

Converting Colors

YUV(85.6440, -40.2505,
30.1302)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(85.6440, -40.2505,
30.1302)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	785404
RGB	120, 84, 4
RGB Percent	47%, 33%, 2%
CMY	0.5294, 0.6706, 0.9843
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.97, 0.53
HSL	41°, 94%, 24%
HSV	41°, 97%, 47%
XYZ	10.9380, 10.3425, 1.5347
YIQ	85.6440, 47.1360, -17.2480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

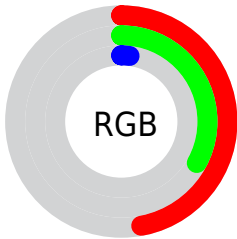
Format	Color
R_{YB}	56, 120, 4
Decimal	7885828
CIE Lab	38.45, 8.50, 45.57
CIE LCh	38, 46.355, 79.429
Yxy	10.3425, 0.4794, 0.4533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286075908 (0xFF785404)
YUV	85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302
Hunter-Lab	32.1597, 4.4308, 19.6825

Details

The YUV color **85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **38.3560, 40.2505, -30.1302**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.3070, -39.0984, 33.9338**, and **42.6270, -21.0151, 20.4981** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.6010, -41.7083, 31.0449**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3600, -36.1665, 26.8713**.

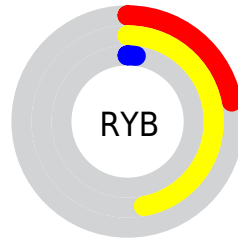
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (33%)

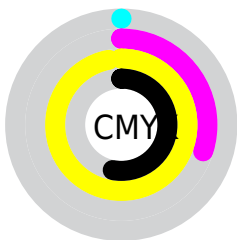
Blue (2%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (2%)

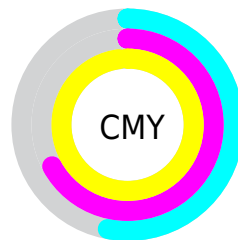


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302 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 85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.6440, -40.2505,
30.1302

85.6440, -40.2505,
30.1302

253.9740, -3.9312,
0.8998

63.6140, -31.3617,
25.7715

137.3070,
-39.0984, 33.9338

42.6270, -21.0151,
20.4981

164.0900,
-39.9774, 35.8781

23.4120, -11.5421,
15.4247

191.8730,
-40.8564, 37.8224

1.4950, -0.7370,
3.0739


217.2530,
-40.5507, 33.1041


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


236.7670,
-36.8601, 15.9903


247.4760,


-28.8287, 6.5985


 250.7820,
-16.1615, 3.6992


 85.6440, -40.2505,
30.1302


 85.6440, -40.2505,
30.1302


 84.6010, -41.7083,
31.0449

 89.3600, -36.1665,
26.8713

 92.4890, -31.7931,
24.1271

 96.2050, -27.7091,
20.8682

 99.9210, -23.6251,
17.6093

 103.6370,
-19.5410, 14.3504

■ 106.7660,
-15.1676, 11.6062

■ 110.4820,
-11.0836, 8.3473

■ 114.1980, -6.9996,
5.0884

■ 117.9140, -2.9156,
1.8294

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.1470, -26.2015, 50.7371



85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302



82.6360, -38.2745, 2.9502

Triad

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



85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302



76.3920, 18.5407, -66.9958



92.9410, 23.2001, 25.4847

Complementary

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



85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302



38.3560, 40.2505, -30.1302

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.



87.7870, 36.5870, -21.7382



85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302



78.9800, 33.5339, -69.2655

Square

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



85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302



71.3590, 1.7950, -62.5818



76.9230, 43.4220, -67.4615



89.4040, 7.6888, 54.0197

Rectangle

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



85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302



79.4080, -25.8371, -19.6518



76.9230, 43.4220, -67.4615



93.0040, 27.6060, 12.2745

Sweetspot

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



85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302



142.5380, -16.0412, 11.8062



42.9020, -0.9377, 67.6149



70.5250, -9.6258, 7.4326



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302



109.4530, -53.9603, 40.8217



100.4970, -47.5730, -1.3129



59.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295



87.8570, -43.3135, 32.5744



177.4860, -87.5006, 65.3488

Inverse Universe

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



38.3560, 40.2505, -30.1302



45.9600, 54.2497, -40.3069



23.5030, 47.5730, 1.3129



56.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295



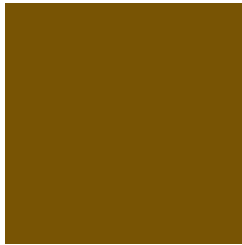
37.1430, 43.3135, -32.5744



74.5140, 87.5006, -65.3488

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

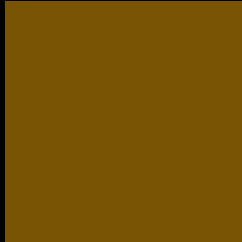
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

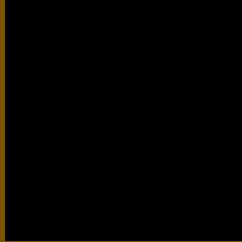
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.6440, -40.2505,

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

85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302

Protanopia

85.1260, -38.0231, 15.6755

Deuteranopia

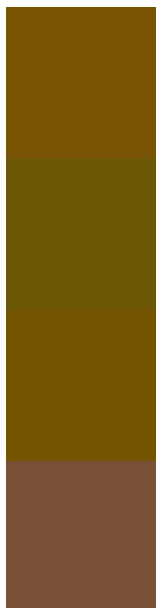
84.8670, -41.8394, 26.4266



Tritanopia

92.4380, -4.1599, 27.6799

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302

Protanomaly

85.0450, -38.4762, 21.0085

Deuteranomaly

84.9920, -41.4081, 28.0710

Tritanomaly

90.0070, -17.2585, 28.9349

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302

Achromatopsia

86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.5810, -14.5834, 10.8915

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302 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(120, 84, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 84, 4)  
}
```

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(120, 84, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 84, 4) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302 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(120, 84, 4) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 84, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 84, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 84, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 84, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 84, 4)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 85.6440, -40.2505, 30.1302 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 84, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 84,  
4) }
```

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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