

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.7300, -40.2929,  
90.5678)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.7300, -40.2929,  
90.5678)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B92D00
RGB	185, 45, 0
RGB Percent	73%, 18%, 0%
CMY	0.2745, 0.8235, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 1.00, 0.27
HSL	15°, 100%, 36%
HSV	15°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	20.9460, 12.1911, 1.2491
YIQ	81.7300, 97.8850, 15.6850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

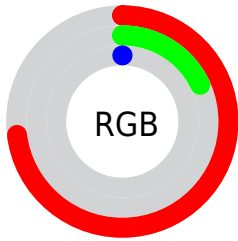
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">185, 59, 0</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12135680</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">41.52, 54.09, 54.06</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">42, 76.474, 44.986</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">12.1911, 0.6091, 0.3545</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290325760</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB92D00</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">34.9157, 45.9799, 22.3198</a>

# Details

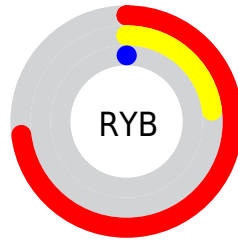
The YUV color **81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. A complement of this color would be **103.2700, 40.2929, -90.5678**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.4810, -42.6351, 95.1712**, and **36.4780, -17.9837, 75.0028** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.0000, -36.4820, 81.5610**.

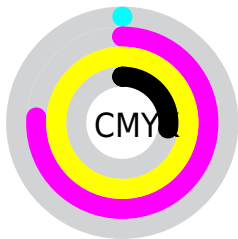
# Distribution



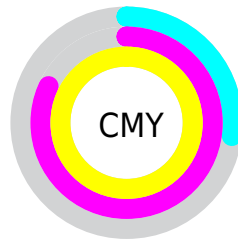
- Red (73%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (27%)




- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678 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 81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 81.7300, -40.2929,  
90.5678


 81.7300, -40.2929,  
90.5678


 253.2900, -6.5520,  
1.4997


 48.3940, -23.8582,  
92.6165


 140.4810,  
-42.6351, 95.1712

 36.4780, -17.9837,  
75.0028


 160.8600,  
-40.8500, 82.5608


 27.5080, -13.5614,  
56.5595

 180.2600,  
-37.5962, 65.5470

 19.3640, -8.5605,  
39.1458

 199.6600,  
-34.3424, 48.5332

 9.3830, -4.1328,  
18.9581


 219.6470,  
-31.3780, 31.0046


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 239.8620,


-27.5400, 13.2760

 250.0980,  
-18.7823, 4.2991

 81.7300, -40.2929,  
90.5678

 92.0000, -36.4820,  
81.5610

 102.3840,  
-32.2343, 72.4542

 112.7680,  
-27.9866, 63.3475

 123.0380,  
-24.1757, 54.3407

 133.4220,  
-19.9280, 45.2339

■ 143.6920,  
-16.1172, 36.2271

■ 154.0760,  
-11.8695, 27.1203

■ 164.3460, -8.0586,  
18.1136

■ 174.7300, -3.8109,  
9.0068

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.6770, 0.6522, 117.8013



81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678



92.3750, -45.5409, 47.0291

# Triad

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



81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678



78.2090, -7.4980, -68.5893



81.6600, 69.1876, -71.6158

# Complementary

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



81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678



103.2700, 40.2929, -90.5678

# 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.



92.6990, 63.2524, -81.2970



81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678



86.9070, 20.7518, -76.2174

# Square

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



81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678



68.0920, -33.5694, -59.7167



92.9320, 46.3755, -81.5014



97.9030, 44.4178, 33.4111



# Rectangle

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



81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678



91.3020, -45.0119, 17.2751



92.9320, 46.3755, -81.5014



86.8120, 68.6197, -76.1341

# Sweetspot

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



81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678



199.5070, -15.5330, 35.5124



71.5030, 34.7550, 99.5369



95.7270, -9.2324, 21.2874



247.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



120.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678



105.8060, -52.1624, 117.6881



135.1470, -66.6275, 43.7211



86.8650, -1.9054, 4.5034



68.9500, -33.9923, 76.3429



12.4810, -6.1531, 13.6102



# Inverse Universe

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



103.2700, 40.2929, -90.5678



133.6070, 52.4517, -117.1733



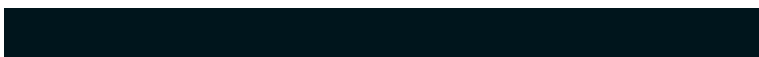
49.8530, 66.6275, -43.7211



88.1350, 1.9054, -4.5034



87.0500, 33.9924, -76.3428



15.5190, 6.1531, -13.6102



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678 looks on a 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 81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.7300, -40.2929,



# 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



### Protanopia

93.9950, -35.9865, 15.7904

### Deuteranopia

92.5530, -45.6286, 28.4560

### Tritanopia

85.1700, -20.7898, 88.4279

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

89.4160, -37.6731, 43.4852

## Deuteranomaly

88.5650, -43.6625, 51.2475

## Tritanomaly

83.9330, -28.0680, 89.5128

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.0120, -14.7959, 32.4385

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678 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(185, 45, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 45, 0)  
}
```

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(185, 45, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 45, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678 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(185, 45, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 45, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 45, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(185, 45, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 45, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 45, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.7300, -40.2929, 90.5678 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 45, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185, 45,  
0) }
```

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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