

Converting Colors

YUV(84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(84.3480, -1.1576,
-2.0592)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	525652
RGB	82, 86, 82
RGB Percent	32%, 34%, 32%
CMY	0.6784, 0.6627, 0.6784
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.05, 0.66
HSL	120°, 2%, 33%
HSV	120°, 5%, 34%
XYZ	8.3305, 9.0586, 9.2921
YIQ	84.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

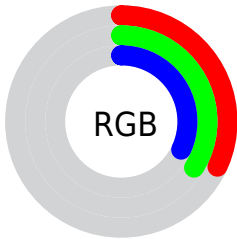
Format	Color
RYB	82, 86, 86
Decimal	5396050
CIELab	36.10, -2.46, 1.77
CIElCh	36, 3.027, 144.248
Yxy	9.0586, 0.3122, 0.3395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283586130 (0xFF525652)
YUV	84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592
Hunter-Lab	30.0975, -3.2651, 2.7636

Details

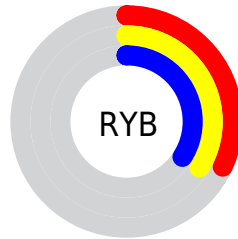
The YUV color $[84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be $[83.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592]$, and the grayscale version is $[84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[133.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740]$, and $[39.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[80.6310, -3.7621, -6.6924]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[88.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740]$.

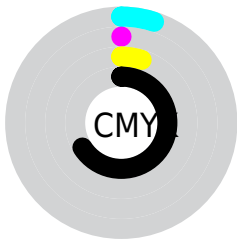
Distribution



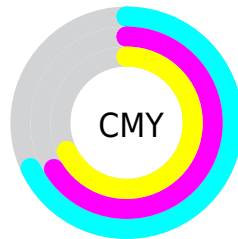
- Red (32%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592 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 84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.3480, -1.1576,
-2.0592

■ 84.3480, -1.1576,
-2.0592

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 61.3480, -1.1576,
-2.0592

■ 133.9350, -1.4470,
-2.5740

■ 39.3480, -1.1576,
-2.0592

■ 159.9350, -1.4470,
-2.5740

■ 19.3480, -1.1576,
-2.0592

■ 186.9350, -1.4470,
-2.5740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.9350, -1.4470,
-2.5740

■ 242.9350, -1.4470,
-2.5740

■ 84.3480, -1.1576,
-2.0592

■ 84.3480, -1.1576,
-2.0592

■ 80.6310, -3.7621,
-6.6924

■ 88.0650, 1.4470,
2.5740

■ 77.3270, -6.0772,
-10.8108

■ 91.3690, 3.7621,
6.6924

■ 73.6100, -8.6817,
-15.4440

■ 95.0860, 6.3666,
11.3256

■ 70.3060, -10.9969,
-19.5624

■ 98.3900, 8.6817,
15.4440

■ 66.5890, -13.6014,
-24.1956

■ 102.1070, 11.2862,
20.0772

■ 62.8720, -16.2059,
-28.8287

■ 105.8240, 13.8908,
24.7104

■ 59.5680, -18.5210,
-32.9471

■ 109.1280, 16.2059,
28.8287

■ 55.8510, -21.1255,

■ 112.8450, 18.8104,

-37.5803

33.4619

■ 52.5470, -23.4407,
-41.6987

■ 116.1490, 21.1255,
37.5803

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999



84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



83.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887

Triad

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



84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



84.6730, 2.6262, -2.3442



85.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034

Complementary

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



84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



83.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592

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.



85.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



84.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149

Square

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



84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



84.5480, 2.1948, -3.9886



85.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



85.4520, -2.1948, 3.9886

Rectangle

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



84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



83.9070, 1.0318, -4.3034



85.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



85.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035

Sweetspot

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



84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



111.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



85.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



109.1090, -2.0257, -3.6036



84.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



41.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



62.8090, -30.9648, -55.0835



137.9450, -68.0069, -120.9778

Inverse Universe

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



83.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



107.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



83.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



41.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



44.1910, 30.9648, 55.0835



97.0550, 68.0069, 120.9778

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

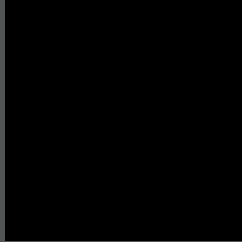
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

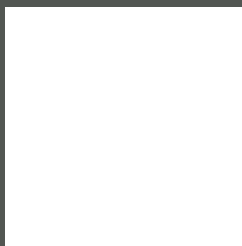
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592.

-2.0592.

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

84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592

Protanopia

84.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443

Deuteranopia

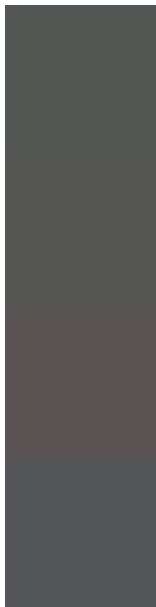
85.7020, -1.3321, 7.2773



Tritanopia

85.0860, 2.9156, -1.8294

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592

Protanomaly

84.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999

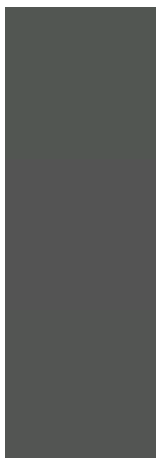
Deuteranomaly

85.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034

Tritanomaly

84.7440, 1.6052, -1.5295

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592

Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592 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(82, 86, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 86, 82)  
}
```

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(82, 86, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 86, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592 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(82, 86, 82) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 86, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 86, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 86, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 86, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 86, 82)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 84.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 86, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 86,  
82) }
```

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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