

Converting Colors

YUV(83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(83.9870, -0.4866,
-30.6836)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	316653
RGB	49, 102, 83
RGB Percent	19%, 40%, 33%
CMY	0.8078, 0.6000, 0.6745
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.19, 0.60
HSL	158°, 35%, 30%
HSV	158°, 52%, 40%
XYZ	7.5793, 10.7802, 9.8649
YIQ	83.9870, -25.4890, -17.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

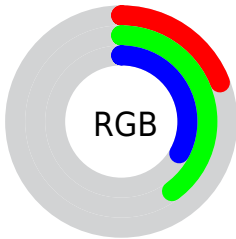
Format	Color
R_{YB}	49, 81, 102
Decimal	3237459
CIE _{Lab}	39.21, -22.75, 5.36
CIE _{LCh}	39, 23.375, 166.747
Yxy	10.7802, 0.2685, 0.3819
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281427539 (0xFF316653)
YUV	83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836
Hunter-Lab	32.8333, -16.2528, 5.1693

Details

The YUV color **83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **67.0130, 0.4866, 30.6836**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.4600, -1.2128, -31.0984**, and **36.6170, 0.6818, -32.1131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5410, -0.7597, -36.4315**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.4330, -0.2135, -24.9357**.

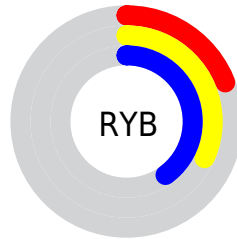
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (40%)

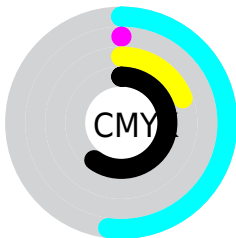
Blue (33%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (40%)

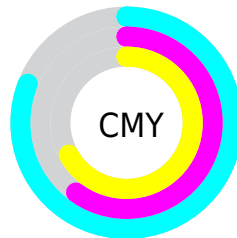


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836 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 83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.9870, -0.4866,
-30.6836

83.9870, -0.4866,
-30.6836

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

59.5030, 0.2450,
-32.0131

134.4600, -1.2128,
-31.0984

36.6170, 0.6818,
-32.1131

161.1610, -1.0654,
-31.7132

21.4230, -1.6875,
-18.7880

188.6340, -1.7916,
-32.1280

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

216.3350, -1.6442,
-32.7428

239.1660, 1.3972,
-28.2096

249.3190, 2.8007,

-11.6808

■ 83.9870, -0.4866,
-30.6836

■ 83.9870, -0.4866,
-30.6836

■ 80.5410, -0.7597,
-36.4315

■ 87.4330, -0.2135,
-24.9357

■ 77.2090, -0.5960,
-42.2793

■ 90.7650, -0.3771,
-19.0879

■ 73.4640, -0.7218,
-48.6419

■ 94.5100, -0.2514,
-12.7253

■ 70.0180, -0.9949,
-54.3898

■ 97.9560, 0.0217,
-6.9774

■ 67.2840, -1.1260,
-59.0081

■ 101.2880, -0.1420,
-1.1296

■ 104.7340, 0.1311,
4.6183

■ 108.1800, 0.4043,
10.3661

■ 111.8110, 0.0932,
16.8288

■ 115.2570, 0.3663,
22.5766

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.4640, -10.5818, -12.6849



83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836



79.3790, 11.6452, -48.5674

Triad

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



83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836



92.6410, 17.9250, -9.3322



92.9190, -13.7641, 28.1350

Complementary

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



83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836



67.0130, 0.4866, 30.6836

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.



94.0040, -5.9180, 31.5685



83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836



95.1660, 11.7502, 11.2554

Square

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



83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836



86.8940, 20.7583, -31.4790



95.0770, 3.4130, 25.3655



91.4140, -17.9521, 18.0539

Rectangle

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



83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836



77.9530, 17.7712, -53.4558



95.0770, 3.4130, 25.3655



93.3260, -11.0067, 30.4091

Sweetspot

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



83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836



125.5100, -0.2514, -12.7253



85.7920, -18.1385, -15.6036



61.9560, 0.0217, -6.9774



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836



104.7630, -0.8692, -48.0272



82.0440, 9.8383, -28.9796



49.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739



75.9410, -0.9569, -66.6003



159.7240, -2.3289, -140.0779

Inverse Universe

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



67.0130, 0.4866, 30.6836



78.2370, 0.8692, 48.0272



68.9560, -9.8383, 28.9796



47.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



39.0590, 0.9569, 66.6003



82.2760, 2.3289, 140.0779

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836 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 83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836 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 83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836.

-30.6836.

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

83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836

Protanopia

91.8990, -6.8522, 4.4736

Deuteranopia

92.8440, -3.3741, 8.9068



Tritanopia

87.0550, 9.8329, -27.2352

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836

Protanomaly

89.3920, -4.6303, -8.2368

Deuteranomaly

89.6850, -2.3097, -5.8627

Tritanomaly

85.7190, 6.0545, -28.6946

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836

Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.2220, -0.1094, -11.5957

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836 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(49, 102, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 102, 83)  
}
```

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(49, 102, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 102, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836 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(49, 102, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 102, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 102, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 102, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 102, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 102,  
83) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.9870, -0.4866, -30.6836 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 102, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 102,  
83) }
```

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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