

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.6720, -29.4183,  
9.0577)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5C5816
RGB	92, 88, 22
RGB Percent	36%, 35%, 9%
CMY	0.6392, 0.6549, 0.9137
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.76, 0.64
HSL	57°, 61%, 22%
HSV	57°, 76%, 36%
XYZ	8.0482, 9.3127, 2.1324
YIQ	81.6720, 23.5700, -19.6780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

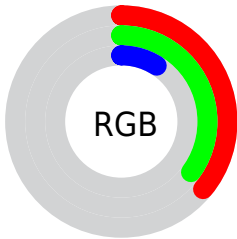
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	26, 92, 22
Decimal	6051862
CIE Lab	36.58, -7.07, 36.74
CIE LCh	37, 37.419, 100.897
Yxy	9.3127, 0.4129, 0.4777
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284241942 (0xFF5C5816)
YUV	81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577
Hunter-Lab	30.5167, -6.3284, 17.2187

# Details

The YUV color **81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **32.3280, 29.4183, -9.0577**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.3410, -30.7341, 11.1019**, and **38.0980, -18.7823, 4.2991** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.0590, -33.0601, 10.4723**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.2850, -25.7765, 7.6431**.

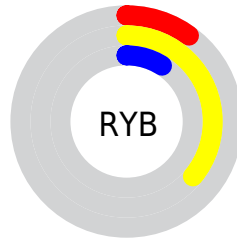
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (35%)

Blue (9%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (9%)

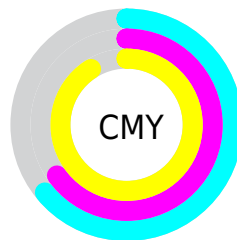


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (76%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577 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 81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.6720, -29.4183,  
9.0577

81.6720, -29.4183,  
9.0577

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

58.1880, -28.6867,  
7.7281

132.3410,  
-30.7341, 11.1019

38.0980, -18.7823,  
4.2991

158.5260,  
-31.3183, 11.8167

18.5840, -9.1619,  
-1.3892

185.5970,  
-32.3393, 12.6314

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

213.3690,  
-33.2129, 12.8314

240.9560,  
-33.5023, 12.3166

248.8440,

-23.5871, 5.3988

252.0360,  
-11.3567, 2.5994

81.6720, -29.4183,  
9.0577

81.6720, -29.4183,  
9.0577

80.0590, -33.0601,  
10.4723

83.2850, -25.7765,  
7.6431

79.0330, -36.9913,  
11.3721

84.3110, -21.8453,  
6.7433

78.5770, -38.7385,  
11.7720

86.0380, -17.7667,  
5.2287

87.0640, -13.8356,  
4.3289

88.6770, -10.1938,  
2.9143

■ 89.7030, -6.2626,  
2.0145

■ 91.3160, -2.6208,  
0.5999

■ 92.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 94.0690, 5.3890,  
-1.8145

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.1460, -28.1730, 29.6900



81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577



77.7380, -19.5908, -16.4332

# Triad

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



81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577



72.3630, 25.9500, -63.4624



87.6470, 9.0480, 38.0206

# Complementary

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



81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577



32.3280, 29.4183, -9.0577

# 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.



88.3970, 21.4963, 11.9298



81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577



72.0670, 34.9700, -63.2028

# Square

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



81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577



70.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926



81.6630, 31.2251, -28.6455



85.4560, -4.6618, 48.7121



# Rectangle

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



81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577



71.8690, -8.3164, -39.3501



81.6630, 31.2251, -28.6455



88.1560, 13.7271, 30.5582

# Sweetspot

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



81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577



115.6340, -11.6516, 3.8290



43.5000, -8.1345, 42.5345



58.4750, -7.1362, 2.2144



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577



104.0520, -45.8746, 13.9864



75.0500, -26.1536, -11.4448



45.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999



93.3510, -46.0220, 14.6012



202.3510, -99.7590, 30.3872



# Inverse Universe

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



32.3280, 29.4183, -9.0577



26.9480, 45.8746, -13.9864



38.9500, 26.1536, 11.4448



42.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



16.0620, 46.3114, -14.0864



35.2360, 99.4697, -30.9020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

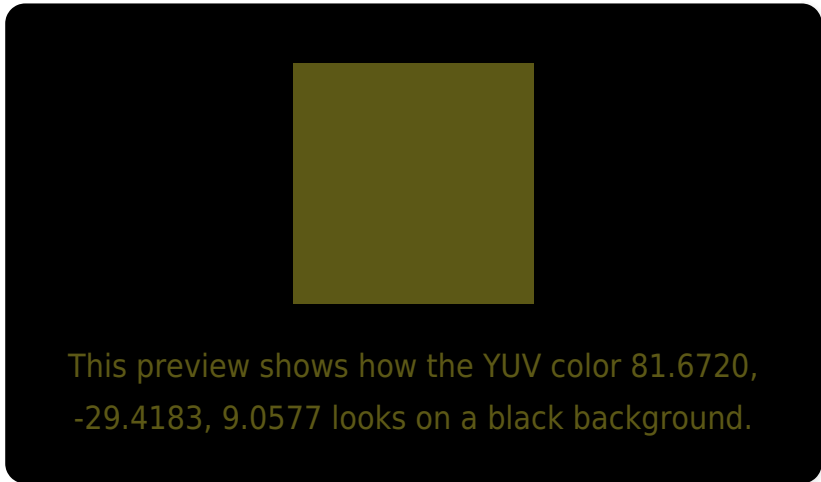
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

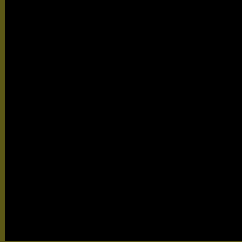
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.6720, -29.4183,



# 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

81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577

### Protanopia

81.9930, -29.5765, 13.1611

### Deuteranopia

83.2760, -28.7301, 21.6829



## Tritanopia

87.1690, 0.4097, 8.6218

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577

## Protanomaly

81.9820, -29.5711, 11.4168

## Deuteranomaly

82.5420, -28.8612, 17.0647

## Tritanomaly

85.0090, -10.3574, 8.7621

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.8620, -10.7780, 3.6290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577 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(92, 88, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 88, 22)  
}
```

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(92, 88, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 88, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577 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(92, 88, 22) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 88, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 88, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 88, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 88, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 88, 22)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.6720, -29.4183, 9.0577 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 88, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 88,  
22) }
```

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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