

Converting Colors

YUV(83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(83.3640, -2.1515,
-9.9662)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	485A4F
RGB	72, 90, 79
RGB Percent	28%, 35%, 31%
CMY	0.7176, 0.6471, 0.6902
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.12, 0.65
HSL	143°, 11%, 32%
HSV	143°, 20%, 35%
XYZ	7.7399, 9.2546, 8.7755
YIQ	83.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

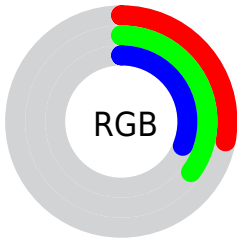
Format	Color
R_{YB}	72, 85, 90
Decimal	4741711
CIE Lab	36.47, -9.44, 4.07
CIE LCh	36, 10.283, 156.657
Yxy	9.2546, 0.3003, 0.3591
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282931791 (0xFF485A4F)
YUV	83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662
Hunter-Lab	30.4213, -7.8225, 4.1918

Details

The YUV color **83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **78.6360, 2.1515, 9.9662**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.9510, -2.4408, -10.4810**, and **38.1900, -1.5727, -8.9366** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1030, -3.0088, -14.9993**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331**.

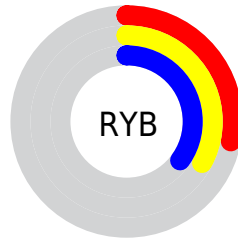
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (35%)

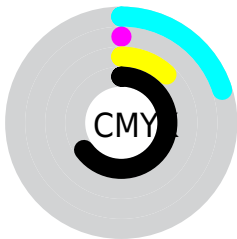
Blue (31%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (35%)

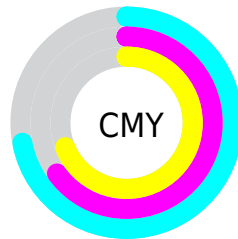


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662 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 83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.3640, -2.1515,
-9.9662

■ 83.3640, -2.1515,
-9.9662

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 60.3640, -2.1515,
-9.9662

■ 132.9510, -2.4408,
-10.4810

■ 38.1900, -1.5727,
-8.9366

■ 158.9510, -2.4408,
-10.4810

■ 16.7660, -1.8566,
-11.1958

■ 186.2390, -2.5828,
-11.6106

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.1250, -3.0196,
-11.5106

■ 242.2390, -2.5828,
-11.6106

■ 83.3640, -2.1515,
-9.9662

■ 83.3640, -2.1515,
-9.9662

■ 80.1030, -3.0088,
-14.9993

■ 86.7390, -0.8573,
-5.0331

■ 76.7280, -4.3029,
-19.9325

■ 90.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 73.4670, -5.1602,
-24.9656

■ 93.3750, 1.2941,
4.9331

■ 70.0920, -6.4544,
-29.8987

■ 96.6360, 2.1515,
9.9662

■ 66.8310, -7.3117,
-34.9318

■ 99.8970, 3.0088,
14.9993

■ 63.4560, -8.6058,
-39.8649

■ 103.2720, 4.3029,
19.9325

■ 60.1950, -9.4631,
-44.8980

■ 106.6470, 5.5970,
24.8656

■ 56.8200, -10.7573,

■ 109.9080, 6.4544,

-49.8311

29.8987

■ 113.2830, 7.7485,
34.8318

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.0830, -5.9569, -2.7038



83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662



82.7700, 2.0854, -15.5843

Triad

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



83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662



85.7310, 8.0206, -5.9031



87.0080, -5.4269, 14.0250

Complementary

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



83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662



78.6360, 2.1515, 9.9662

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.



87.3330, -1.6432, 13.7400



83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662



86.9170, 5.9569, 2.7038

Square

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



83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662



83.8010, 8.4791, -12.9805



87.3370, 2.2989, 9.3515



86.1170, -7.4527, 10.4214

Rectangle

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



83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662



82.5680, 5.1430, -16.2841



87.3370, 2.2989, 9.3515



86.7630, -3.8272, 14.2398

Sweetspot

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



83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662



114.4510, -0.7153, -3.9035



85.8550, -6.8305, -2.5038



57.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662



106.6900, -3.2982, -15.5141



84.3900, 1.7797, -10.8660



44.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



69.4720, -13.0507, -60.9269



149.6070, -28.4003, -131.2053

Inverse Universe

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



78.6360, 2.1515, 9.9662



99.3100, 3.2982, 15.5141



77.6100, -1.7797, 10.8660



42.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



40.5280, 13.0507, 60.9269



87.3930, 28.4003, 131.2053

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

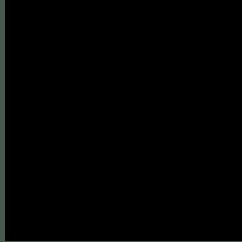
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.3640, -2.1515,

-9.9662.

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

83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662

Protanopia

85.2840, -4.0840, 3.2589

Deuteranopia

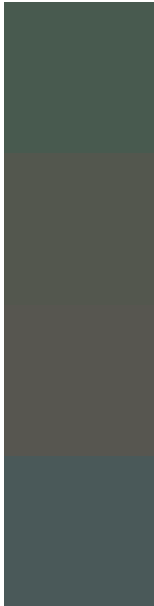
86.6590, -2.7899, 8.1921



Tritanopia

84.9110, 4.9739, -8.6919

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662

Protanomaly

84.7780, -3.3416, -1.5593

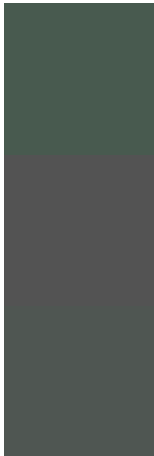
Deuteranomaly

85.6150, -2.7682, 1.2146

Tritanomaly

84.5150, 2.2111, -9.2217

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662

Achromatopsia

83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.4510, -0.7153, -3.9035

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662 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(72, 90, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 90, 79)  
}
```

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(72, 90, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 90, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662 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(72, 90, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 90, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(72, 90, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 90, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 90, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 90, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 90, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 90,  
79) }
```

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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