

Converting Colors

YUV(83.7120, -26.4800,
46.7336)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336)
contains.

YUV(83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(83.7120, -26.4800,
46.7336)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89431E
RGB	137, 67, 30
RGB Percent	54%, 26%, 12%
CMY	0.4627, 0.7373, 0.8824
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.78, 0.46
HSL	21°, 64%, 33%
HSV	21°, 78%, 54%
XYZ	12.5580, 9.4264, 2.3859
YIQ	83.7120, 53.5970, 3.3330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

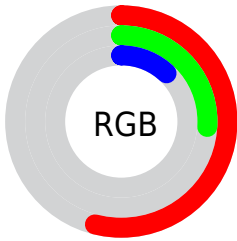
Format	Color
R_{YB}	137, 87, 30
Decimal	8995614
CIE Lab	36.79, 27.11, 35.06
CIE LCh	37, 44.314, 52.286
Yxy	9.4264, 0.5153, 0.3868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287185694 (0xFF89431E)
YUV	83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336
Hunter-Lab	30.7025, 19.2814, 16.8843

Details

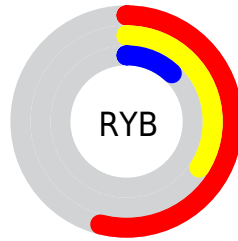
The YUV color **83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **83.2880, 26.4800, -46.7336**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.0610, -29.1171, 52.5665**, and **35.9590, -17.7278, 39.5010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8330, -29.9907, 52.7665**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.5910, -22.9694, 40.7007**.

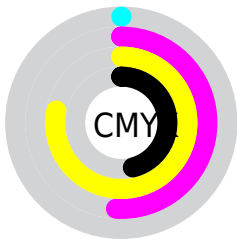
Distribution



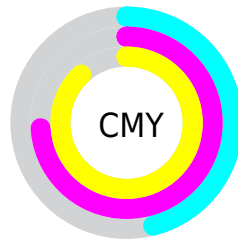
- Red (54%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336 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 83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.7120, -26.4800,
46.7336

83.7120, -26.4800,
46.7336

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

59.2170, -25.7430,
43.6597

135.0610,
-29.1171, 52.5665

35.9590, -17.7278,
39.5010

162.1430,
-30.1435, 55.1256

16.1460, -7.9600,
33.1980

189.8120,
-31.4593, 57.1699

7.8880, -3.3958,
15.8842

209.2120,
-28.2055, 40.1561

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

228.7260,
-24.5149, 23.0423

248.9410,

-20.6769, 5.3137

252.7200, -8.7360,
1.9996

83.7120, -26.4800,
46.7336

83.7120, -26.4800,
46.7336

76.8330, -29.9907,
52.7665

90.5910, -22.9694,
40.7007

70.0680, -33.0645,
58.6994

97.3560, -19.8955,
34.7678

68.5520, -33.7961,
60.0289

104.2350,
-16.3849, 28.7349

111.1140,
-12.8742, 22.7020

117.9930, -9.3635,
16.6691

■ 124.7580, -6.2897,
10.7362

■ 131.6370, -2.7790,
4.7034

■ 138.5160, 0.7316,
-1.3295

■ 145.2810, 3.8055,
-7.2624

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.6160, -10.6567, 58.2188



83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336



82.0780, -38.4925, 26.2416

Triad

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



83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336



69.1250, 3.3894, -60.6226



85.3210, 33.3657, -15.1905

Complementary

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



83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336



83.2880, 26.4800, -46.7336

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.



72.4890, 41.6639, -63.5729



83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336



73.3430, 19.5509, -64.3218

Square

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



83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336



71.6430, -15.6000, -36.5209



75.4750, 32.7968, -66.1916



88.9690, 20.7213, 27.2142

Rectangle

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



83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336



79.7940, -37.8594, 9.8277



75.4750, 32.7968, -66.1916



79.4430, 38.2356, -37.2225

Sweetspot

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



83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336



158.3630, -10.5320, 18.0986



70.0870, 15.2401, 58.6827



76.7580, -6.2897, 10.7362



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336



95.2780, -41.5491, 73.4242



114.2360, -41.5283, 19.9640



65.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738



66.7690, -32.9171, 58.0846



2.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443

Inverse Universe

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



83.2880, 26.4800, -46.7336



94.1350, 41.8384, -72.9094



52.7640, 41.5283, -19.9640



65.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



66.2310, 32.9171, -58.0846



2.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

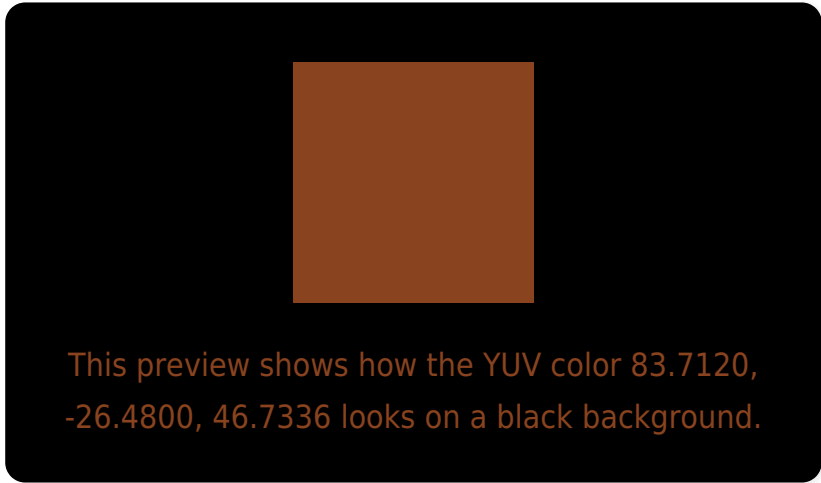
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.7120, -26.4800,

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

83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336

Protanopia

84.1760, -23.7508, 11.2466

Deuteranopia

84.4610, -29.3143, 22.3977



Tritanopia

86.1800, -9.4557, 46.3231

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336

Protanomaly

84.3240, -24.8097, 24.2719

Deuteranomaly

84.1570, -28.1784, 31.4343

Tritanomaly

84.9860, -15.2761, 46.4933

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336

Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.8790, -9.8003, 16.7691

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336 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(137, 67, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 67, 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(137, 67, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 67, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336 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(137, 67, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 67, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 67, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 67, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 67, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 67,  
30) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.7120, -26.4800, 46.7336 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 67, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137, 67,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor