

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.3260, -38.1217,  
0.5911)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	526004
RGB	82, 96, 4
RGB Percent	32%, 38%, 2%
CMY	0.6784, 0.6235, 0.9843
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.96, 0.62
HSL	69°, 92%, 20%
HSV	69°, 96%, 38%
XYZ	7.6845, 10.1683, 1.6725
YIQ	81.3260, 21.1880, -31.5800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

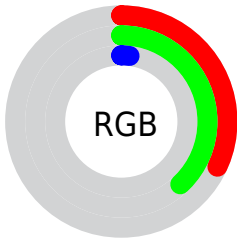
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	4, 96, 18
Decimal	5398532
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.14, -17.17, 43.63
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 46.890, 111.482
Yxy	10.1683, 0.3936, 0.5208
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283588612 (0xFF526004)
YUV	81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911
Hunter-Lab	31.8878, -12.7881, 19.2117

# Details

The YUV color **81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **18.6740, 38.1217, -0.5911**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.4940, -36.2325, 1.3208**, and **39.2170, -19.3340, -5.4523** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5710, -39.7215, 0.3762**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.7650, -33.9011, 0.2061**.

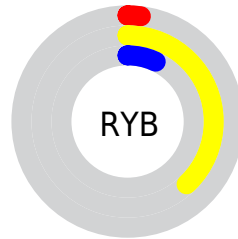
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (38%)

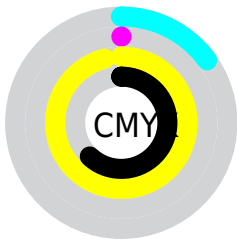
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (7%)

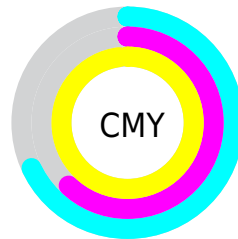


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (62%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911 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 81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 81.3260, -38.1217,  
0.5911

 81.3260, -38.1217,  
0.5911


 254.2020, -3.0576,  
0.6998

 59.3070, -29.2384,  
-2.0232


 132.4940,  
-36.2325, 1.3208


 39.2170, -19.3340,  
-5.4523


 159.3800,  
-36.6693, 1.4207

 17.9090, -8.8291,  
-14.8292

 186.4510,  
-37.6903, 2.2355

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 214.5220,  
-38.7113, 3.0502


 242.1200,  
-39.0062, 4.2798


 247.7040,


-27.9551, 6.3986


 250.8960,  
-15.7247, 3.5992


 81.3260, -38.1217,  
0.5911


 81.3260, -38.1217,  
0.5911


 80.5710, -39.7215,  
0.3762

 82.7650, -33.9011,  
0.2061

 84.3890, -30.2648,  
0.5358

 85.8280, -26.0442,  
0.1508

 87.4520, -22.4078,  
0.4806

 88.8910, -18.1873,  
0.0956

■ 90.6290, -14.1141,  
0.3254

■ 91.9540, -10.3303,  
0.0403

■ 93.6920, -6.2572,  
0.2701

■ 95.0170, -2.4734,  
-0.0149

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.2910, -41.5555, 28.6858



81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911



73.8770, -17.1944, -38.4801

# Triad

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



81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911



78.6210, 34.6968, -68.9506



88.1870, 6.8098, 55.9640

# Complementary

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



81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911



18.6740, 38.1217, -0.5911

# 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.



92.4360, 22.4631, 28.5586



81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911



75.7490, 44.0007, -66.4319

# Square

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



81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911



76.1470, 20.1405, -66.7809



87.6950, 36.1394, -18.1495



85.9370, -10.8149, 62.3223



# Rectangle

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



81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911



69.5180, -2.7204, -60.9673



87.6950, 36.1394, -18.1495



89.6360, 12.5045, 49.4312

# Sweetspot

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



81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911



119.1020, -14.8403, -0.0895



39.7260, -17.6129, 49.3523



60.1820, -9.4567, -0.1596



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911



105.0690, -51.7990, 0.8165



67.5720, -31.3410, -27.6886



47.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



94.1490, -46.4155, 0.7463



201.5770, -99.3775, 1.2480



# Inverse Universe

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



18.6740, 38.1217, -0.5911



19.9310, 51.7990, -0.8165



32.4280, 31.3410, 27.6886



44.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



17.8510, 46.4155, -0.7463



38.1240, 99.5249, -1.8627



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

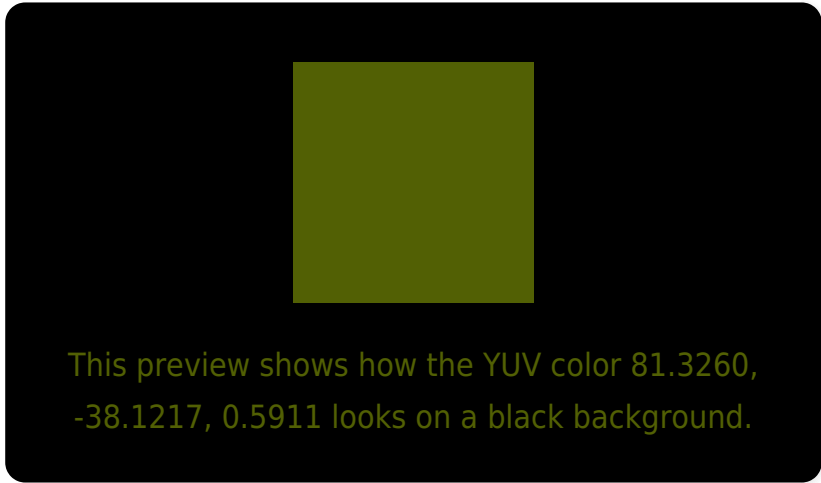
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

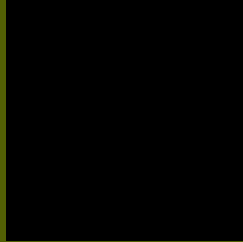
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.3260, -38.1217,



# 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

81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911

### Protanopia

83.0290, -40.9333, 15.7606

### Deuteranopia

85.6200, -33.8297, 24.0123



## Tritanopia

89.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911

## Protanomaly

82.2240, -40.0434, 10.3276

## Deuteranomaly

84.1090, -35.5497, 15.6904

## Tritanomaly

86.9000, -11.7827, -0.7893

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.7430, -13.6773, 0.2254

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911 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(82, 96, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 96, 4)  
}
```

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(82, 96, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 96, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911 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(82, 96, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 96, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 96, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 96, 4); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 96, 4); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 96, 4) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.3260, -38.1217, 0.5911 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 96, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 96,  
4) }
```

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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