

# Converting Colors

YUV(83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(83.7850, 13.4170,  
83.5036)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B31E6F
RGB	179, 30, 111
RGB Percent	70%, 12%, 44%
CMY	0.2980, 0.8824, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.38, 0.30
HSL	327°, 71%, 41%
HSV	327°, 83%, 70%
XYZ	21.9239, 11.6599, 16.1340
YIQ	83.7850, 62.8030, 56.7790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

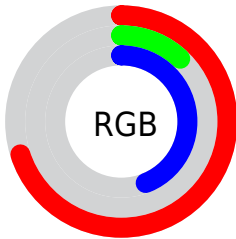
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	179, 30, 111
Decimal	11738735
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.67, 62.37, -8.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 62.899, 352.577
Yxy	11.6599, 0.4410, 0.2345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289928815 (0xFFB31E6F)
YUV	83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036
Hunter-Lab	34.1467, 54.8495, -4.1113

# Details

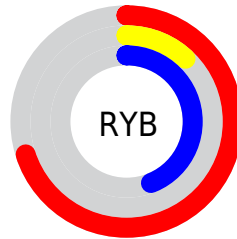
The YUV color **83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **125.2150, -13.4170, -83.5036**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.6340, 9.0544, 82.7590**, and **43.3610, 9.6820, 68.0894** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.3070, 15.1316, 93.5698**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.2630, 11.7023, 73.4373**.

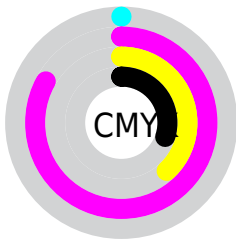
# Distribution



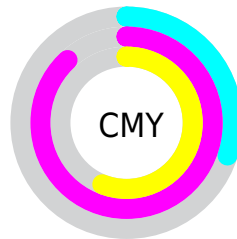
- Red (70%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036 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 83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.7850, 13.4170,  
83.5036

83.7850, 13.4170,  
83.5036

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

54.7680, 15.8904,  
83.5185

144.6340, 9.0544,  
82.7590

43.3610, 9.6820,  
68.0894

169.5190, 10.0971,  
74.9668

32.2960, 4.7841,  
52.3604

189.0330, 13.7877,  
57.8531

22.1280, -0.5561,  
38.4757

209.3620, 18.0625,  
40.0245

10.8780, -4.8699,  
22.0320

227.4110, 13.6014,  
24.1956

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

244.4340, 5.2090,

9.2664

■ 83.7850, 13.4170,  
83.5036

■ 83.7850, 13.4170,  
83.5036

■ 72.3070, 15.1316,  
93.5698

■ 95.2630, 11.7023,  
73.4373

■ 64.5790, 15.9836,  
100.3472

■ 106.7410, 9.9877,  
63.3711

■ 118.3330, 8.7098,  
53.2050

■ 129.8110, 6.9952,  
43.1388

■ 141.2890, 5.2805,  
33.0725

■ 152.1800, 3.8553,  
23.5211

■ 163.6580, 2.1406,  
13.4549

■ 175.1360, 0.4260,  
3.3887

■ 186.7280, -0.8519,  
-6.7775

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.4020, 30.8608, 41.7434



83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036



82.6890, -11.1857, 87.9727

# Triad

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



83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036



85.5550, -42.1786, -4.8717



87.7970, 44.4701, -76.9980

# Complementary

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



83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036



125.2150, -13.4170, -83.5036

# 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.



84.5420, 24.3828, -74.1433



83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036



69.1810, -21.7812, -60.6717

# Square

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



83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036



90.5150, -44.6239, 32.8743



77.9130, 1.5219, -68.3297



84.9080, 56.2474, -74.4643



# Rectangle

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



83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036



87.3780, -29.7664, 74.2135



77.9130, 1.5219, -68.3297



87.4890, 38.2129, -76.7279

# Sweetspot

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



83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036



194.9900, 5.4279, 32.4578



67.0190, 55.2066, 26.2933



94.6310, 3.1399, 19.6176



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036



83.7320, 20.8381, 130.0310



75.3490, -18.9061, 90.9019



83.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



55.2090, 13.7010, 85.7627



9.3700, 2.2826, 14.5845



# Inverse Universe

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



83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036



83.7320, 20.8381, 130.0310



133.6510, 18.9061, -90.9019



83.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



55.2090, 13.7010, 85.7627



9.3700, 2.2826, 14.5845



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036 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

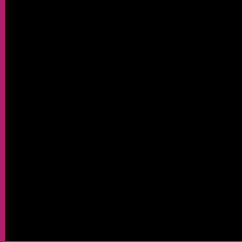
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.7850, 13.4170,



# 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

83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036

### Protanopia

95.9310, 28.1350, -17.4795

### Deuteranopia

98.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



## Tritanopia

88.3040, -17.4049, 76.0324

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036

## Protanomaly

91.1960, 23.0744, 19.1221

## Deuteranomaly

93.0440, 6.8803, 33.2874

## Tritanomaly

86.3010, -6.0644, 78.6660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.8650, 4.9966, 30.8134

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036 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(179, 30, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 30, 111)  
}
```

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(179, 30, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 30, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036 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(179, 30, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 30, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 30, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 30, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 30, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 30,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.7850, 13.4170, 83.5036 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 30, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179, 30,  
111) }
```

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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