

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.0940, 0.9397,  
25.3506)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6E4253
RGB	110, 66, 83
RGB Percent	43%, 26%, 33%
CMY	0.5686, 0.7412, 0.6745
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.25, 0.57
HSL	337°, 25%, 35%
HSV	337°, 40%, 43%
XYZ	9.9400, 7.8360, 9.1722
YIQ	81.0940, 20.7670, 14.6150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

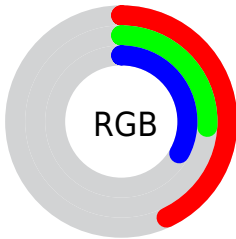
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	110, 66, 83
Decimal	7225939
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.64, 21.61, -2.09
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 21.709, 354.478
Yxy	7.8360, 0.3689, 0.2908
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285416019 (0xFF6E4253)
YUV	81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506
Hunter-Lab	27.9928, 14.3962, 0.1678

# Details

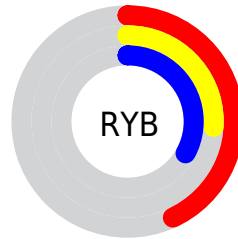
The YUV color **81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **94.9060, -0.9397, -25.3506**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.2900, 0.3500, 27.8097**, and **34.8980, 1.5293, 22.8915** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.8390, 1.0654, 31.7132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879**.

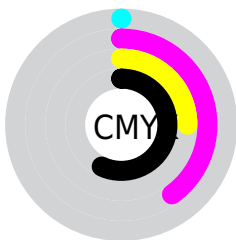
# Distribution



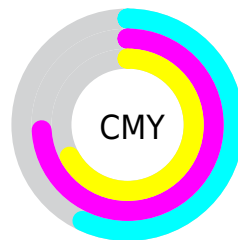
- Red (43%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506 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 81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.0940, 0.9397,  
25.3506

81.0940, 0.9397,  
25.3506

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

57.4960, 1.2345,  
24.1210

131.2900, 0.3500,  
27.8097

34.8980, 1.5293,  
22.8915

157.5890, 0.2026,  
28.4244

13.7130, 2.1135,  
22.1767

184.3010, 0.3446,  
29.5540

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

212.0130, 0.4866,  
30.6836

234.0330, 3.4347,  
18.3881

252.6520, 1.1576,

2.0592

■ 81.0940, 0.9397,  
25.3506

■ 81.0940, 0.9397,  
25.3506

■ 73.8390, 1.0654,  
31.7132

■ 88.3490, 0.8139,  
18.9879

■ 66.6980, 1.6279,  
37.9759

■ 95.6040, 0.6882,  
12.6253

■ 59.4430, 1.7536,  
44.3385

■ 102.7450, 0.1257,  
6.3626

■ 52.1880, 1.8793,  
50.7011

■ 110.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 44.9330, 2.0050,  
57.0638

■ 117.2550, -0.1257,  
-6.3626

■ 37.7920, 2.5675,  
63.3264

■ 124.3960, -0.6882,  
-12.6253

■ 131.6510, -0.8139,  
-18.9879

■ 138.9060, -0.9397,  
-25.3506

■ 146.1610, -1.0654,  
-31.7132

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.6780, 8.5397, 14.3144



81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506



80.6400, -7.2175, 28.3797

# Triad

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



81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506



76.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894



68.0620, 19.1964, -43.9044

# Complementary

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



81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506



94.9060, -0.9397, -25.3506

# 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.



64.9490, 13.8291, -49.0673



81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506



73.9520, -7.3713, -15.7439

# Square

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



81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506



78.1360, -16.3360, 13.0357



70.0730, 2.4290, -32.5130



75.6670, 18.4052, -23.3870



# Rectangle

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



81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506



79.4780, -11.5747, 25.8908



70.0730, 2.4290, -32.5130



65.5020, 18.4865, -49.5523

# Sweetspot

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



81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506



131.7670, 0.1149, 9.8513



78.7900, 15.3865, 11.5852



64.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506



97.7090, 1.6225, 39.7202



81.5040, -7.6435, 24.9910



52.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



41.1240, 2.4039, 69.1743



84.7970, 5.5231, 142.2520



# Inverse Universe

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



81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506



97.7090, 1.6225, 39.7202



94.4960, 7.6435, -24.9910



52.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



41.1240, 2.4039, 69.1743



84.7970, 5.5231, 142.2520



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

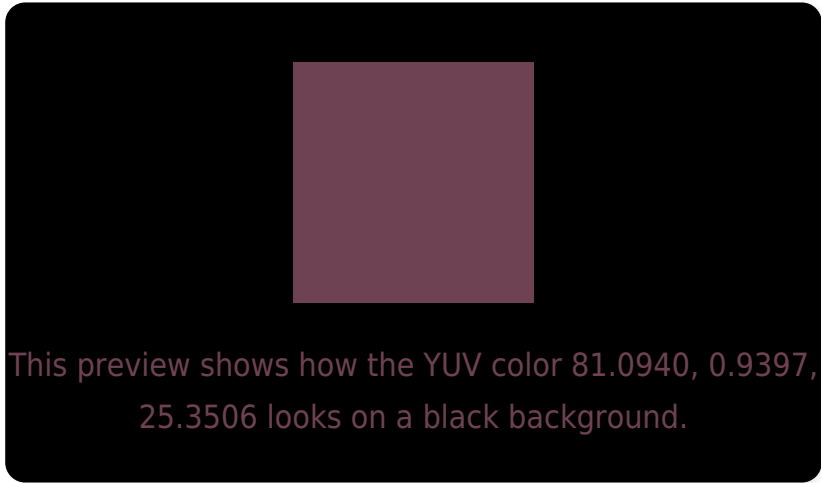
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.0940, 0.9397,



# 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

81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506

### Protanopia

80.0690, 5.3890, -1.8145

### Deuteranopia

80.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331



## Tritanopia

80.8290, -3.8597, 24.7060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506

## Protanomaly

80.3800, 3.7567, 8.4367

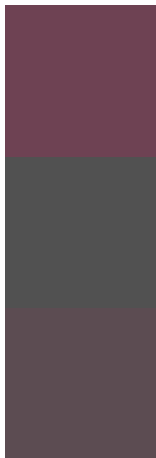
## Deuteranomaly

80.6040, 0.6882, 12.6253

## Tritanomaly

80.6980, -1.8231, 24.8209

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.4680, 0.2623, 9.2366

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506 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(110, 66, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 66, 83)  
}
```

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(110, 66, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 66, 83) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506 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(110, 66, 83) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 66, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(110, 66, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 66, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 66, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 66,  
83) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 66, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 66,  
83) }
```

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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