

# Converting Colors

YUV(85.8210, -28.5058,  
43.1300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(85.8210, -28.5058,  
43.1300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	87481C
RGB	135, 72, 28
RGB Percent	53%, 28%, 11%
CMY	0.4706, 0.7176, 0.8902
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.79, 0.47
HSL	25°, 66%, 32%
HSV	25°, 79%, 53%
XYZ	12.5186, 9.8695, 2.3438
YIQ	85.8210, 51.6720, -0.3280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

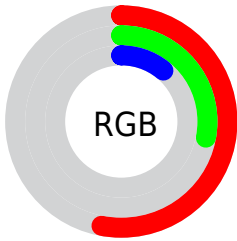
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	135, 103, 28
Decimal	8865820
CIE Lab	37.61, 23.33, 36.79
CIE LCh	38, 43.565, 57.620
Yxy	9.8695, 0.5062, 0.3991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287055900 (0xFF87481C)
YUV	85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300
Hunter-Lab	31.4157, 16.1518, 17.5676

# Details

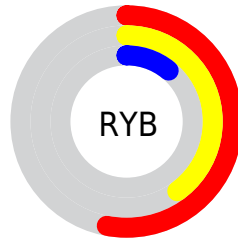
The YUV color **85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **77.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.2840, -30.7060, 48.8629**, and **39.1820, -19.3167, 35.7974** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.5290, -32.3058, 48.6481**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.9990, -25.1425, 37.7119**.

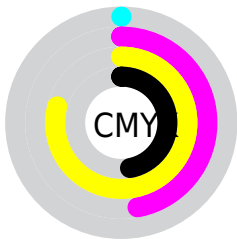
# Distribution



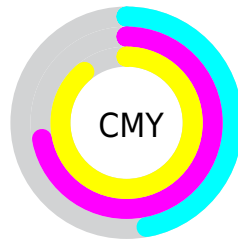
- Red (53%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (47%)




- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (89%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300 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 85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 85.8210, -28.5058,  
43.1300


 85.8210, -28.5058,  
43.1300


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 61.2120, -28.2055,  
40.1561


 137.2840,  
-30.7060, 48.8629


 39.1820, -19.3167,  
35.7974

 163.9530,  
-32.0218, 50.9072


 18.7820, -9.2595,  
30.0092

 191.7360,  
-32.9008, 52.8515

 7.8880, -3.3958,  
15.8842

 212.0330,  
-30.0893, 37.6821

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 231.5470,  
-26.3987, 20.5683

 249.4140,

-21.4031, 4.8989

252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

85.8210, -28.5058,  
43.1300

85.8210, -28.5058,  
43.1300

79.5290, -32.3058,  
48.6481

91.9990, -25.1425,  
37.7119

73.3510, -35.6690,  
54.0662

98.2910, -21.3425,  
32.1938

73.2370, -36.1058,  
54.1662

104.4690,  
-17.9792, 26.7757

110.7610,  
-14.1792, 21.2576

116.9390,  
-10.8159, 15.8395

■ 123.2310, -7.0159,  
10.3214

■ 129.4090, -3.6526,  
4.9033

■ 135.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 141.9930, 3.9475,  
-6.1329

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.5080, -13.5614, 56.5595



85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300



83.8710, -37.8974, 22.0381

# Triad

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



85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300



71.2110, 6.3050, -62.4520



88.9910, 30.5704, -5.2541

# Complementary

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



85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300



77.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300

# 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.



72.7170, 42.5375, -63.7728



85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300



75.3150, 22.0297, -66.0513

# Square

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



85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300



71.1410, -10.9155, -45.7277



76.1590, 35.4176, -66.7914



90.9050, 17.7948, 32.5323



# Rectangle

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



85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300



81.8580, -34.9330, 4.5095



76.1590, 35.4176, -66.7914



85.3200, 34.8452, -23.0826

# Sweetspot

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



85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300



156.5370, -11.1107, 17.0691



67.2890, 12.1825, 59.3825



77.2310, -7.0159, 10.3214



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300



99.4360, -44.5849, 67.1466



116.3450, -43.5541, 16.3604



62.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



69.9810, -34.5006, 52.6367



1.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



# Inverse Universe

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



77.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300



85.5640, 44.5849, -67.1466



46.6550, 43.5541, -16.3604



63.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



60.0190, 34.5006, -52.6367



1.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

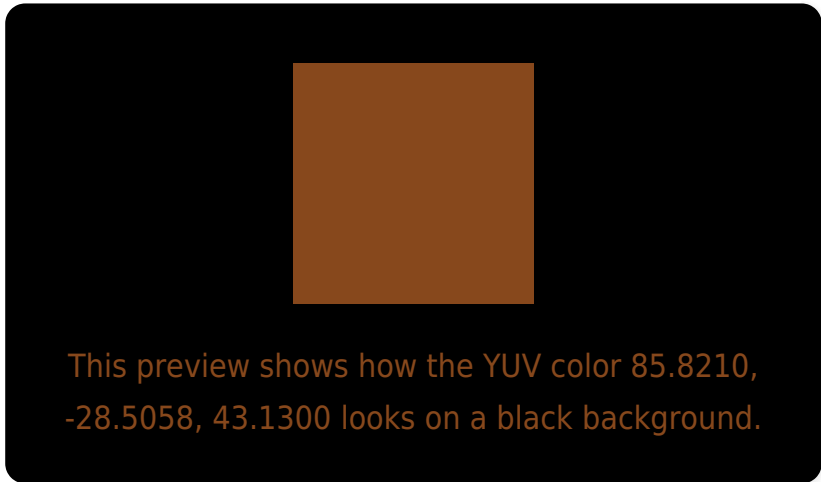
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.8210, -28.5058,



# 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

85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300

### Protanopia

85.9050, -26.0822, 12.3613

### Deuteranopia

86.1190, -30.6247, 22.6976



## Tritanopia

89.0870, -8.4239, 42.0197

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300

## Protanomaly

86.0420, -27.1357, 23.6422

## Deuteranomaly

85.6900, -29.9202, 30.0899

## Tritanomaly

87.5510, -15.5546, 42.4898

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.0530, -10.3791, 15.7395

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300 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(135, 72, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 72, 28)  
}
```

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(135, 72, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 72, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300 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(135, 72, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 72, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(135, 72, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 72, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 72, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 72,  
28) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 85.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 72, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135, 72,  
28) }
```

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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