

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.0840, -27.6494,  
1.6803)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	535B19
RGB	83, 91, 25
RGB Percent	33%, 36%, 10%
CMY	0.6745, 0.6431, 0.9020
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.73, 0.64
HSL	67°, 57%, 23%
HSV	67°, 73%, 36%
XYZ	7.4838, 9.3914, 2.3380
YIQ	81.0840, 16.4180, -22.2220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

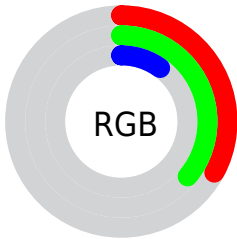
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	25, 91, 33
Decimal	5462809
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.73, -12.97, 35.32
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 37.625, 110.160
Yxy	9.3914, 0.3895, 0.4888
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283652889 (0xFF535B19)
YUV	81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803
Hunter-Lab	30.6453, -10.0382, 16.9284

# Details

The YUV color **81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **34.9160, 27.6494, -1.6803**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.1550, -28.6704, 2.4951**, and **37.1790, -18.3292, -1.0340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7590, -31.4332, 1.9654**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953**.

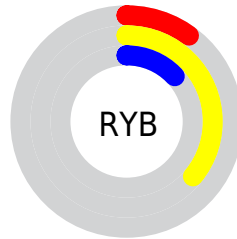
# Distribution



 Red (33%)

 Green (36%)

 Blue (10%)



 Red (10%)

 Yellow (36%)

 Blue (13%)

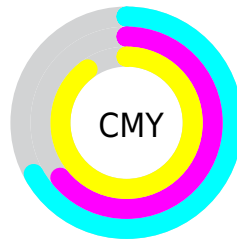


 Cyan (9%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (73%)

 Black (64%)



 Cyan (67%)

 Magenta (64%)

 Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803 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 81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.0840, -27.6494,  
1.6803

81.0840, -27.6494,  
1.6803

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

57.5570, -28.3756,  
1.2655

131.1550,  
-28.6704, 2.4951

37.1790, -18.3292,  
-1.0340

157.3400,  
-29.2546, 3.2098

16.4580, -8.1138,  
-10.9257

184.9980,  
-30.5650, 3.5098

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

212.1830,  
-31.1492, 4.2245

240.9550,  
-32.0228, 4.4245

249.1860,

-22.2767, 5.0989

252.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995

81.0840, -27.6494,  
1.6803

81.0840, -27.6494,  
1.6803

79.7590, -31.4332,  
1.9654

82.4090, -23.8656,  
1.3953

78.4340, -35.2170,  
2.2504

83.7340, -20.0819,  
1.1103

77.3370, -38.1271,  
2.3355

85.0590, -16.2981,  
0.8253

86.3840, -12.5143,  
0.5402

88.0080, -8.8779,  
0.8700

■ 89.4470, -4.6574,  
0.4850

■ 90.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 92.0970, 2.9102,  
-0.0851

■ 93.4220, 6.6940,  
-0.3701

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.3580, -29.7565, 24.2420



81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803



75.9370, -14.7589, -26.2547

# Triad

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



81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803



73.1610, 29.0076, -64.1622



87.3550, 5.2480, 43.5387

# Complementary

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



81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803



34.9160, 27.6494, -1.6803

# 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.



89.1270, 17.6854, 20.9366



81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803



71.2350, 36.8591, -62.4731

# Square

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



81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803



71.3710, 17.0721, -62.5924



85.3660, 28.4136, -13.4760



85.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119



# Rectangle

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



81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803



66.1100, -0.5472, -57.9785



85.3660, 28.4136, -13.4760



88.4620, 9.6322, 37.3058

# Sweetspot

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



81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803



113.1390, -10.9145, 0.7551



49.4300, -12.0440, 36.4569



56.5780, -6.6940, 0.3701



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803



101.7840, -42.7845, 2.8204



71.2170, -22.7850, -18.6073



45.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



93.2740, -45.9841, 2.3907



201.3110, -99.2463, 5.8663



# Inverse Universe

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



34.9160, 27.6494, -1.6803



30.5150, 42.6371, -2.2057



44.7830, 22.7850, 18.6073



41.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



16.4270, 46.1315, -3.0055



35.6890, 99.2463, -5.8663



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

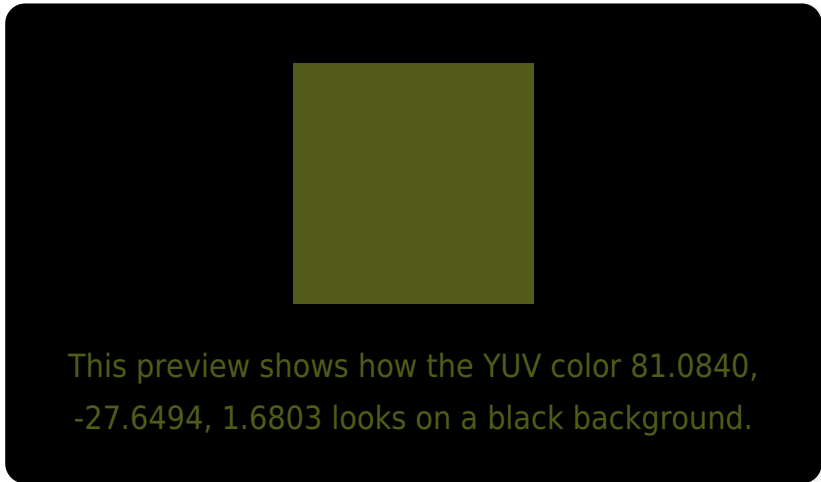
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

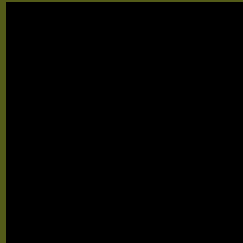
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.0840, -27.6494,



# 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

81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803

### Protanopia

82.8080, -28.9923, 12.4464

### Deuteranopia

83.7320, -26.9829, 21.2830



## Tritanopia

86.9940, 2.4680, 1.7593

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803

## Protanomaly

81.9000, -28.5447, 8.8577

## Deuteranomaly

82.6880, -26.9612, 14.3056

## Tritanomaly

84.8340, -8.2992, 1.8996

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.3670, -10.0409, 0.5551

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803 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, 91, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 91, 25)  
}
```

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, 91, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 91, 25) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803 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, 91, 25) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 91, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(83, 91, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 91, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 91, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 91, 25)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.0840, -27.6494, 1.6803 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 91, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 91,  
25) }
```

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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