

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955)  
contains.

<b>YUV(81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(81.5490, -19.4977,  
0.3955)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	52592A
RGB	82, 89, 42
RGB Percent	32%, 35%, 16%
CMY	0.6784, 0.6510, 0.8353
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.53, 0.65
HSL	69°, 36%, 26%
HSV	69°, 53%, 35%
XYZ	7.4700, 9.1058, 3.5544
YIQ	81.5490, 10.9150, -16.1010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

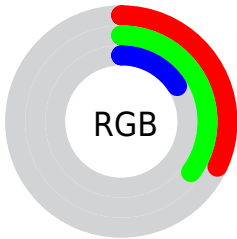
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	42, 89, 49
Decimal	5396778
CIELab	36.19, -10.77, 26.06
CIELCh	36, 28.197, 112.459
Yxy	9.1058, 0.3711, 0.4523
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283586858 (0xFF52592A)
YUV	81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955
Hunter-Lab	30.1758, -8.6201, 14.1393

# Details

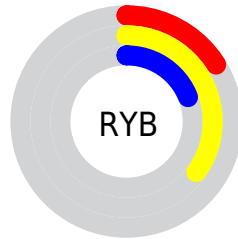
The YUV color  $81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666633$ . A complement of this color would be  $49.4510, 19.4977, -0.3955$ , and the grayscale version is  $82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $131.5060, -20.9555, 1.3102$ , and  $36.8910, -18.1873, 0.0956$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.2240, -23.2814, 0.6806$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $82.8740, -15.7139, 0.1105$ .

# Distribution



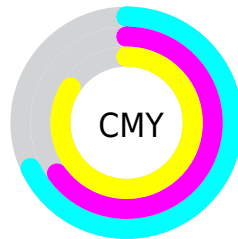
- Red (32%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955 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 81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.5490, -19.4977,  
0.3955

81.5490, -19.4977,  
0.3955

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

58.3640, -18.9135,  
-0.3192

131.5060,  
-20.9555, 1.3102

36.8910, -18.1873,  
0.0956

157.3920,  
-21.3923, 1.4102

16.1810, -7.9772,  
-8.0517

184.1640,  
-22.2659, 1.6102

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

212.0500,  
-22.7026, 1.7102

240.8220,  
-23.5762, 1.9101

251.1240,

-14.8511, 3.3993

254.4300, -2.1840,  
0.4999

81.5490, -19.4977,  
0.3955

81.5490, -19.4977,  
0.3955

80.2240, -23.2814,  
0.6806

82.8740, -15.7139,  
0.1105

78.6000, -26.9178,  
0.3508

84.4980, -12.0775,  
0.4403

77.2750, -30.7016,  
0.6358

85.8230, -8.2937,  
0.1552

75.9500, -34.4853,  
0.9209

87.1480, -4.5100,  
-0.1298

74.9670, -36.9587,  
0.9059

88.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 89.9830, 2.4734,  
0.0149

■ 91.3080, 6.2572,  
-0.2701

■ 92.9320, 9.8935,  
0.0596

■ 94.2570, 13.6773,  
-0.2254

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.7900, -21.5885, 17.7242



81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955



78.1210, -10.4127, -20.2771

# Triad

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



81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955



68.8580, 25.2130, -60.3885



86.8930, 2.5178, 32.5428

# Complementary

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



81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955



49.4510, 19.4977, -0.3955

# 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.



88.0250, 12.3127, 17.5181



81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955



76.9300, 26.1635, -38.5266

# Square

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



81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955



68.5670, 16.4825, -60.1333



85.3470, 20.5349, -6.4433



86.0540, -8.4076, 36.7866



# Rectangle

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



81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955



74.0140, -1.4859, -36.8463



85.3470, 20.5349, -6.4433



87.0820, 5.8756, 28.8691

# Sweetspot

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



81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955



111.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553



59.5750, -8.6645, 25.8057



57.1480, -4.5100, -0.1298



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.



81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955



103.3890, -30.2648, 0.5358



74.6720, -16.1073, -13.7443



42.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



90.0180, -44.3789, 0.8612



197.7450, -97.4883, 1.9776



# Inverse Universe

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



49.4510, 19.4977, -0.3955



53.6110, 30.2648, -0.5358



56.3280, 16.1073, 13.7443



39.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



16.9820, 44.3789, -0.8612



37.2550, 97.4883, -1.9776



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

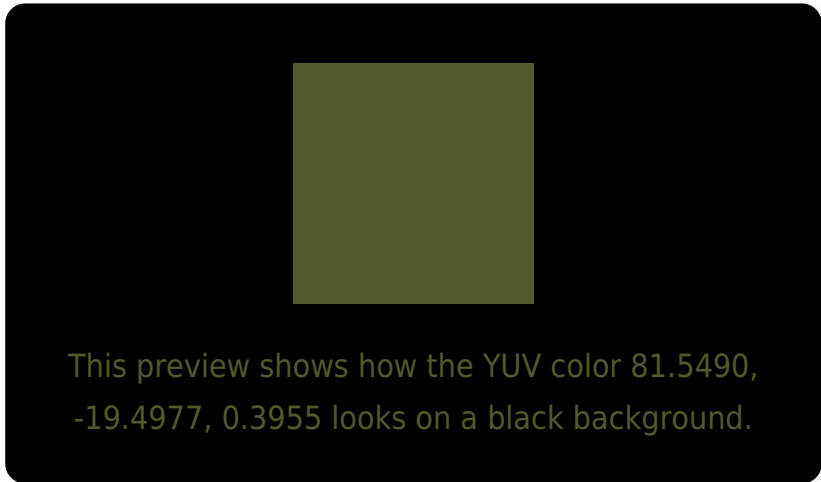
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.5490, -19.4977,

0.3955.

# 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

81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955

### Protanopia

82.6750, -20.5458, 9.9320

### Deuteranopia

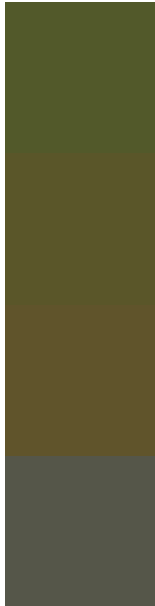
83.6590, -19.5519, 17.8391



## Tritanopia

85.5810, 2.1786, 1.2445

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955

## Protanomaly

82.0660, -20.2455, 6.9581

## Deuteranomaly

82.9140, -19.6776, 11.4764

## Tritanomaly

84.2190, -5.5310, 0.6849

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.0510, -7.4201, -0.0447

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955 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, 89, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 89, 42)  
}
```

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, 89, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 89, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955 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, 89, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 89, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 89, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 89, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 89, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 89, 42)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.5490, -19.4977, 0.3955 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 89, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 89,  
42) }
```

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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