

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.6150, -36.2922,  
20.5086)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.6150, -36.2922,  
20.5086)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	695408
RGB	105, 84, 8
RGB Percent	41%, 33%, 3%
CMY	0.5882, 0.6706, 0.9686
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.92, 0.59
HSL	47°, 86%, 22%
HSV	47°, 92%, 41%
XYZ	9.0399, 9.3614, 1.5602
YIQ	81.6150, 36.9120, -19.1840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

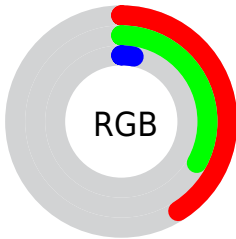
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	35, 105, 8
Decimal	6902792
CIELab	36.67, 1.20, 42.23
CIELCh	37, 42.251, 88.370
Yxy	9.3614, 0.4529, 0.4690
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285092872 (0xFF695408)
YUV	81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086
Hunter-Lab	30.5965, -0.8053, 18.3941

# Details

The YUV color **81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **31.3850, 36.2922, -20.5086**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.7510, -35.8662, 23.8974**, and **39.6260, -19.5356, 12.6060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.5290, -39.2078, 22.3381**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0430, -32.0662, 18.3793**.

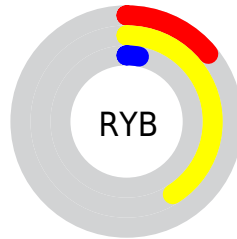
# Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (33%)

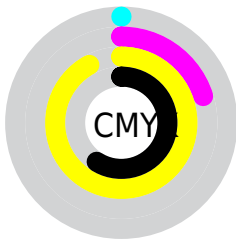
Blue (3%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (3%)

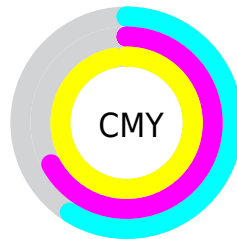


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086 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 81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.6150, -36.2922,  
20.5086

81.6150, -36.2922,  
20.5086

254.2020, -3.0576,  
0.6998

59.4280, -29.2980,  
17.1646

132.7510,  
-35.8662, 23.8974

39.6260, -19.5356,  
12.6060

159.2350,  
-36.5979, 25.2269

20.4110, -10.0626,  
7.5326

186.6050,  
-37.7663, 26.6564

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

214.6760,  
-38.7873, 27.4711

236.8810,  
-36.4233, 15.8904

247.7040,

-27.9551, 6.3986

■ 250.8960,  
-15.7247, 3.5992

■ 81.6150, -36.2922,  
20.5086

■ 81.6150, -36.2922,  
20.5086

■ 79.5290, -39.2078,  
22.3381

■ 84.0430, -32.0662,  
18.3793

■ 86.9440, -28.5664,  
15.8351

■ 89.2580, -24.7772,  
13.8057

■ 91.6860, -20.5512,  
11.6764

■ 94.0000, -16.7620,  
9.6470

■ 97.0150, -12.8254,  
7.0028

■ 99.4430, -8.5994,  
4.8735

■ 101.7570, -4.8102,  
2.8441

■ 104.0710, -1.0210,  
0.8147

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.9240, -28.0635, 41.2857



81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086



78.9860, -29.0801, -6.1267

# Triad

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



81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086



73.3260, 22.0243, -64.3069



88.2640, 16.6318, 32.2175

# Complementary

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



81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086



31.3850, 36.2922, -20.5086

# 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.



87.2470, 28.9652, -3.7246



81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086



74.5290, 34.2492, -65.3619

# Square

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



81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086



69.3360, 6.7364, -60.8077



70.9730, 40.9323, -62.2433



84.7260, 2.6001, 52.8603



# Rectangle

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



81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086



74.4160, -17.9531, -28.4288



70.9730, 40.9323, -62.2433



89.0500, 21.1744, 21.8812

# Sweetspot

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



81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086



128.2710, -14.4306, 8.5323



39.3970, -5.1257, 57.5338



63.3290, -9.0362, 4.9735



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086



104.6580, -51.5964, 29.2409



85.8690, -38.3894, -6.9011



52.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295



88.9870, -43.8706, 24.5674



185.9590, -91.6778, 51.7790



# Inverse Universe

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



31.3850, 36.2922, -20.5086



33.3420, 51.5964, -29.2409



27.1310, 38.3894, 6.9011



49.2710, 2.3314, -1.1147



28.0130, 43.8706, -24.5674

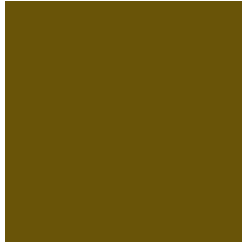


59.0410, 91.6778, -51.7790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

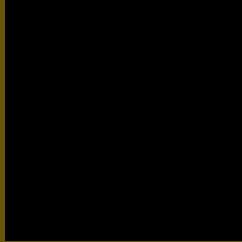
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086.



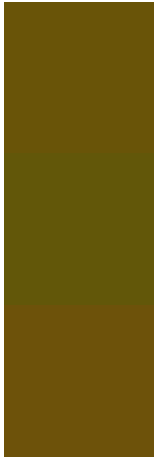
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.6150, -36.2922,



# 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

81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086

### Protanopia

81.3970, -35.6917, 14.5608

### Deuteranopia

81.8650, -35.4294, 23.7974



## Tritanopia

87.9530, -1.9488, 18.4582

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086

## Protanomaly

81.7070, -35.8446, 16.9200

## Deuteranomaly

82.0390, -36.0082, 22.7678

## Tritanomaly

85.6360, -14.6105, 19.6132

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.9010, -13.2622, 7.1028

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086 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(105, 84, 8)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 84, 8)  
}
```

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(105, 84, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 84, 8) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086 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(105, 84, 8) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 84, 8) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(105, 84, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 84, 8); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 84, 8);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 84, 8)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.6150, -36.2922, 20.5086 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 84, 8) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105, 84,  
8) }
```

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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