

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.2160, -7.5015,  
26.1206)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6F4542
RGB	111, 69, 66
RGB Percent	44%, 27%, 26%
CMY	0.5647, 0.7294, 0.7412
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.41, 0.56
HSL	4°, 25%, 35%
HSV	4°, 41%, 44%
XYZ	9.6670, 8.0291, 6.1945
YIQ	81.2160, 25.9950, 7.9710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

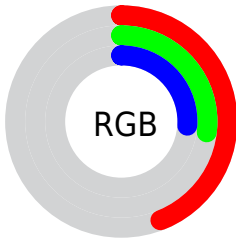
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	111, 69, 66
Decimal	7292226
CIE Lab	34.04, 17.69, 9.36
CIE LCh	34, 20.013, 27.887
Yxy	8.0291, 0.4046, 0.3361
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285482306 (0xFF6F4542)
YUV	81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206
Hunter-Lab	28.3357, 11.3099, 6.8735

# Details

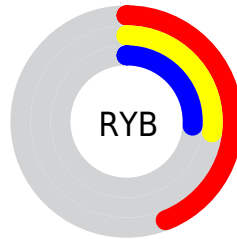
The YUV color **81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **95.7840, 7.5015, -26.1206**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.2980, -8.5279, 28.6797**, and **35.5360, -6.1802, 22.3319** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.0920, -9.4124, 32.3683**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.3400, -5.5906, 19.8728**.

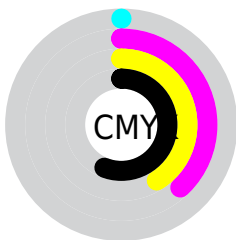
# Distribution



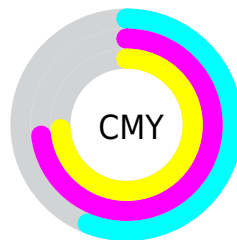
- Red (44%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206 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 81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.2160, -7.5015,  
26.1206

81.2160, -7.5015,  
26.1206

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

57.7320, -6.7699,  
24.7910

131.2980, -8.5279,  
28.6797

35.5360, -6.1802,  
22.3319

157.7820, -9.2595,  
30.0092

11.9600, -5.8963,  
24.5911

184.4940, -9.1175,  
31.1388

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

212.0920, -9.4124,  
32.3683

234.1010, -6.4588,  
18.3284

253.7290, -2.3314,

1.1147

■ 81.2160, -7.5015,  
26.1206

■ 81.2160, -7.5015,  
26.1206

■ 74.0920, -9.4124,  
32.3683

■ 88.3400, -5.5906,  
19.8728

■ 66.3810, -11.0338,  
39.1309

■ 96.0510, -3.9691,  
13.1103

■ 59.2570, -12.9447,  
45.3786

■ 103.1750, -2.0583,  
6.8625

■ 52.1330, -14.8556,  
51.6264

■ 110.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 44.3080, -16.9138,  
58.4889

■ 118.1240, 1.9109,  
-6.2477

■ 37.2980, -18.3879,  
64.6367

■ 125.2480, 3.8217,  
-12.4955

■ 132.9590, 5.4432,  
-19.2580

■ 140.0830, 7.3541,  
-25.5058

■ 147.2070, 9.2649,  
-31.7535

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.1540, -0.0759, 24.4209



81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206



80.1030, -12.8688, 20.9577

# Triad

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



81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206



75.2940, -6.0609, -16.0438



77.6460, 16.9365, -18.9835

# Complementary

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



81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206



95.7840, 7.5015, -26.1206

# 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.



72.1340, 16.6959, -35.1975



81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206



72.1980, 2.8604, -30.8686

# Square

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



81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206



77.6610, -12.6509, -2.3337



69.2490, 12.2022, -40.5604



80.8440, 13.3879, -0.7402



# Rectangle

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



81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206



79.7880, -15.1785, 15.0949



69.2490, 12.2022, -40.5604



76.3140, 17.1002, -24.8314

# Sweetspot

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



81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206



133.6700, -2.7953, 9.9364



84.2430, 11.7122, 23.4659



66.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206



98.1640, -11.9129, 41.0752



94.1300, -13.8681, 14.7950



52.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739



40.5760, -20.0040, 69.6548



83.2450, -41.0398, 143.6131



# Inverse Universe

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



95.7840, 7.5015, -26.1206



121.4230, 11.6235, -41.5900



82.8700, 13.8681, -14.7950



54.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



79.4240, 20.0040, -69.6548



163.7550, 41.0398, -143.6131



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

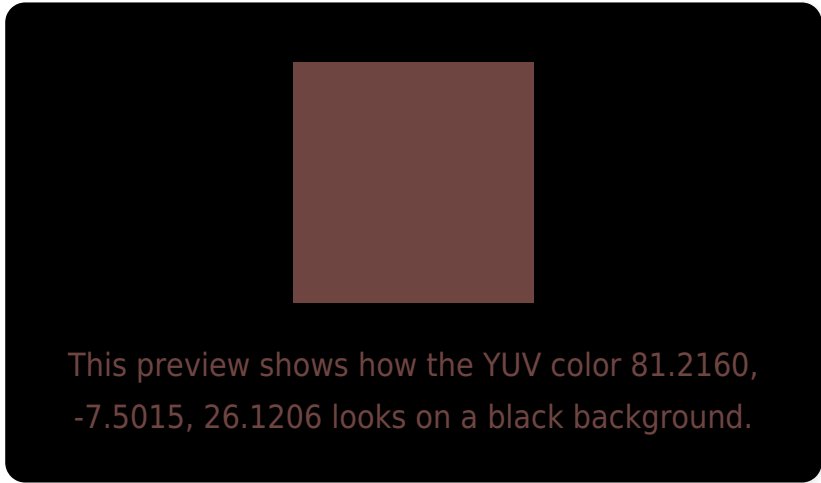
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

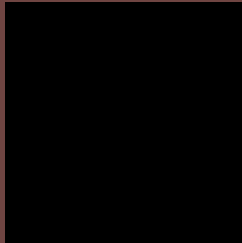
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206.



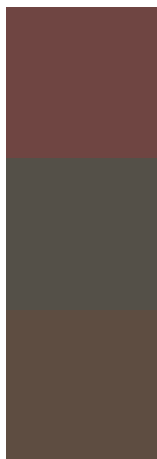
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.2160, -7.5015,



# 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

81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206

### Protanopia

80.2840, -4.0840, 3.2589

### Deuteranopia

80.7150, -7.7475, 11.6509



## Tritanopia

81.7260, -4.3019, 26.5503

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206

## Protanomaly

80.6980, -5.2741, 11.6659

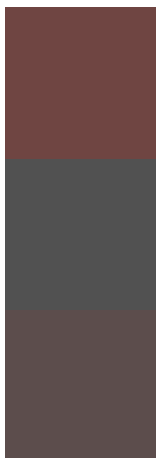
## Deuteranomaly

80.7480, -7.7638, 16.8840

## Tritanomaly

81.3840, -5.6123, 26.8502

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206 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(111, 69, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 69, 66)  
}
```

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(111, 69, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 69, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206 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(111, 69, 66) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 69, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(111, 69, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 69, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 69, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 69,  
66) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 69, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 69,  
66) }
```

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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