

# Converting Colors

YUV(83.3490, -26.3011,  
-10.8301)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(83.3490, -26.3011,  
-10.8301)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	47641E
RGB	71, 100, 30
RGB Percent	28%, 39%, 12%
CMY	0.7216, 0.6078, 0.8824
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.70, 0.61
HSL	85°, 54%, 25%
HSV	85°, 70%, 39%
XYZ	7.3900, 10.5477, 2.8747
YIQ	83.3490, 5.1860, -27.9180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

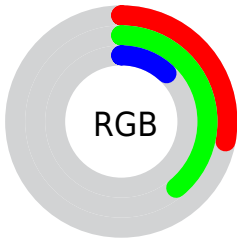
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	30, 100, 59
Decimal	4678686
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.81, -22.84, 34.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 41.743, 123.165
Yxy	10.5477, 0.3551, 0.5068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282868766 (0xFF47641E)
YUV	83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301
Hunter-Lab	32.4772, -16.2181, 17.4860

# Details

The YUV color **83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **46.6510, 26.3011, 10.8301**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.0070, -27.6115, -10.5301**, and **38.2870, -18.8755, -12.5297** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.0130, -30.0794, -12.2894**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.6850, -22.5227, -9.3707**.

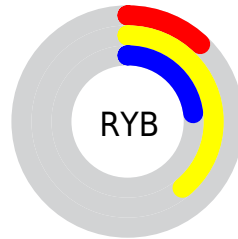
# Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (39%)

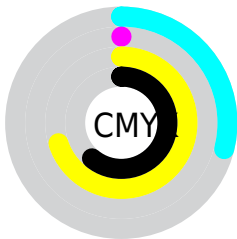
Blue (12%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (23%)

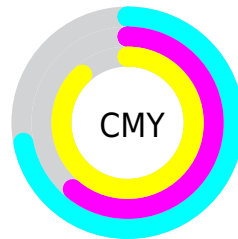


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301 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 83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.3490, -26.3011,  
-10.8301

83.3490, -26.3011,  
-10.8301

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

59.1210, -27.1747,  
-10.6301

134.0070,  
-27.6115, -10.5301

38.2870, -18.8755,  
-12.5297

160.4800,  
-28.3376, -10.9450

18.7840, -9.2605,  
-16.4736

187.6650,  
-28.9218, -10.2302

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

215.7250,  
-29.9374, -11.1598

239.8010,  
-28.4959, -6.8415

249.8700,

-19.6559, 4.4990

253.1760, -6.9888,  
1.5996

83.3490, -26.3011,  
-10.8301

83.3490, -26.3011,  
-10.8301

81.0130, -30.0794,  
-12.2894

85.6850, -22.5227,  
-9.3707

78.6770, -33.8578,  
-13.7487

88.0210, -18.7444,  
-7.9114

76.3410, -37.6361,  
-15.2081

90.3570, -14.9660,  
-6.4521

92.9920, -11.3351,  
-4.3780

95.3280, -7.5567,  
-2.9187

■ 97.6640, -3.7784,  
-1.4593

■ 100.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 102.3360, 3.7784,  
1.4593

■ 104.6720, 7.5567,  
2.9187

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.9350, -34.9710, 16.7200



83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301



71.0520, -5.9416, -54.4196

# Triad

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



83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301



77.7890, 36.5860, -68.2210



90.2270, -0.6049, 54.1749

# Complementary

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



83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301



46.6510, 26.3011, 10.8301

# 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.



93.7160, 14.4370, 36.2061



83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301



74.2010, 41.8059, -62.4433

# Square

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



83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301



77.4010, 24.9453, -67.8807



93.4220, 26.9070, 3.1379



89.3890, -16.4608, 53.1558



# Rectangle

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



83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301



72.1570, 4.8526, -63.2817



93.4220, 26.9070, 3.1379



91.2850, 4.7895, 50.6161

# Sweetspot

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



83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301



123.6330, -10.1721, -4.0631



67.3660, -18.4214, 28.6200



62.0830, -5.9569, -2.7038



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301



104.1190, -40.9777, -16.7674



73.1830, -21.2892, -31.7325



49.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



87.5380, -43.1562, -18.0118



184.5120, -90.9644, -37.2830



# Inverse Universe

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



46.6510, 26.3011, 10.8301



46.8810, 40.9777, 16.7674



56.8170, 21.2892, 31.7325



47.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



27.4620, 43.1562, 18.0118



57.4880, 90.9644, 37.2830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

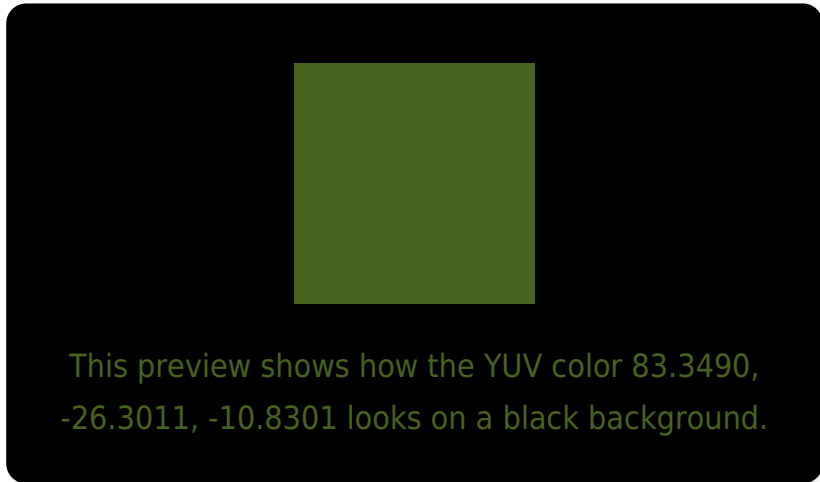
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

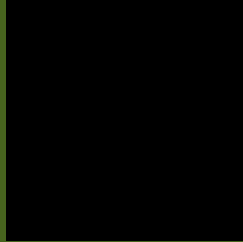
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301.

-10.8301.

# 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

83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301

### Protanopia

87.1070, -29.1398, 13.0612

### Deuteranopia

89.1450, -26.6935, 21.7978



## Tritanopia

90.0250, 5.4107, -8.7919

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301

## Protanomaly

85.6930, -27.9496, 4.6542

## Deuteranomaly

87.0680, -26.6555, 9.5874

## Tritanomaly

87.9250, -6.3720, -9.5812

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.1600, -9.4459, -3.6483

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301 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(71, 100, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 100, 30)  
}
```

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(71, 100, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 100, 30) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301 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(71, 100, 30) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 100, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 100, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 100, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 100, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 100,  
30) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.3490, -26.3011, -10.8301 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 100, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 100,  
30) }
```

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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