

# Converting Colors

YUV(83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(83.4360, 2.2501,  
25.0506)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	704458
RGB	112, 68, 88
RGB Percent	44%, 27%, 35%
CMY	0.5608, 0.7333, 0.6549
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.21, 0.56
HSL	333°, 24%, 35%
HSV	333°, 39%, 44%
XYZ	10.5107, 8.2836, 10.2774
YIQ	83.4360, 19.8040, 15.5480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

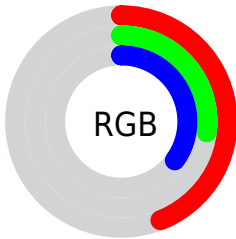
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 68, 88
Decimal	7357528
CIE Lab	34.57, 22.03, -3.88
CIE LCh	35, 22.373, 350.017
Yxy	8.2836, 0.3615, 0.2849
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285547608 (0xFF704458)
YUV	83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506
Hunter-Lab	28.7812, 14.8197, -1.0249

# Details

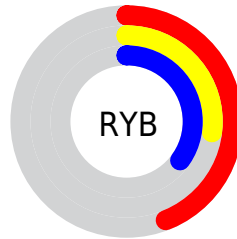
The YUV color **83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **96.5640, -2.2501, -25.0506**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.7460, 2.0972, 27.4098**, and **37.2400, 2.8397, 22.5915** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.2950, 2.8126, 31.3133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.5770, 1.6875, 18.7880**.

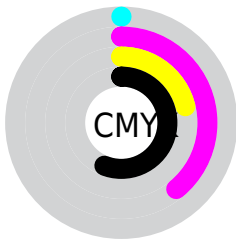
# Distribution



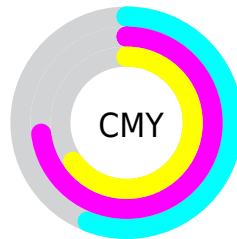
- Red (44%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506 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 83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.4360, 2.2501,  
25.0506

83.4360, 2.2501,  
25.0506

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

59.8380, 2.5449,  
23.8211

133.7460, 2.0972,  
27.4098

37.2400, 2.8397,  
22.5915

160.0450, 1.9498,  
28.0245

14.4680, 3.7133,  
22.3916

186.7570, 2.0918,  
29.1541

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

215.0560, 1.9444,  
29.7689

236.5920, 5.6241,  
16.1438

254.4130, 0.2894,

0.5148

■ 83.4360, 2.2501,  
25.0506

■ 83.4360, 2.2501,  
25.0506

■ 76.2950, 2.8126,  
31.3133

■ 90.5770, 1.6875,  
18.7880

■ 69.1540, 3.3751,  
37.5759

■ 97.7180, 1.1250,  
12.5253

■ 61.4260, 4.2270,  
44.3534

■ 105.4460, 0.2731,  
5.7479

■ 54.2850, 4.7895,  
50.6161

■ 112.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 47.0300, 4.9152,  
56.9787

■ 119.8420, -0.4151,  
-6.8774

■ 39.8890, 5.4777,  
63.2413

■ 126.9830, -0.9776,  
-13.1401

■ 39.3020, 5.7671,  
63.7561

■ 134.1240, -1.5401,  
-19.4027

■ 141.8520, -2.3920,  
-26.1802

■ 148.9930, -2.9545,  
-32.4429

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.4220, 10.1450, 12.7849



83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506



82.5800, -6.2019, 29.3093

# Triad

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



83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506



78.8850, -15.7193, 1.8549



68.1430, 19.6495, -49.2374

# Complementary

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



83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506



96.5640, -2.2501, -25.0506

# 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.



67.0090, 12.8136, -49.9969



83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506



76.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996

# Square

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



83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506



80.3320, -16.9257, 15.4948



72.4430, 1.2606, -31.0835



76.5740, 19.4370, -27.6904



# Rectangle

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



83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506



81.6030, -11.1433, 27.5352



72.4430, 1.2606, -31.0835



65.8820, 18.7922, -54.2705

# Sweetspot

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



83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506



133.9950, 0.9885, 9.6514



79.8930, 15.8288, 9.7408



67.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506



100.8660, 3.5171, 38.7055



81.7430, -6.7753, 26.5354



52.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



42.0360, 5.8983, 68.3744



86.6210, 12.5118, 140.6524



# Inverse Universe

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



83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506



100.8660, 3.5171, 38.7055



98.2570, 6.7753, -26.5354



52.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



42.0360, 5.8983, 68.3744

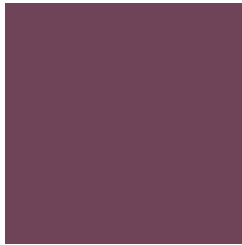


86.6210, 12.5118, 140.6524



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

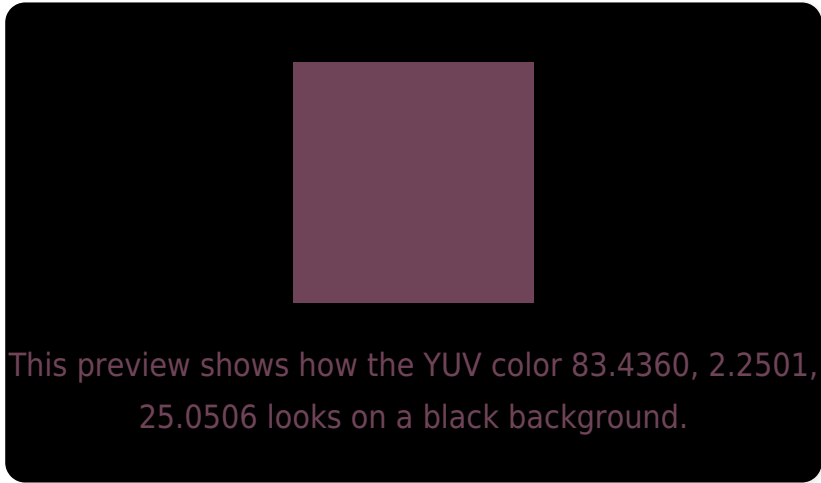
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

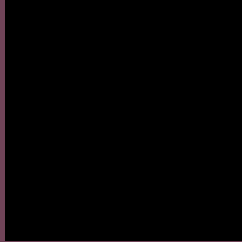
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506.



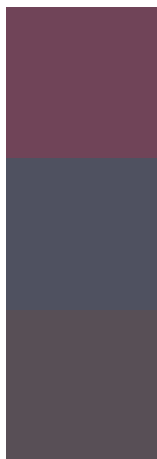
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506.



# 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

83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506

### Protanopia

82.1120, 6.8468, -2.7292

### Deuteranopia

82.4890, 1.7309, 4.8331



## Tritanopia

82.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506

## Protanomaly

82.4230, 5.2145, 7.5220

## Deuteranomaly

82.9460, 1.9986, 12.3254

## Tritanomaly

82.8120, -1.3863, 24.7209

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.5820, 0.6991, 9.1366

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506 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(112, 68, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 68, 88)  
}
```

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(112, 68, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 68, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506 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(112, 68, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 68, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 68, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 68, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 68, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 68,  
88) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 68, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 68,  
88) }
```

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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