

# Converting Colors

YUV(98.0030, -21.2005,  
33.3234)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(98.0030, -21.2005,  
33.3234)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	885737
RGB	136, 87, 55
RGB Percent	53%, 34%, 22%
CMY	0.4667, 0.6588, 0.7843
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.60, 0.47
HSL	24°, 42%, 37%
HSV	24°, 60%, 53%
XYZ	14.2511, 12.3265, 5.2426
YIQ	98.0030, 39.4760, 0.4360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

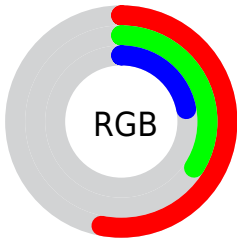
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 108, 55
Decimal	8935223
CIE Lab	41.73, 16.79, 26.78
CIE LCh	42, 31.604, 57.909
Yxy	12.3265, 0.4479, 0.3874
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287125303 (0xFF885737)
YUV	98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234
Hunter-Lab	35.1091, 11.0141, 15.7230

# Details

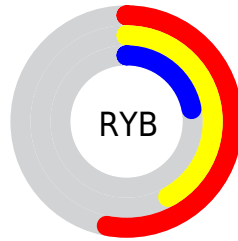
The YUV color **98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **92.9970, 21.2005, -33.3234**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.5690, -22.9585, 37.2120**, and **50.1380, -19.2950, 28.8200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.7110, -25.0005, 38.8415**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.2950, -17.4004, 27.8053**.

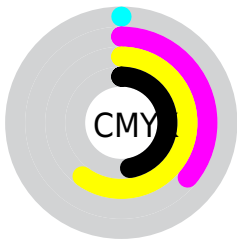
# Distribution



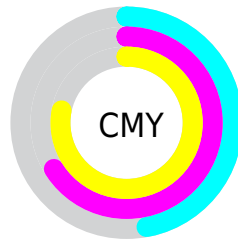
- Red (53%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (47%)




- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (78%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 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 98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 98.0030, -21.2005,  
33.3234


 98.0030, -21.2005,  
33.3234


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 73.3340, -19.8847,  
31.2791


 149.5690,  
-22.9585, 37.2120

 50.1380, -19.2950,  
28.8200

 176.3520,  
-23.8375, 39.1563

 28.7830, -14.1900,  
24.7463

 204.4230,  
-24.8585, 39.9710

 10.1660, -5.0118,  
20.9024

 224.8450,  
-21.6156, 26.4459

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 245.0600,  
-17.7776, 8.7174

 252.9480, -7.8624,

1.7996

■ 98.0030, -21.2005,  
33.3234

■ 98.0030, -21.2005,  
33.3234

■ 91.7110, -25.0005,  
38.8415

■ 104.2950,  
-17.4004, 27.8053

■ 85.5330, -28.3638,  
44.2596

■ 110.4730,  
-14.0372, 22.3872

■ 78.6540, -31.8744,  
50.2924

■ 117.3520,  
-10.5265, 16.3543

■ 72.4760, -35.2377,  
55.7105

■ 123.5300, -7.1633,  
10.9362

■ 72.3620, -35.6745,  
55.8105

■ 129.8220, -3.3632,  
5.4181

■ 136.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

■ 142.8790, 3.5107,  
-6.0329

■ 149.1710, 7.3107,  
-11.5510

■ 155.3490, 10.6739,  
-16.9691

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.9900, -11.3341, 42.1048



98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



96.1660, -25.2248, 17.3944

# Triad

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



98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



76.6880, 9.5208, -67.2554



99.7220, 21.8291, -1.5102

# Complementary

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



98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



92.9970, 21.2005, -33.3234

# 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.



91.9240, 28.6315, -36.7673



98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



79.0650, 21.1670, -69.3400

# Square

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



98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



89.3050, -9.5174, -27.4545



79.5840, 30.7711, -69.7952



101.6560, 12.0016, 23.9807



# Rectangle

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



98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



94.8330, -23.5817, 3.6545



79.5840, 30.7711, -69.7952



98.3400, 24.4824, -12.5762

# Sweetspot

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



98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



161.1990, -8.4791, 12.9805



84.9190, 9.8999, 44.7980



79.7900, -4.8265, 8.0772



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



117.1380, -32.6060, 51.6220



121.4830, -32.7761, 12.7314



65.8540, -1.9000, 2.7590



70.2910, -34.6535, 54.9958



2.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443



# Inverse Universe

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



92.9970, 21.2005, -33.3234



109.8620, 32.6060, -51.6220



69.5170, 32.7761, -12.7314



65.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



62.1220, 34.9429, -54.4810



2.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 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 98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

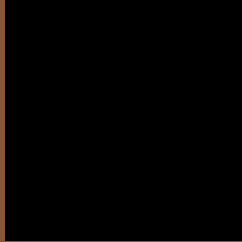
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 98.0030, -21.2005,



# 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

98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234

### Protanopia

97.1310, -18.7986, 9.5321

### Deuteranopia

97.3990, -21.8887, 20.6981



## Tritanopia

100.1290, -5.4866, 33.2129

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234

## Protanomaly

97.6590, -19.5519, 17.8391

## Deuteranomaly

97.2470, -21.3208, 25.2164

## Tritanomaly

99.0490, -10.8702, 33.2830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234

## Achromatopsia

98.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

98.0140, -7.8949, 12.2657

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 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(136, 87, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 87, 55)  
}
```

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(136, 87, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 87, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 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(136, 87, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 87, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 87, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 87, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 87, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 87,  
55) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 98.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 87, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 87,  
55) }
```

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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