

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.8730, -30.9964,  
1.8654)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	545D13
RGB	84, 93, 19
RGB Percent	33%, 36%, 7%
CMY	0.6706, 0.6353, 0.9255
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.80, 0.64
HSL	67°, 66%, 22%
HSV	67°, 80%, 36%
XYZ	7.6881, 9.7605, 2.0949
YIQ	81.8730, 18.3900, -24.9220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

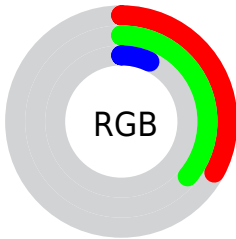
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	19, 93, 28
Decimal	5528851
CIE Lab	37.41, -13.98, 38.49
CIE LCh	37, 40.952, 109.954
Yxy	9.7605, 0.3934, 0.4994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283718931 (0xFF545D13)
YUV	81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654
Hunter-Lab	31.2419, -10.7477, 17.8937

# Details

The YUV color **81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **30.1270, 30.9964, -1.8654**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.3570, -31.7280, 3.1949**, and **38.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5480, -34.7802, 2.1504**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.1980, -27.2126, 1.5804**.

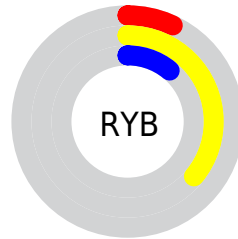
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (36%)

Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (11%)

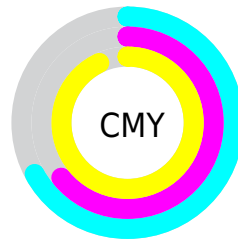


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654 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 81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 81.8730, -30.9964,  
1.8654

■ 81.8730, -30.9964,  
1.8654

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.1440, -28.6650,  
0.7507

■ 132.3570,  
-31.7280, 3.1949

■ 38.3530, -18.9080,  
-2.0636

■ 159.1290,  
-32.6016, 3.3949

■ 17.3440, -8.5506,  
-10.8257

■ 186.3140,  
-33.1858, 4.1096


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 214.0860,  
-34.0594, 4.3096


■ 242.2710,  
-34.6436, 5.0243


■ 248.7300,


-24.0239, 5.4988


 251.9220,  
-11.7935, 2.6994


 81.8730, -30.9964,  
1.8654


 81.8730, -30.9964,  
1.8654


 80.5480, -34.7802,  
2.1504


 83.1980, -27.2126,  
1.5804

 79.1090, -39.0007,  
2.5354

 84.6370, -22.9920,  
1.1954

 85.9620, -19.2083,  
0.9103

 87.5860, -15.5719,  
1.2401

 89.0250, -11.3513,  
0.8551

■ 90.3500, -7.5675,  
0.5701

■ 91.6750, -3.7838,  
0.2850

■ 93.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 94.4390, 4.2206,  
-0.3850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.4570, -33.2563, 26.7862



81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654



76.4590, -16.4953, -29.3435

# Triad

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



81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654



75.0190, 31.0496, -65.7917



88.0180, 6.4001, 47.3422

# Complementary

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



81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654



30.1270, 30.9964, -1.8654

# 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.



91.0070, 19.7165, 22.7959



81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654



73.2070, 39.3379, -64.2025

# Square

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



81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654



73.5880, 17.9511, -64.5367



86.7400, 31.1872, -16.4350



85.9360, -9.3354, 54.4301



# Rectangle

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



81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654



67.1700, -1.5628, -58.9081



86.7400, 31.1872, -16.4350



89.1250, 10.7844, 41.1094

# Sweetspot

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



81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654



115.4980, -12.0775, 0.4403



46.4090, -13.5126, 40.8603



58.3500, -7.5675, 0.5701



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.



81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654



102.8180, -47.7313, 2.7906



70.8100, -25.5423, -20.8814



45.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



93.2740, -45.9841, 2.3907



201.3110, -99.2463, 5.8663



# Inverse Universe

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



30.1270, 30.9964, -1.8654



23.1820, 47.7313, -2.7906



41.1900, 25.5423, 20.8814



41.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



16.4270, 46.1315, -3.0055



35.6890, 99.2463, -5.8663



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

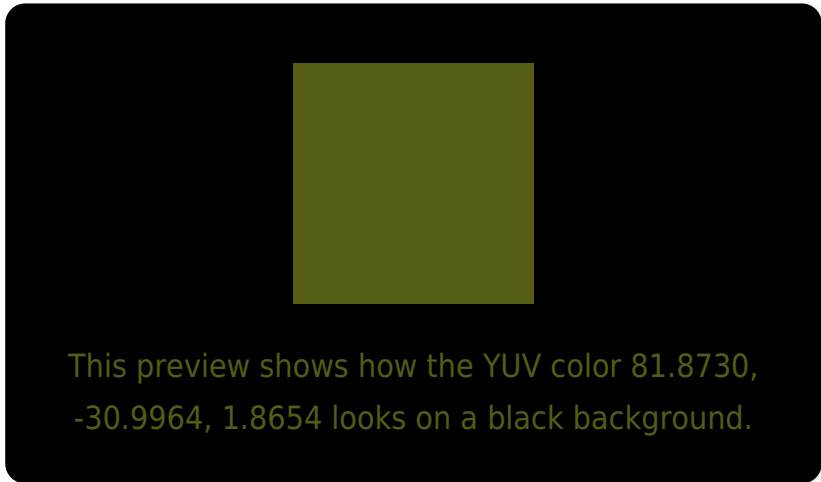
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

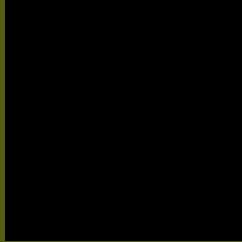
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.8730, -30.9964,



# 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

81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654

### Protanopia

83.3090, -32.1973, 13.7610

### Deuteranopia

85.2330, -30.1879, 22.5977



## Tritanopia

88.8800, 2.0312, 1.8592

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654

## Protanomaly

82.9880, -32.0391, 9.6575

## Deuteranomaly

83.7760, -30.4556, 15.1054

## Tritanomaly

86.0790, -9.8989, 1.6847

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.0250, -11.3513, 0.8551

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654 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(84, 93, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 93, 19)  
}
```

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(84, 93, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 93, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654 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(84, 93, 19) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 93, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(84, 93, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 93, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 93, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 93, 19)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 93, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 93,  
19) }
```

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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