

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.2760, -1.6151,  
51.5009)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8C344E
RGB	140, 52, 78
RGB Percent	55%, 20%, 31%
CMY	0.4510, 0.7961, 0.6941
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.44, 0.45
HSL	342°, 46%, 38%
HSV	342°, 63%, 55%
XYZ	13.4184, 8.5815, 8.1569
YIQ	81.2760, 44.1020, 26.7420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

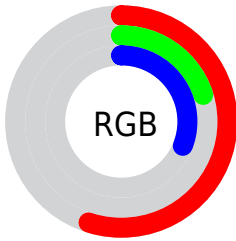
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	140, 52, 78
Decimal	9188430
CIE Lab	35.17, 39.81, 3.91
CIE LCh	35, 39.999, 5.603
Yxy	8.5815, 0.4450, 0.2846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287378510 (0xFF8C344E)
YUV	81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009
Hunter-Lab	29.2942, 30.4981, 3.9968

# Details

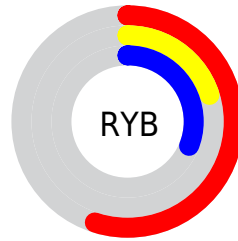
The YUV color **81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **110.7240, 1.6151, -51.5009**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.8420, -3.3731, 55.3896**, and **29.2910, 2.3215, 48.8568** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.9180, -1.9316, 59.7079**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.6340, -1.2986, 43.2940**.

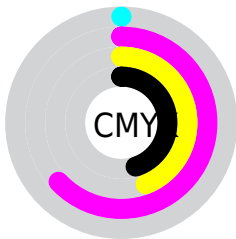
# Distribution



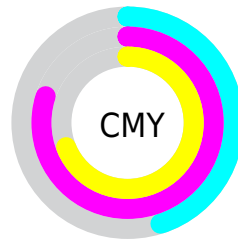
- Red (55%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009 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 81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.2760, -1.6151,  
51.5009

81.2760, -1.6151,  
51.5009

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

54.4330, 0.2795,  
50.4863

133.8420, -3.3731,  
55.3896

29.2910, 2.3215,  
48.8568

160.7390, -3.8153,  
57.2339

19.1940, -4.0396,  
35.7869

188.2230, -4.5469,  
58.5634

9.9810, -4.4276,  
20.1877

207.8510, -0.4195,  
41.3497

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

227.4790, 3.7079,  
24.1359

246.7820, 4.0515,

■ 81.2760, -1.6151,  
51.5009

■ 81.2760, -1.6151,  
51.5009

■ 71.9180, -1.9316,  
59.7079

■ 90.6340, -1.2986,  
43.2940

■ 62.5600, -2.2481,  
67.9149

■ 99.9920, -0.9821,  
35.0870

■ 53.2020, -2.5646,  
76.1218

■ 109.3500, -0.6655,  
26.8801

■ 46.5340, -2.7283,  
81.9697

■ 118.5940, -0.7858,  
18.7731

■ 127.9520, -0.4693,  
10.5661

■ 137.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

■ 146.6680, 0.1637,  
-5.8478

■ 156.0260, 0.4802,  
-14.0548

■ 165.3840, 0.7967,  
-22.2618

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.2600, 12.6898, 36.6060



81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009



80.9540, -16.7393, 49.1523

# Triad

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



81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009



74.3210, -23.8223, -12.5595



70.6650, 34.6752, -61.9732

# Complementary

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



81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009



110.7240, 1.6151, -51.5009

# 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.



70.5050, 23.9080, -61.8329



81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009



62.6220, -3.7576, -54.9195

# Square

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



81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009



77.9670, -33.5077, 14.0609



67.5580, 10.0779, -59.2484



70.1380, 37.4000, -49.2330



# Rectangle

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



81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009



80.7220, -25.0059, 40.5858



67.5580, 10.0779, -59.2484



71.1550, 31.4756, -62.4029

# Sweetspot

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



81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009



158.3060, -0.6439, 19.9026



80.5700, 29.2990, 29.3181



77.9630, -0.4748, 12.3104



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009



90.2240, -2.5754, 79.6106



88.8780, -18.1809, 44.8340



64.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



44.2130, -2.5700, 77.8662



1.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



# Inverse Universe

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



81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009



90.2240, -2.5754, 79.6106



103.1220, 18.1809, -44.8340



64.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



44.2130, -2.5700, 77.8662

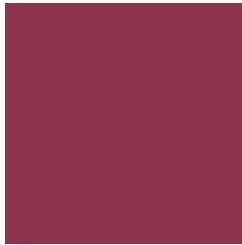


1.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

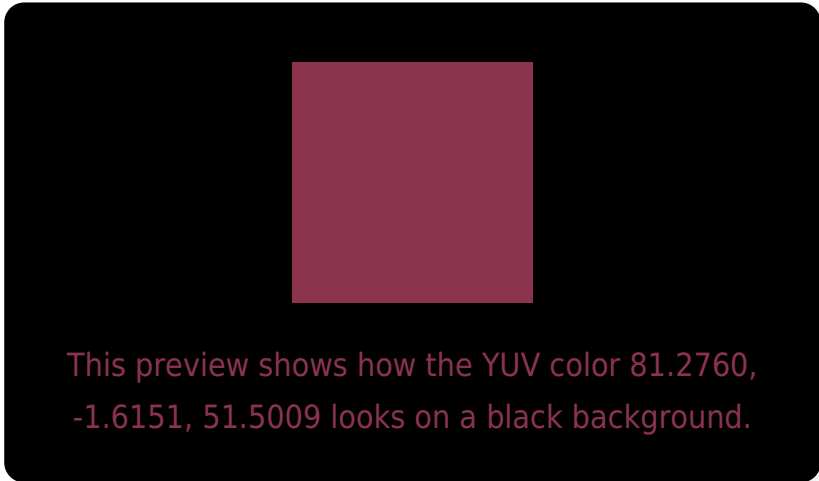
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009.



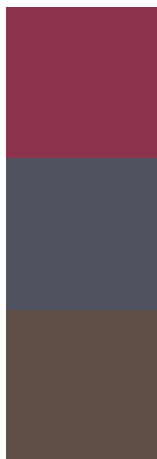
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.2760, -1.6151,



# 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

81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009

### Protanopia

83.8840, 5.9732, -2.5293

### Deuteranopia

84.3880, -5.1213, 9.3067



## Tritanopia

81.1590, -10.9244, 50.7266

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009

## Protanomaly

82.9080, 3.0034, 16.7437

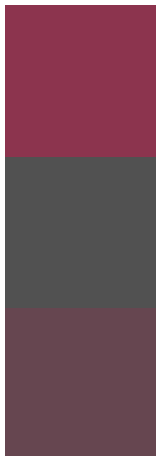
## Deuteranomaly

82.8290, -3.8597, 24.7060

## Tritanomaly

81.3700, -7.5774, 50.5415

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.7080, -0.3490, 18.6731

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009 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(140, 52, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 52, 78)  
}
```

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(140, 52, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 52, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009 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(140, 52, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 52, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 52, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 52, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 52, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 52,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.2760, -1.6151, 51.5009 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 52, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 52,  
78) }
```

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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