

# Converting Colors

YUV(77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252)  
contains.

<b>YUV(77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252)</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(77.7170, -17.6085,  
1.1252)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4F542A
RGB	79, 84, 42
RGB Percent	31%, 33%, 16%
CMY	0.6902, 0.6706, 0.8353
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.50, 0.67
HSL	67°, 33%, 25%
HSV	67°, 50%, 33%
XYZ	6.8127, 8.1701, 3.4084
YIQ	77.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

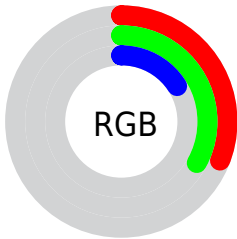
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	42, 84, 47
Decimal	5198890
CIE Lab	34.33, -9.26, 23.75
CIE LCh	34, 25.494, 111.304
Yxy	8.1701, 0.3704, 0.4442
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283388970 (0xFF4F542A)
YUV	77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252
Hunter-Lab	28.5834, -7.4763, 12.9383

# Details

The YUV color **77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **48.2830, 17.6085, -1.1252**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.6740, -19.0663, 2.0399**, and **33.0590, -16.2981, 0.8253** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.5060, -20.9555, 1.3102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.9280, -14.2615, 0.9401**.

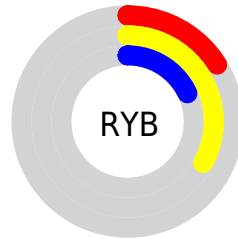
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (33%)

Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (18%)

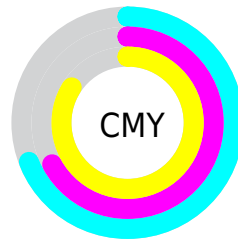


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252 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 77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 77.7170, -17.6085,  
1.1252

■ 77.7170, -17.6085,  
1.1252

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 54.5320, -17.0243,  
0.4104

■ 126.6740,  
-19.0663, 2.0399

■ 33.0590, -16.2981,  
0.8253

■ 153.1470,  
-19.7925, 1.6251

■ 11.7400, -5.7878,  
-10.2960

■ 180.3320,  
-20.3767, 2.3398

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 207.2180,  
-20.8135, 2.4398

■ 236.1040,  
-21.2503, 2.5398

■ 251.1240,

-14.8511, 3.3993

254.3160, -2.6208,  
0.5999

77.7170, -17.6085,  
1.1252

77.7170, -17.6085,  
1.1252

76.5060, -20.9555,  
1.3102

78.9280, -14.2615,  
0.9401

75.1810, -24.7392,  
1.5953

80.2530, -10.4777,  
0.6551

73.9700, -28.0862,  
1.7803

81.4640, -7.1308,  
0.4701

72.6450, -31.8700,  
2.0653

82.7890, -3.3470,  
0.1850

71.4340, -35.2170,  
2.2504

84.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 85.2110, 3.3470,  
-0.1850

■ 86.5360, 7.1308,  
-0.4701

■ 87.7470, 10.4777,  
-0.6551

■ 89.0720, 14.2615,  
-0.9401

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.9470, -19.6939, 16.7095



77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252



74.9580, -9.8393, -17.5032

# Triad

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



77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252



65.0110, 23.1656, -57.0146



82.8710, 2.5286, 29.0541

# Complementary

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



77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252



48.2830, 17.6085, -1.1252

# 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.



83.0740, 11.3025, 14.8441



77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252



74.3390, 22.5109, -33.6233

# Square

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



77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252



64.2470, 15.1612, -56.3446



81.3640, 18.0615, -6.4582



81.6730, -7.2338, 33.6128



# Rectangle

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



77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252



71.2320, -2.0864, -30.8985



81.3640, 18.0615, -6.4582



82.9460, 5.4496, 25.4804

# Sweetspot

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



77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252



107.4640, -7.1308, 0.4701



57.4930, -7.6380, 23.2466



54.5610, -4.2206, 0.3850



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252



100.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803



71.4380, -14.5129, -11.7851



40.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



89.1430, -43.9475, 2.5056



197.1800, -97.2097, 5.9811



# Inverse Universe

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



48.2830, 17.6085, -1.1252



53.9160, 27.6494, -1.6803



54.5620, 14.5129, 11.7851



37.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



15.5580, 44.0949, -3.1204

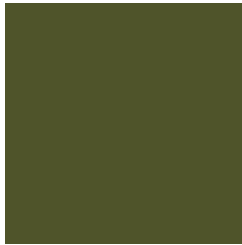


34.8200, 97.2097, -5.9811



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

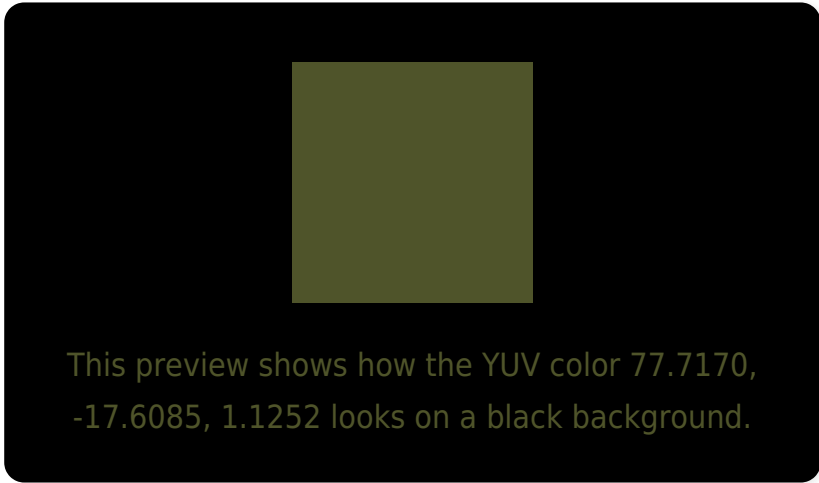
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

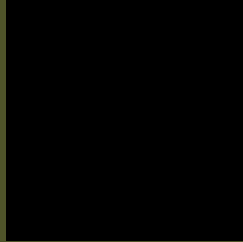
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 77.7170, -17.6085,



# 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

77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252

### Protanopia

78.8320, -18.6512, 8.9173

### Deuteranopia

79.8160, -17.6573, 16.8244



## Tritanopia

81.1790, 1.8838, 2.4740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252

## Protanomaly

78.2230, -18.3509, 5.9434

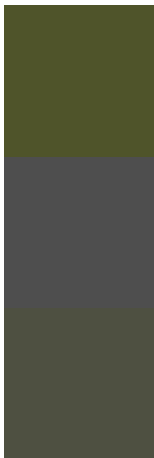
## Deuteranomaly

79.3700, -17.9304, 11.0765

## Tritanomaly

79.9310, -5.3890, 1.8145

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252

## Achromatopsia

78.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

77.6920, -6.2572, 0.2701

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252 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(79, 84, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 84, 42)  
}
```

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(79, 84, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 84, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252 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(79, 84, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 84, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 84, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 84, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 84, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 84, 42)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 77.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 84, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 84,  
42) }
```

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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