

# Converting Colors

YUV(83.4630, -39.1753,  
11.8719)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(83.4630, -39.1753,  
11.8719)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	615C04
RGB	97, 92, 4
RGB Percent	38%, 36%, 2%
CMY	0.6196, 0.6392, 0.9843
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.96, 0.62
HSL	57°, 92%, 20%
HSV	57°, 96%, 38%
XYZ	8.7788, 10.2044, 1.6218
YIQ	83.4630, 31.2280, -26.3080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

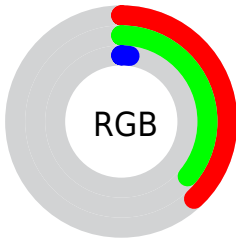
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	9, 97, 4
Decimal	6380548
CIE Lab	38.21, -7.64, 44.25
CIE LCh	38, 44.905, 99.791
Yxy	10.2044, 0.4261, 0.4952
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284570628 (0xFF615C04)
YUV	83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719
Hunter-Lab	31.9444, -6.8481, 19.3509

# Details

The YUV color **83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **17.5370, 39.1753, -11.8719**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.2290, -37.5809, 13.8312**, and **41.6420, -20.5295, 4.6990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.0070, -40.9225, 12.2719**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574**.

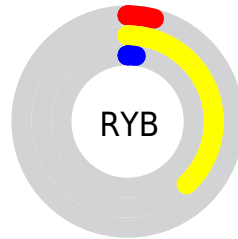
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (36%)

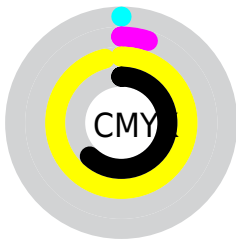
Blue (2%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (2%)

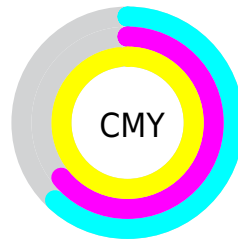


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719 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 83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.4630, -39.1753,  
11.8719

83.4630, -39.1753,  
11.8719

254.0880, -3.4944,  
0.7998

62.0310, -30.5813,  
8.7428

135.2290,  
-37.5809, 13.8312

41.6420, -20.5295,  
4.6990

161.4140,  
-38.1651, 14.5459

21.8400, -10.7671,  
0.1403

188.8980,  
-38.8967, 15.8755

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

216.9690,  
-39.9177, 16.6902

242.7510,  
-39.3172, 10.7424

247.5900,

-28.3919, 6.4986

■ 250.8960,  
-15.7247, 3.5992

■ 83.4630, -39.1753,  
11.8719

■ 83.4630, -39.1753,  
11.8719

■ 83.0070, -40.9225,  
12.2719

■ 85.1900, -35.0967,  
10.3574

■ 86.2160, -31.1655,  
9.4576

■ 87.9430, -27.0869,  
7.9430

■ 89.0830, -22.7189,  
6.9432

■ 90.8100, -18.6403,  
5.4286

■ 91.8360, -14.7091,  
4.5288

■ 93.5630, -10.6306,  
3.0142

■ 94.7030, -6.2626,  
2.0145

■ 96.3160, -2.6208,  
0.5999

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.4690, -34.7412, 36.4227



83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719



79.6360, -24.9635, -19.8518

# Triad

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



83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719



77.7260, 28.7291, -68.1657



90.3150, 12.6627, 45.3277

# Complementary

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



83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719



17.5370, 39.1753, -11.8719

# 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.



92.6620, 26.2956, 12.5744



83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719



77.2990, 39.7856, -67.7912

# Square

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



83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719



74.3230, 13.1518, -65.1813



79.9690, 40.4413, -44.6998



87.1630, -3.5314, 59.4930



# Rectangle

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



83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719



68.0580, -8.4096, -56.1789



79.9690, 40.4413, -44.6998



91.8130, 17.3472, 36.1210

# Sweetspot

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



83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719



119.7220, -15.1459, 4.6288



32.4910, -11.0881, 56.5744



60.7910, -9.7570, 2.8143



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719



106.6410, -52.5740, 16.1008



74.4380, -34.7259, -15.2931



47.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



95.7100, -47.1850, 14.2863



205.0090, -101.0694, 30.6871



# Inverse Universe

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



17.5370, 39.1753, -11.8719



18.3590, 52.5740, -16.1008



26.5620, 34.7259, 15.2931



44.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



16.2900, 47.1850, -14.2863



34.9910, 101.0694, -30.6871



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

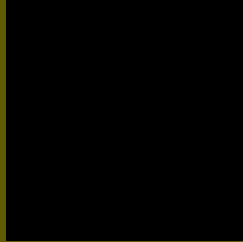
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.4630, -39.1753,



# 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

83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719

### Protanopia

83.5560, -40.2071, 16.1754

### Deuteranopia

85.4630, -35.7243, 25.0269



## Tritanopia

91.7670, 0.1149, 9.8513

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719

## Protanomaly

83.6590, -39.7649, 14.3311

## Deuteranomaly

85.0880, -37.0184, 20.0938

## Tritanomaly

88.6950, -14.1466, 10.7915

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.9500, -14.2724, 4.4288

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719 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(97, 92, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 92, 4)  
}
```

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(97, 92, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 92, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719 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(97, 92, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 92, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 92, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 92, 4); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 92, 4); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 92, 4) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.4630, -39.1753, 11.8719 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 92, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 92,  
4) }
```

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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