

Converting Colors

YUV(83.0850, -19.2689,
-26.3845)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(83.0850, -19.2689,
-26.3845)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	356A2C
RGB	53, 106, 44
RGB Percent	21%, 42%, 17%
CMY	0.7922, 0.5843, 0.8275
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.58, 0.58
HSL	111°, 41%, 29%
HSV	111°, 58%, 42%
XYZ	7.0769, 11.2468, 4.1807
YIQ	83.0850, -11.6860, -30.5180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

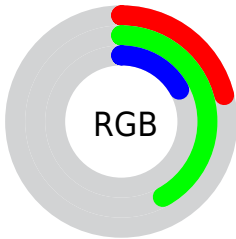
Format	Color
R_{YB}	44, 106, 97
Decimal	3500588
CIE _{Lab}	39.99, -31.00, 29.07
CIE _{LCh}	40, 42.497, 136.845
Yxy	11.2468, 0.3145, 0.4998
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281690668 (0xFF356A2C)
YUV	83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845
Hunter-Lab	33.5363, -21.0212, 16.0841

Details

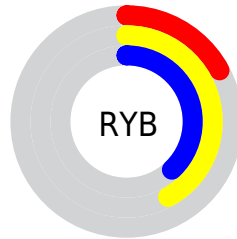
The YUV color **83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **66.9150, 19.2689, 26.3845**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.3300, -20.8687, -26.5994**, and **34.0460, -16.7847, -29.8583** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.1400, -22.7470, -30.8178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.0300, -15.7908, -21.9513**.

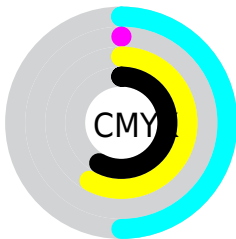
Distribution



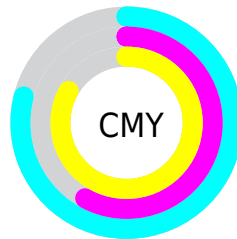
- Red (21%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845 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 83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.0850, -19.2689,
-26.3845

83.0850, -19.2689,
-26.3845

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

58.0140, -18.2479,
-27.1993

134.3300,
-20.8687, -26.5994

34.0460, -16.7847,
-29.8583

160.8030,
-21.5949, -27.0142

21.7190, -10.7075,
-19.0476

188.2760,
-22.3211, -27.4291

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

216.0480,
-23.1947, -27.2291

235.8300,
-19.1432, -20.0219

247.6930,

-11.1876, -4.9928

254.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 83.0850, -19.2689,
-26.3845

■ 83.0850, -19.2689,
-26.3845

■ 79.1400, -22.7470,
-30.8178

■ 87.0300, -15.7908,
-21.9513

■ 75.3090, -25.7883,
-35.3510

■ 90.8610, -12.7495,
-17.4181

■ 71.3640, -29.2665,
-39.7842

■ 94.8060, -9.2714,
-12.9849

■ 67.5330, -32.3078,
-44.3174

■ 98.6370, -6.2300,
-8.4516

■ 66.7070, -32.8866,
-45.3470

■ 102.5820, -2.7519,
-4.0184

■ 106.5270, 0.7262,
0.4148

■ 110.3580, 3.7675,
4.9480

■ 114.3030, 7.2456,
9.3813

■ 118.4330, 10.1395,
14.5293

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.9120, -33.4806, 5.3392



83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845



73.3480, 1.8004, -64.3262

Triad

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



83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845



78.3420, 41.2434, -68.7059



92.5880, -8.1779, 56.4893

Complementary

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



83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845



66.9150, 19.2689, 26.3845

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.



94.7730, 7.9999, 47.5571



83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845



91.5050, 34.2610, -22.3679

Square

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



83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845



80.3990, 31.3553, -70.5099



97.5660, 21.9060, 20.5516



92.2330, -23.2859, 48.9077

Rectangle

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



83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845



76.6710, 11.9942, -67.2405



97.5660, 21.9060, 20.5516



92.7820, -2.3575, 56.3192

Sweetspot

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



83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845



128.8710, -7.8244, -10.4109



93.6490, -24.4770, 10.8318



63.4030, -4.6357, -6.4924



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.



83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845



102.1250, -30.1346, -41.3286



82.9020, -8.3327, -34.1171



51.8210, -1.8838, -2.4740



73.7620, -36.3647, -49.7803



154.5790, -76.2074, -103.9938

Inverse Universe

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



66.9150, 19.2689, 26.3845



76.8750, 30.1346, 41.3286



67.0980, 8.3327, 34.1171



50.1790, 1.8838, 2.4740



43.2380, 36.3647, 49.7803



90.4210, 76.2074, 103.9938

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

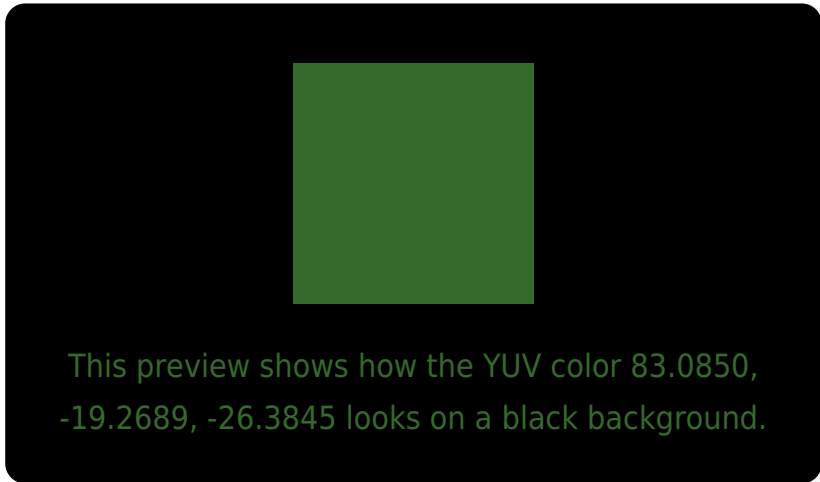
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.0850, -19.2689,

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

83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845

Protanopia

90.8340, -25.0612, 11.5466

Deuteranopia

92.2140, -21.3045, 19.9833



Tritanopia

90.0450, 8.3588, -21.0875

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845

Protanomaly

87.6150, -22.9812, -2.2934

Deuteranomaly

88.6310, -20.5241, 2.9546

Tritanomaly

87.6890, -1.8187, -23.4063

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845

Achromatopsia

83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.8110, -6.8088, -9.4812

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845 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(53, 106, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 106, 44)  
}
```

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(53, 106, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 106, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845 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(53, 106, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 106, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 106, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 106, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 106, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 106,  
44) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.0850, -19.2689, -26.3845 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 106, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 106,  
44) }
```

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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