

Converting Colors

YUV(85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(85.0350, 10.3357,
-1.7847)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53526A
RGB	83, 82, 106
RGB Percent	33%, 32%, 42%
CMY	0.6745, 0.6784, 0.5843
CMYK	0.22, 0.23, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	242°, 13%, 37%
HSV	242°, 23%, 42%
XYZ	9.1861, 8.9142, 14.8721
YIQ	85.0350, -7.1080, 7.6760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

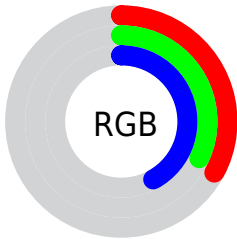
Format	Color
R_{YB}	83, 82, 106
Decimal	5460586
CIE Lab	35.82, 6.10, -13.66
CIE LCh	36, 14.958, 294.071
Yxy	8.9142, 0.2786, 0.2704
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283650666 (0xFF53526A)
YUV	85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847
Hunter-Lab	29.8566, 2.6705, -8.6337

Details

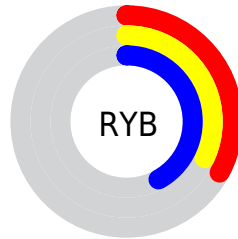
The YUV color **85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **102.9650, -10.3357, 1.7847**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.5620, 11.0619, -1.3699**, and **39.5080, 9.6096, -2.1995** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.5880, 14.9931, -2.2697**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997**.

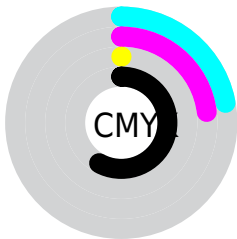
Distribution



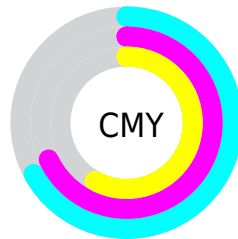
- Red (33%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847 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 85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.0350, 10.3357,
-1.7847

■ 85.0350, 10.3357,
-1.7847

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 61.9210, 9.8989,
-1.6847

■ 134.5620, 11.0619,
-1.3699

■ 39.5080, 9.6096,
-2.1995

■ 160.6760, 11.4987,
-1.4699

■ 19.2800, 8.7360,
-1.9996

■ 187.7900, 11.9355,
-1.5698

■ 2.2970, 6.2626,
-2.0145

■ 215.7900, 11.9355,
-1.5698

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 242.3080, 6.2572,
-0.2701

85.0350, 10.3357,
-1.7847

85.0350, 10.3357,
-1.7847

75.5880, 14.9931,
-2.2697

94.4820, 5.6784,
-1.2997

66.7280, 19.3611,
-3.2695

103.3420, 1.3104,
-0.2999

57.2810, 24.0185,
-3.7544

112.7890, -3.3470,
0.1850

48.1220, 28.5339,
-5.3690

121.9480, -7.8624,
1.7996

38.6750, 33.1912,
-5.8540

131.3950,
-12.5197, 2.2846

29.2280, 37.8486,
-6.3390

140.8420,
-17.1771, 2.7696

20.3680, 42.2166,
-7.3387

149.7020,
-21.5451, 3.7693

13.2800, 45.7110,

159.1490,

-8.1386

-26.2025, 4.2543

■ 168.0090,
-30.5704, 5.2541

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.5280, 12.5577, -14.4951



85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847



85.9610, 5.9352, 9.6812

Triad

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



85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847



85.1780, -9.9478, 17.3839



79.6940, 0.6439, -19.9026

Complementary

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



85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847



102.9650, -10.3357, 1.7847

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.



80.8540, -5.3510, -10.3960



85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847



84.0800, -11.3784, 9.5768

Square

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



85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847



85.7530, -5.3012, 20.3876



82.3670, -10.0409, 0.5551



78.7840, 7.5015, -26.1206

Rectangle

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



85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847



86.0820, 2.4246, 15.7141



82.3670, -10.0409, 0.5551



80.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584

Sweetspot

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



85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847



129.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998



98.2370, 3.8272, -14.2398



63.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847



105.5170, 16.0141, -3.0844



88.6230, 8.5669, 5.5926



48.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999



14.8330, 50.3683, -8.6235



30.9200, 105.5414, -18.3468

Inverse Universe

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



91.7980, 6.5086, 12.4552



116.0530, 9.8339, 19.2475



99.3770, -8.5669, -5.5926



50.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



47.7510, 31.6748, 60.7314



100.0450, 66.5328, 127.1255

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847 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 85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

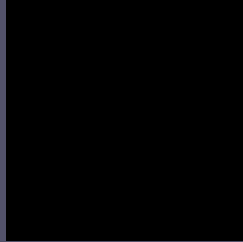
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.0350, 10.3357,

-1.7847.

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

85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847

Protanopia

84.2410, 11.2202, -5.4734

Deuteranopia

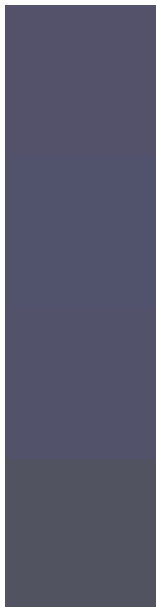
85.0240, 10.3412, -3.5290



Tritanopia

84.1890, 3.3578, -3.6738

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847

Protanomaly

84.8390, 10.9254, -4.2438

Deuteranomaly

85.3230, 10.1938, -2.9143

Tritanomaly

84.4710, 5.6838, -3.0441

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847

Achromatopsia

85.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.0260, 3.9312, -0.8998

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847 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(83, 82, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 82, 106)  
}
```

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(83, 82, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 82, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847 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(83, 82, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 82, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 82, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 82, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 82, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 82,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 85.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 82, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 82,  
106) }
```

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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