 106, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 106, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 106, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 106, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 106,  
88) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 92.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 106, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 106,  
88) }
```

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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