

# Converting Colors

YUV(83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505)  
contains.

<b>YUV(83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505)</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(83.0040, -33.0330,  
1.7505)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	555F10
RGB	85, 95, 16
RGB Percent	33%, 37%, 6%
CMY	0.6667, 0.6275, 0.9373
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.83, 0.63
HSL	68°, 71%, 22%
HSV	68°, 83%, 37%
XYZ	7.9320, 10.1531, 2.0319
YIQ	83.0040, 19.3990, -26.6890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

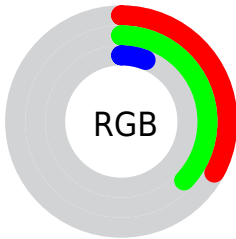
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	16, 95, 26
Decimal	5594896
CIE Lab	38.12, -14.76, 40.25
CIE LCh	38, 42.874, 110.133
Yxy	10.1531, 0.3943, 0.5047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283784976 (0xFF555F10)
YUV	83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505
Hunter-Lab	31.8640, -11.3271, 18.5240

# Details

The YUV color **83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **27.9960, 33.0330, -1.7505**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.6020, -33.3278, 2.9800**, and **39.5270, -19.4868, -3.0932** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.5650, -37.2535, 2.1355**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.3290, -29.2492, 1.4655**.

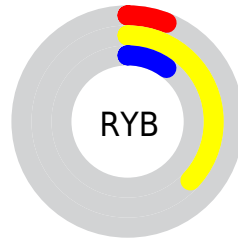
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (37%)

Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (10%)

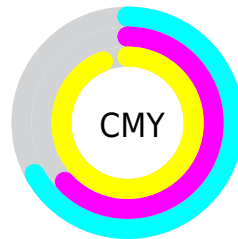


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505 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 83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 83.0040, -33.0330,  
1.7505

■ 83.0040, -33.0330,  
1.7505

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 59.6170, -29.3912,  
0.3359

■ 133.6020,  
-33.3278, 2.9800

■ 39.5270, -19.4868,  
-3.0932

■ 160.3740,  
-34.2014, 3.1800

■ 19.1160, -9.4242,  
-10.6257

■ 187.5590,  
-34.7856, 3.8948

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 215.6300,  
-35.8066, 4.7095

■ 243.8150,  
-36.3908, 5.4242

■ 248.5020,

-24.8975, 5.6987

251.6940,  
-12.6671, 2.8994

83.0040, -33.0330,  
1.7505

83.0040, -33.0330,  
1.7505

81.5650, -37.2535,  
2.1355

84.3290, -29.2492,  
1.4655

80.5820, -39.7269,  
2.1206

85.7680, -25.0286,  
1.0805

87.3920, -21.3923,  
1.4102

88.8310, -17.1717,  
1.0252

90.2700, -12.9511,  
0.6402

■ 91.5950, -9.1673,  
0.3552

■ 92.9200, -5.3836,  
0.0702

■ 94.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 96.0970, 2.9102,  
-0.0851

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.8870, -35.4403, 27.2861



83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505



77.3340, -16.9267, -30.9879

# Triad

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



83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505



77.2360, 31.9287, -67.7360



89.7410, 6.5367, 50.2161

# Complementary

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



83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505



27.9960, 33.0330, -1.7505

# 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.



92.3600, 21.0215, 24.2403



83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505



74.9510, 40.9432, -65.7320

# Square

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



83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505



75.1040, 18.6827, -65.8662



87.8970, 33.0818, -17.4497



87.2460, -9.4883, 56.7893



# Rectangle

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



83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505



69.0450, -1.9942, -60.5525



87.8970, 33.0818, -17.4497



90.6630, 11.5051, 43.2685

# Sweetspot

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



83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505



117.6830, -12.6617, 1.1550



44.9040, -14.2497, 43.9342



58.3500, -7.5675, 0.5701



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505



103.6070, -51.0783, 2.9757



71.3430, -27.2841, -22.2258



47.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



95.0460, -46.8577, 2.5907



203.3710, -100.2619, 4.9366



# Inverse Universe

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



27.9960, 33.0330, -1.7505



18.3930, 51.0783, -2.9757



39.6570, 27.2841, 22.2258



44.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



16.9540, 46.8577, -2.5907



36.3300, 100.4093, -5.5514



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

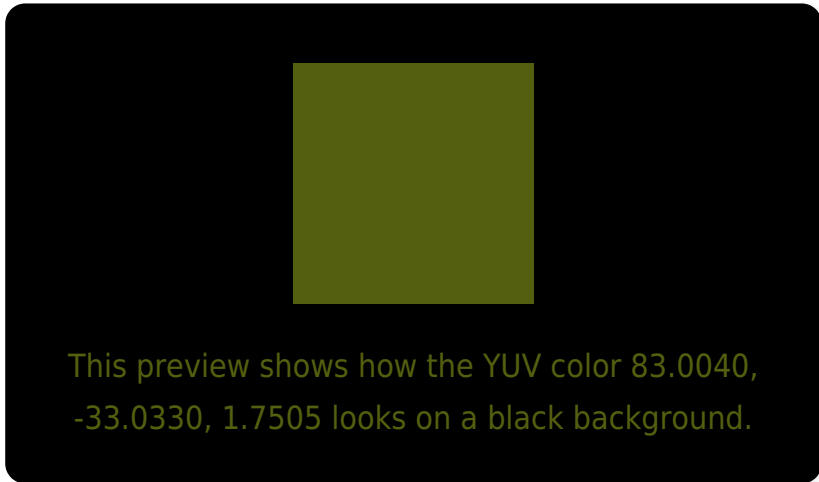
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

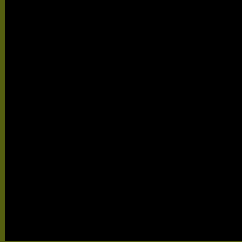
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.0040, -33.0330,



# 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

83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505

### Protanopia

84.7390, -34.3813, 14.2609

### Deuteranopia

86.1900, -31.6457, 23.5124



## Tritanopia

89.9940, 2.4680, 1.7593

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505

## Protanomaly

84.1190, -34.0757, 9.5426

## Deuteranomaly

85.3200, -32.2028, 15.5054

## Tritanomaly

87.5520, -10.6251, 1.2699

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.9110, -11.7881, 0.9551

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505 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(85, 95, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 95, 16)  
}
```

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(85, 95, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 95, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505 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(85, 95, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 95, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 95, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 95, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 95, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 95, 16)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.0040, -33.0330, 1.7505 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 95, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 95,  
16) }
```

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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