

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D554D
RGB	77, 85, 77
RGB Percent	30%, 33%, 30%
CMY	0.6980, 0.6667, 0.6980
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.09, 0.67
HSL	120°, 5%, 32%
HSV	120°, 9%, 33%
XYZ	7.6486, 8.6106, 8.2801
YIQ	81.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

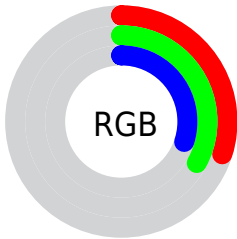
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	77, 85, 85
Decimal	5068109
CIE Lab	35.22, -4.92, 3.58
CIE LCh	35, 6.090, 143.961
Yxy	8.6106, 0.3117, 0.3509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283258189 (0xFF4D554D)
YUV	81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184
Hunter-Lab	29.3438, -4.8247, 3.8106

# Details

The YUV color **81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **80.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.2830, -2.6045, -4.6332**, and **37.1090, -2.0257, -3.6036** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.9790, -4.9196, -8.7516**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

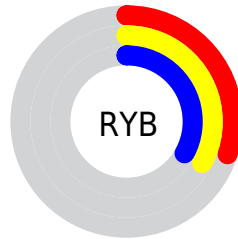
# Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (33%)

Blue (30%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (33%)

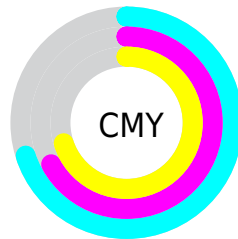


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184 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 81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 81.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

■ 81.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

■ 131.2830, -2.6045,  
-4.6332

■ 37.1090, -2.0257,  
-3.6036

■ 157.2830, -2.6045,  
-4.6332

■ 15.8700, -2.8939,  
-5.1480

■ 184.1690, -3.0413,  
-4.5332

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 211.8700, -2.8939,  
-5.1480

■ 239.8700, -2.8939,  
-5.1480

81.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

81.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

77.9790, -4.9196,  
-8.7516

85.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

74.6750, -7.2348,  
-12.8700

88.7170, 2.6045,  
4.6332

70.9580, -9.8393,  
-17.5032

92.0210, 4.9196,  
8.7516

67.6540, -12.1544,  
-21.6216

95.7380, 7.5242,  
13.3848

63.9370, -14.7589,  
-26.2547

99.0420, 9.8393,  
17.5032

60.6330, -17.0741,  
-30.3731

102.7590, 12.4438,  
22.1364

57.3290, -19.3892,  
-34.4915

106.0630, 14.7589,  
26.2547

53.6120, -21.9937,

109.7800, 17.3635,

-39.1247

30.8879

■ 50.3080, -24.3088,  
-43.2431

■ 113.0840, 19.6786,  
35.0063

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.5610, -4.2206, 0.3850



81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184



81.6570, 0.1691, -7.5922

# Triad

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



81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184



82.8190, 4.5262, -5.1033



83.7730, -2.3531, 8.0921

# Complementary

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



81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184



80.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184

# 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.



84.0440, -0.0217, 6.9774



81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184



83.4390, 4.2206, -0.3850

# Square

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



81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184



81.6830, 4.1003, -8.4920



83.4180, 2.7519, 4.0184



83.6050, -4.2423, 7.3624



# Rectangle

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



81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184



81.4010, 1.7743, -9.1217



83.4180, 2.7519, 4.0184



84.0010, -1.4795, 7.8921

# Sweetspot

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



81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184



108.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



84.0880, -3.4944, 0.7998



55.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184



105.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776



82.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183



41.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



62.8090, -30.9648, -55.0835



137.9450, -68.0069, -120.9778



# Inverse Universe

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



80.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184



102.9560, 3.4727, 6.1776



79.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



40.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



44.1910, 30.9648, 55.0835



97.0550, 68.0069, 120.9778



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

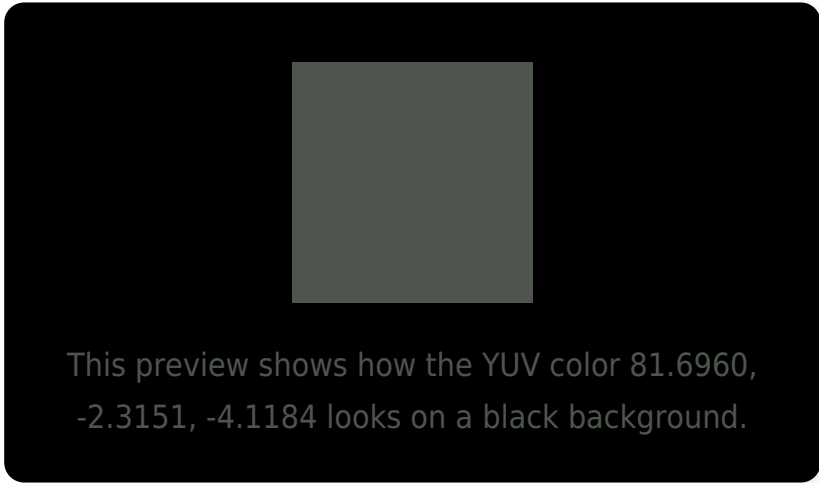
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

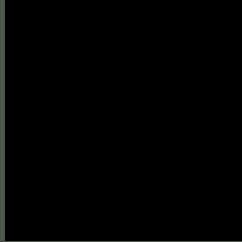
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.6960, -2.3151,

-4.1184.

# 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

81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184

### Protanopia

82.5120, -3.2104, 3.0590

### Deuteranopia

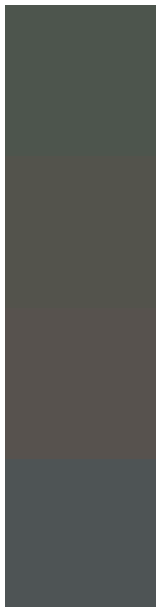
83.3600, -2.6425, 7.5773



## Tritanopia

82.6020, 3.6472, -3.1590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184

## Protanomaly

82.2020, -3.0576, 0.6998

## Deuteranomaly

83.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738

## Tritanomaly

82.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184 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(77, 85, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 85, 77)  
}
```

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(77, 85, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 85, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184 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(77, 85, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 85, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(77, 85, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 85, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 85, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 85, 77)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 85, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 85,  
77) }
```

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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