

# Converting Colors

YUV(84.2900, -16.4120,  
37.4567)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(84.2900, -16.4120,  
37.4567)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F4533
RGB	127, 69, 51
RGB Percent	50%, 27%, 20%
CMY	0.5020, 0.7294, 0.8000
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.60, 0.50
HSL	14°, 43%, 35%
HSV	14°, 60%, 50%
XYZ	11.4781, 9.0073, 4.2656
YIQ	84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

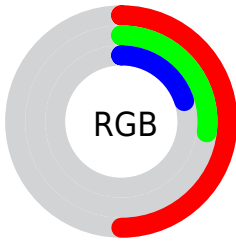
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	127, 75, 51
Decimal	8340787
CIELab	36.00, 23.01, 21.73
CIELCh	36, 31.647, 43.355
Yxy	9.0073, 0.4637, 0.3639
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286530867 (0xFF7F4533)
YUV	84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567
Hunter-Lab	30.0121, 15.7456, 12.5817

# Details

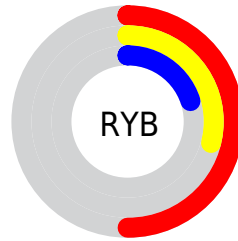
The YUV color **84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **93.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1550, -18.3174, 41.9601**, and **36.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.9380, -19.1964, 43.9044**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.6420, -13.6275, 31.0090**.

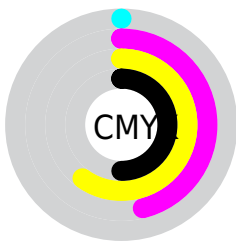
# Distribution



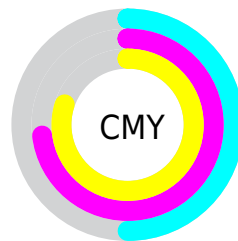
- Red (50%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567 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 84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.2900, -16.4120,  
37.4567

84.2900, -16.4120,  
37.4567

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

60.3220, -14.9487,  
34.7976

135.1550,  
-18.3174, 41.9601

36.3110, -14.9433,  
33.0533

161.9380,  
-19.1964, 43.9044

14.9390, -7.3649,  
28.9945

189.4220,  
-19.9280, 45.2339

4.1860, -2.0637,  
8.6069

212.4210,  
-18.4486, 37.3418

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

232.0490,  
-14.3212, 20.1280

252.2640,

-10.4832, 2.3995

■ 84.2900, -16.4120,  
37.4567

■ 84.2900, -16.4120,  
37.4567

■ 76.9380, -19.1964,  
43.9044

■ 91.6420, -13.6275,  
31.0090

■ 70.2870, -21.8335,  
49.7373

■ 98.2930, -10.9904,  
25.1760

■ 62.9350, -24.6180,  
56.1850

■ 105.6450, -8.2060,  
18.7283

■ 55.5830, -27.4024,  
62.6327

■ 112.9970, -5.4215,  
12.2806

■ 119.7620, -2.3477,  
6.3477

■ 127.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 134.3520, 2.7845,  
-6.4477

■ 141.7040, 5.5689,  
-12.8954

■ 148.3550, 8.2060,  
-18.7283

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.8850, -5.3663, 41.3199



84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567



82.9650, -23.6467, 24.5867

# Triad

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



84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567



69.8880, -0.4378, -46.3828



82.5350, 25.3722, -18.0092

# Complementary

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



84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567



93.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567

# 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.



68.5790, 31.7596, -60.1438



84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567



68.4700, 13.5723, -60.0482

# Square

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



84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567



77.7750, -15.6651, -15.5887



69.9180, 24.1974, -61.3181



87.5450, 16.9863, 11.8000



# Rectangle

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



84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567



81.9590, -24.6298, 13.1910



69.9180, 24.1974, -61.3181



79.0280, 27.5942, -30.7196

# Sweetspot

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



84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567



149.0790, -6.4479, 14.8397



80.3360, 14.1314, 40.9243



73.7300, -3.8109, 9.0068



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567



98.9030, -26.0812, 58.8441



106.5960, -27.4088, 17.8943



60.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738



55.8820, -27.5498, 63.2475



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



93.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567



113.0970, 26.0812, -58.8441



71.4040, 27.4088, -17.8943



60.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738



71.5310, 27.8392, -62.7327



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567 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 84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 84.2900, -16.4120,



# 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

84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567

### Protanopia

83.9010, -13.2622, 7.1028

### Deuteranopia

84.2290, -17.3679, 17.3392



## Tritanopia

85.1080, -6.9552, 37.6163

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567

## Protanomaly

84.0380, -14.3157, 18.3837

## Deuteranomaly

84.3870, -16.9528, 24.2166

## Tritanomaly

84.8970, -10.3022, 37.8013

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

84.4810, -6.1531, 13.6102

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567 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(127, 69, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 69, 51)  
}
```

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(127, 69, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 69, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567 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(127, 69, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 69, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 69, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 69, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 69, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 69,  
51) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 69, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 69,  
51) }
```

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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