

# Converting Colors

YUV(83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(83.8640, 9.9270,  
36.0763)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7D3B68
RGB	125, 59, 104
RGB Percent	49%, 23%, 41%
CMY	0.5098, 0.7686, 0.5922
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.17, 0.51
HSL	319°, 36%, 36%
HSV	319°, 53%, 49%
XYZ	12.5201, 8.4874, 14.0750
YIQ	83.8640, 24.8910, 27.9870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

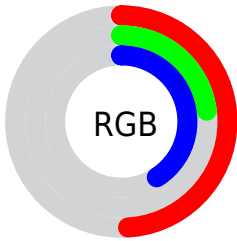
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	125, 59, 104
Decimal	8207208
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.98, 34.67, -13.23
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 37.112, 339.112
Yxy	8.4874, 0.3569, 0.2419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286397288 (0xFF7D3B68)
YUV	83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763
Hunter-Lab	29.1331, 25.7284, -8.2515

# Details

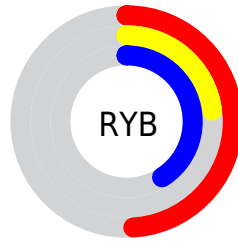
The YUV color **83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **100.1360, -9.9270, -36.0763**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1740, 9.7742, 38.4354**, and **33.3200, 11.6742, 35.6764** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.3640, 11.6525, 42.6538**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.9510, 7.9122, 28.9840**.

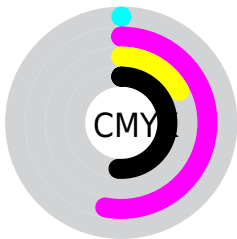
# Distribution



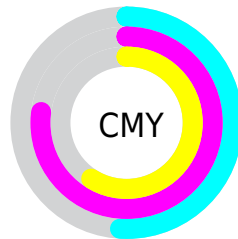
- Red (49%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763 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 83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.8640, 9.9270,  
36.0763

83.8640, 9.9270,  
36.0763

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

59.2660, 10.2219,  
34.8467

135.1740, 9.7742,  
38.4354

33.3200, 11.6742,  
35.6764

161.8860, 9.9162,  
39.5650

18.9400, 7.9176,  
27.2396

189.5980, 10.0582,  
40.6946

8.2450, 1.8512,  
12.9401

214.3200, 11.6742,  
35.6764

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

232.6940, 10.9969,  
19.5624

249.7170, 2.6045,

4.6332

■ 83.8640, 9.9270,  
36.0763

■ 83.8640, 9.9270,  
36.0763

■ 76.3640, 11.6525,  
42.6538

■ 91.9510, 7.9122,  
28.9840

■ 68.2770, 13.6674,  
49.7461

■ 99.4510, 6.1867,  
22.4065

■ 60.7770, 15.3929,  
56.3236

■ 107.5380, 4.1718,  
15.3142

■ 52.6900, 17.4078,  
63.4159

■ 115.0380, 2.4463,  
8.7367

■ 47.0650, 18.7020,  
68.3490

■ 123.1250, 0.4314,  
1.6444

■ 130.6250, -1.2941,  
-4.9331

■ 138.7120, -3.3090,  
-12.0254

■ 146.2120, -5.0345,  
-18.6029

■ 154.2990, -7.0494,  
-25.6952

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.9730, 21.2123, 9.6707



83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763



81.3850, -3.6408, 47.8974

# Triad

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



83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763



78.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872



69.9180, 24.1974, -61.3181

# Complementary

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



83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763



100.1360, -9.9270, -36.0763

# 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.



67.3130, 11.6777, -59.0335



83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763



74.5210, -20.4699, -14.4889

# Square

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



83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763



80.0860, -27.1574, 30.6196



62.6050, -1.2843, -54.9046



69.0350, 33.5067, -60.5437



# Rectangle

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



83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763



80.6810, -12.6607, 47.6378



62.6050, -1.2843, -54.9046



68.8920, 20.2662, -60.4183

# Sweetspot

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



83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763



146.8260, 4.0298, 14.1846



72.8030, 25.7331, 6.3118



72.0380, 2.4463, 8.7367



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763



98.7770, 15.3929, 56.3236



80.1020, -4.4873, 39.3755



59.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



48.1900, 19.1333, 69.9934



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763



98.7770, 15.3929, 56.3236



103.8980, 4.4873, -39.3755



59.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



48.1900, 19.1333, 69.9934

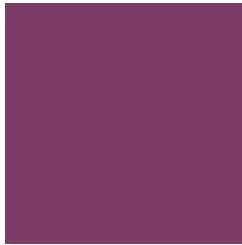


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

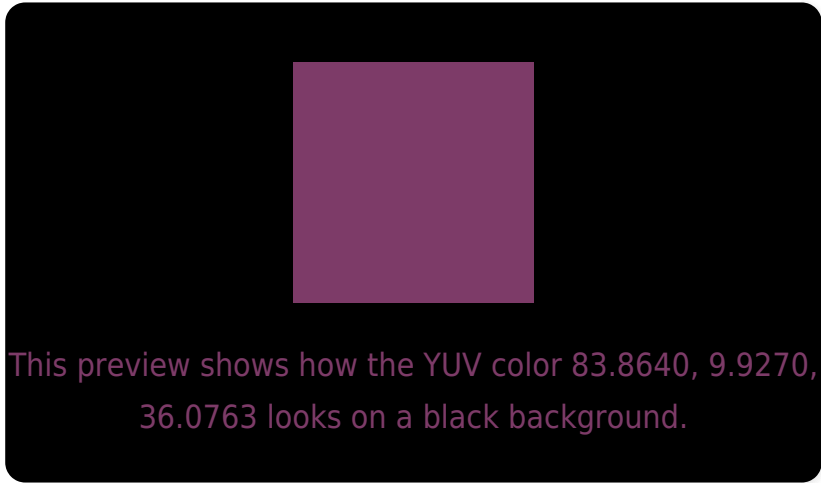
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

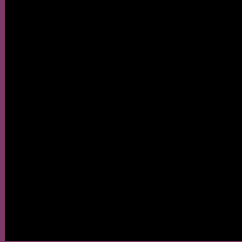
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.8640, 9.9270,



# 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

83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763

### Protanopia

82.8580, 18.8040, -11.2765

### Deuteranopia

83.4650, 8.1518, -1.2848



## Tritanopia

83.3140, -6.0708, 33.9276

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763

## Protanomaly

83.4580, 15.5502, 5.7373

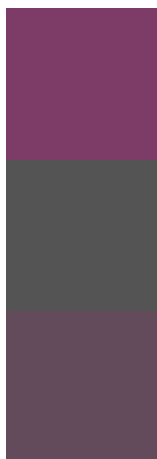
## Deuteranomaly

83.6670, 8.5452, 12.5700

## Tritanomaly

83.2200, -0.1085, 34.8871

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

84.0000, 3.4510, 13.1550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763 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(125, 59, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 59, 104)  
}
```

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(125, 59, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 59, 104) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763 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(125, 59, 104) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 59, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 59, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 59, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 59, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 59,  
104) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.8640, 9.9270, 36.0763 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 59, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125, 59,  
104) }
```

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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