

Converting Colors

YUV(82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(82.1560, -6.4859,
27.0502)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	714545
RGB	113, 69, 69
RGB Percent	44%, 27%, 27%
CMY	0.5569, 0.7294, 0.7294
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.39, 0.56
HSL	0°, 24%, 36%
HSV	0°, 39%, 44%
XYZ	10.0124, 8.1966, 6.6846
YIQ	82.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

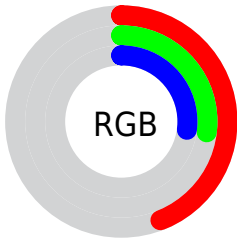
Format	Color
R_{YB}	113, 69, 69
Decimal	7423301
CIE _{Lab}	34.39, 18.95, 7.98
CIE _{LCh}	34, 20.557, 22.839
Yxy	8.1966, 0.4022, 0.3293
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285613381 (0xFF714545)
YUV	82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502
Hunter-Lab	28.6297, 12.3227, 6.1975

Details

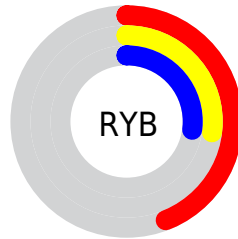
The YUV color **82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **99.8440, 6.4859, -27.0502**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.2380, -7.5123, 29.6093**, and **35.8890, -4.8753, 23.7763** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.4450, -8.1074, 33.8127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.8670, -4.8644, 20.2876**.

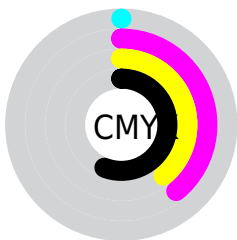
Distribution



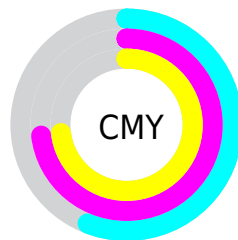
- Red (44%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502 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 82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

82.1560, -6.4859,
27.0502

82.1560, -6.4859,
27.0502

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

58.6720, -5.7543,
25.7207

132.2380, -7.5123,
29.6093

35.8890, -4.8753,
23.7763

158.8360, -7.8071,
30.8388

12.2590, -6.0437,
25.2059

185.4340, -8.1020,
32.0684

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

213.6190, -8.6862,
32.7831

234.4430, -5.1484,
18.0285

254.1850, -0.5842,

0.7148

■ 82.1560, -6.4859,
27.0502

■ 82.1560, -6.4859,
27.0502

■ 74.4450, -8.1074,
33.8127

■ 89.8670, -4.8644,
20.2876

■ 66.0330, -9.8763,
41.1901

■ 98.2790, -3.0955,
12.9103

■ 58.3220, -11.4977,
47.9526

■ 105.9900, -1.4741,
6.1478

■ 50.6110, -13.1192,
54.7152

■ 113.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

■ 42.1990, -14.8881,
62.0925

■ 122.1130, 1.9163,
-7.9921

■ 34.4880, -16.5096,
68.8550

■ 129.8240, 3.5378,
-14.7546

■ 33.7870, -16.6570,
69.4698

■ 137.5350, 5.1592,
-21.5172

■ 145.2460, 6.7807,
-28.2797

■ 153.6580, 8.5496,
-35.6571

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.0830, 0.9451, 23.6062



82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502



81.4130, -13.0216, 23.3168

Triad

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



82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502



75.9630, -7.3768, -13.9996



77.7380, 17.3842, -22.5722

Complementary

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



82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502



99.8440, 6.4859, -27.0502

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.



71.8130, 16.8542, -39.3010



82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502



72.8670, 1.5446, -28.8244

Square

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



82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502



78.6290, -14.1141, 0.3254



70.0100, 11.3341, -42.1048



81.4630, 14.5617, -3.9141

Rectangle

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



82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502



80.7990, -15.1839, 16.8393



70.0100, 11.3341, -42.1048



75.5200, 17.9846, -28.5200

Sweetspot

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



82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502



135.3820, -2.6533, 11.0660



87.1720, 12.7332, 22.6512



66.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502



98.9300, -10.3185, 43.0344



95.0700, -12.8525, 15.7246



51.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



35.8800, -17.6888, 73.7732



73.8530, -36.4095, 151.8499

Inverse Universe

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



99.8440, 6.4859, -27.0502



127.0700, 10.3185, -43.0344



86.9300, 12.8525, -15.7246



54.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



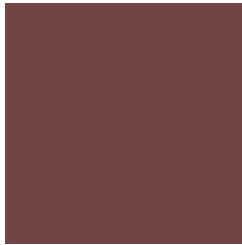
84.1200, 17.6888, -73.7732



173.1470, 36.4095, -151.8499

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

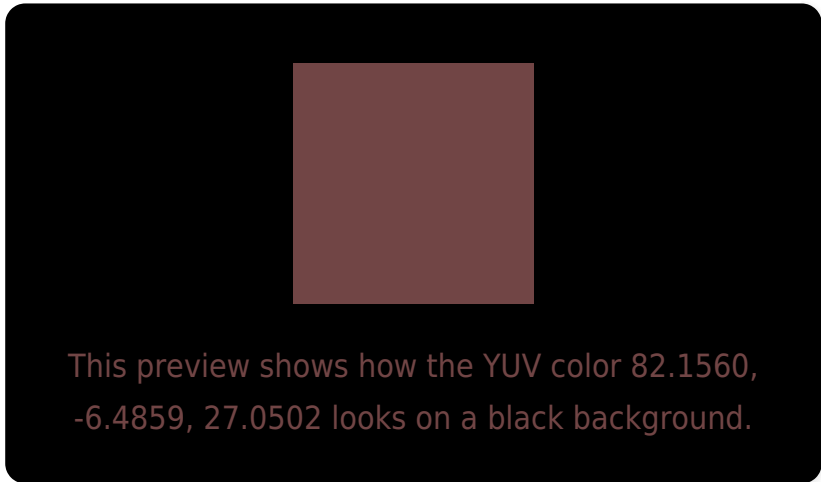
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

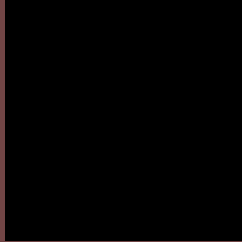
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.1560, -6.4859,

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

82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502

Protanopia

81.2130, -3.0630, 2.4442

Deuteranopia

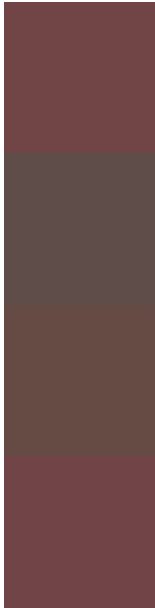
81.5300, -7.1633, 10.9362



Tritanopia

82.0250, -4.4493, 27.1651

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502

Protanomaly

81.9260, -4.4005, 11.4659

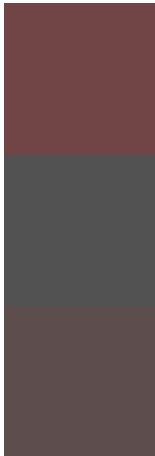
Deuteranomaly

81.9760, -6.8902, 16.6840

Tritanomaly

81.9110, -4.8861, 27.2651

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.7840, -2.3585, 9.8364

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502 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(113, 69, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 69, 69)  
}
```

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(113, 69, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 69, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502 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(113, 69, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 69, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 69, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 69, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 69, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 69,  
69) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 82.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 69, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 69,  
69) }
```

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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