

# Converting Colors

YUV(82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(82.8340, -1.3972,  
28.2096)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	734350
RGB	115, 67, 80
RGB Percent	45%, 26%, 31%
CMY	0.5490, 0.7373, 0.6863
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.30, 0.55
HSL	344°, 26%, 36%
HSV	344°, 42%, 45%
XYZ	10.5254, 8.2383, 8.6248
YIQ	82.8340, 24.4350, 14.2190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

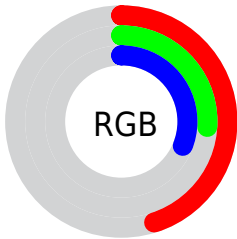
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	115, 67, 80
Decimal	7553872
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.47, 22.54, 1.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 22.572, 2.873
Yxy	8.2383, 0.3843, 0.3008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285743952 (0xFF734350)
YUV	82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096
Hunter-Lab	28.7025, 15.2275, 2.2757

# Details

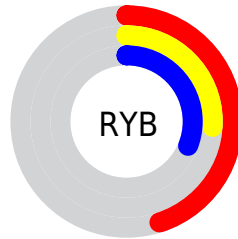
The YUV color  $[82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $663333$ . A complement of this color would be  $[99.1660, 1.3972, -28.2096]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[133.0300, -1.9868, 30.6687]$ , and  $[36.4530, -0.2233, 25.0357]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[75.4650, -1.7082, 34.6722]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[90.7900, -1.3755, 21.2322]$ .

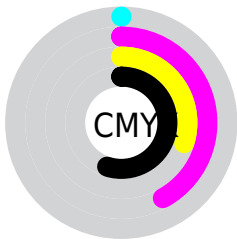
# Distribution



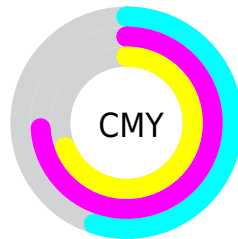
- Red (45%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096 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 82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.8340, -1.3972,  
28.2096

82.8340, -1.3972,  
28.2096

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

59.2360, -1.1023,  
26.9800

133.0300, -1.9868,  
30.6687

36.4530, -0.2233,  
25.0357

159.6280, -2.2816,  
31.8982

14.1540, -0.0759,  
24.4209

186.3400, -2.1396,  
33.0278

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

214.5250, -2.7238,  
33.7426

234.8650, 1.5456,  
17.6584

253.8260, 0.5788,

1.0296

■ 82.8340, -1.3972,  
28.2096

■ 82.8340, -1.3972,  
28.2096

■ 75.4650, -1.7082,  
34.6722

■ 90.7900, -1.3755,  
21.2322

■ 67.3950, -2.1667,  
41.7496

■ 98.2730, -0.6276,  
14.6696

■ 60.0260, -2.4778,  
48.2122

■ 106.2290, -0.6059,  
7.6922

■ 51.9560, -2.9363,  
55.2896

■ 113.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

■ 44.0000, -2.9580,  
62.2670

■ 121.6680, 0.1637,  
-5.8478

■ 37.9190, -3.4111,  
67.6000

■ 129.0370, 0.4748,  
-12.3104

■ 136.5200, 1.2226,  
-18.8730

■ 144.4760, 1.2443,  
-25.8505

■ 152.4320, 1.2660,  
-32.8279

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.6570, 7.0711, 18.7178



82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096



82.0700, -9.4015, 28.8796

# Triad

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



82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096



77.7100, -13.6610, -5.0077



71.1270, 20.6434, -41.3304

# Complementary

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



82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096



99.1660, 1.3972, -28.2096

# 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.



64.2300, 17.6346, -56.3297



82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096



74.4890, -5.1711, -21.4769

# Square

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



82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096



79.8860, -17.1988, 9.7470



70.2400, 5.7977, -39.6755



78.8140, 18.8257, -18.2539



# Rectangle

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



82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096



81.1960, -13.9006, 25.2611



70.2400, 5.7977, -39.6755



67.6700, 20.3757, -48.8226

# Sweetspot

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



82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096



137.2510, -0.6167, 11.1809



82.6380, 15.9545, 16.1035



68.3430, -0.1691, 7.5922



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096



99.8190, -1.8828, 44.0087



87.2220, -9.9694, 24.3613



54.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



40.2400, -3.5693, 71.7035



82.5020, -7.1495, 146.8957



# Inverse Universe

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



82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096



99.8190, -1.8828, 44.0087



94.7780, 9.9694, -24.3613



54.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



40.2400, -3.5693, 71.7035

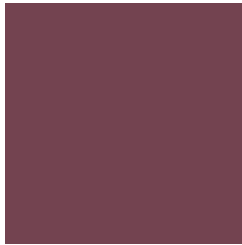


82.5020, -7.1495, 146.8957



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

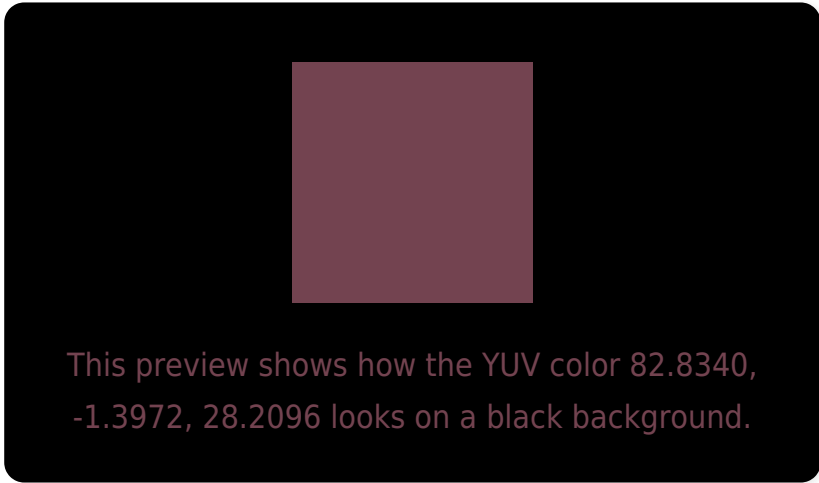
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

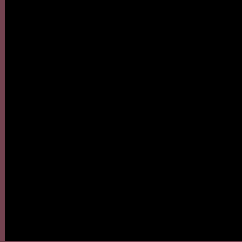
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.8340, -1.3972,



# 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

82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096

### Protanopia

81.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998

### Deuteranopia

82.4740, -2.2057, 7.4773



## Tritanopia

82.3240, -4.5967, 27.7799

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096

## Protanomaly

82.1090, 1.4253, 9.5514

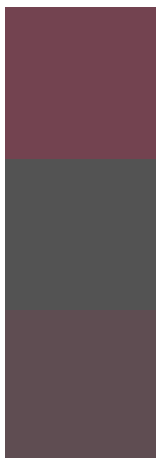
## Deuteranomaly

82.9310, -1.9380, 14.9695

## Tritanomaly

82.6660, -3.2863, 27.4799

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.9520, -0.4693, 10.5661

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096 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(115, 67, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 67, 80)  
}
```

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(115, 67, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 67, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096 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(115, 67, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 67, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(115, 67, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 67, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 67, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 67,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 82.8340, -1.3972, 28.2096 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 67, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115, 67,  
80) }
```

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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