

# Converting Colors

YUV(82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(82.2800, -1.1240,  
33.9574)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	793F50
RGB	121, 63, 80
RGB Percent	47%, 25%, 31%
CMY	0.5255, 0.7529, 0.6863
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.34, 0.53
HSL	342°, 32%, 36%
HSV	342°, 48%, 47%
XYZ	11.1106, 8.1991, 8.5864
YIQ	82.2800, 29.1110, 17.5830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

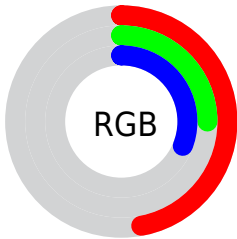
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	121, 63, 80
Decimal	7946064
CIE Lab	34.39, 27.26, 1.12
CIE LCh	34, 27.283, 2.355
Yxy	8.1991, 0.3983, 0.2939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286136144 (0xFF793F50)
YUV	82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574
Hunter-Lab	28.6342, 19.1518, 2.2648

# Details

The YUV color **82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **101.7200, 1.1240, -33.9574**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.7750, -1.8611, 37.0313**, and **34.4260, 0.7760, 31.1984** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.2100, -1.5825, 41.0348**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.3500, -0.6656, 26.8800**.

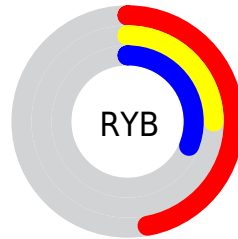
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (25%)

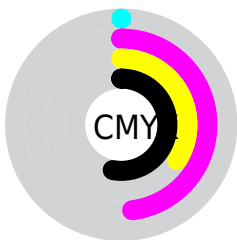
Blue (31%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (31%)

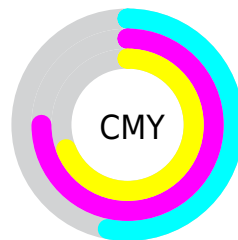


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574 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 82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.2800, -1.1240,  
33.9574

82.2800, -1.1240,  
33.9574

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

58.3830, -0.6818,  
32.1131

132.7750, -1.8611,  
37.0313

34.4260, 0.7760,  
31.1984

159.3730, -2.1559,  
38.2609

15.6490, -0.8130,  
27.4948

186.9710, -2.4507,  
39.4904

2.3920, -1.1793,  
4.9182

212.7750, -1.8611,  
37.0313

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

232.5170, 2.7031,  
19.7176

251.4780, 1.7363,

3.0888

■ 82.2800, -1.1240,  
33.9574

■ 82.2800, -1.1240,  
33.9574

■ 74.2100, -1.5825,  
41.0348

■ 90.3500, -0.6656,  
26.8800

■ 66.2540, -1.6042,  
48.0122

■ 98.3060, -0.6439,  
19.9026

■ 58.1840, -2.0627,  
55.0896

■ 106.3760, -0.1854,  
12.8252

■ 50.2280, -2.0844,  
62.0670

■ 114.3320, -0.1637,  
5.8478

■ 42.1580, -2.5429,  
69.1444

■ 122.4020, 0.2948,  
-1.2296

■ 40.1690, -2.5483,  
70.8888

■ 130.9450, 0.0271,  
-8.7218

■ 139.0150, 0.4856,  
-15.7992

■ 146.9710, 0.5073,  
-22.7766

■ 155.0410, 0.9658,  
-29.8540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.4340, 8.6600, 22.4214



82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574



81.6470, -11.1650, 34.5126

# Triad

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



82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574



76.3140, -16.4238, -5.5374



65.2220, 26.5126, -57.1997

# Complementary

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



82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574



101.7200, 1.1240, -33.9574

# 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.



65.1590, 18.6556, -57.1444



82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574



72.2280, -6.0284, -26.5100

# Square

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



82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574



78.5720, -20.9880, 11.7764



63.3520, 9.1935, -55.5597



77.2090, 23.0680, -25.6163



# Rectangle

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



82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574



80.8330, -16.6797, 29.9645



63.3520, 9.1935, -55.5597



65.9400, 24.1866, -57.8294

# Sweetspot

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



82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574



143.2620, -0.6222, 12.9252



81.8710, 19.2906, 19.4071



70.3430, -0.1691, 7.5922



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574



96.5860, -1.7679, 53.8601



87.3860, -12.0223, 29.4795



57.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



41.5930, -2.2643, 73.1479



83.7840, -4.8235, 147.5254



# Inverse Universe

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



82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574



96.5860, -1.7679, 53.8601



96.6140, 12.0223, -29.4795



57.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



41.5930, -2.2643, 73.1479

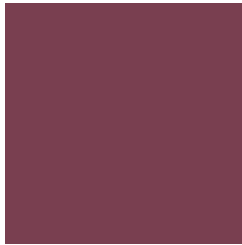


83.7840, -4.8235, 147.5254



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

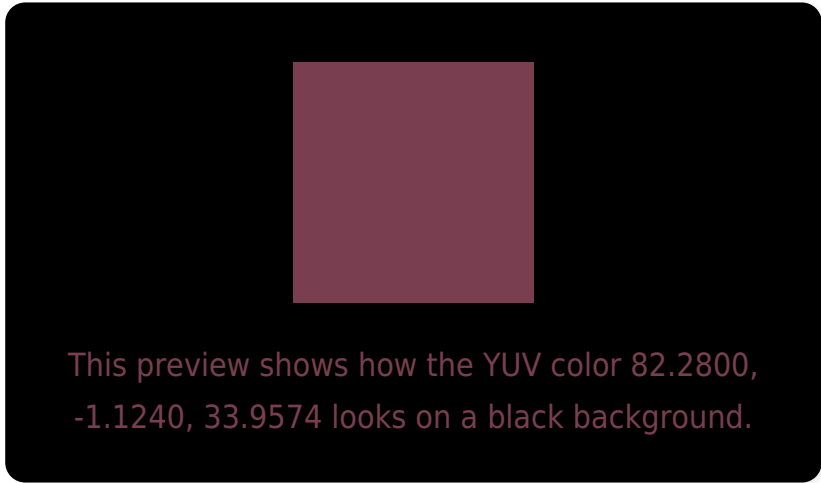
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.2800, -1.1240,



# 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

82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574

### Protanopia

81.8410, 4.5154, -1.6146

### Deuteranopia

82.3600, -2.6425, 7.5773



## Tritanopia

82.0150, -5.9234, 33.3128

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574

## Protanomaly

81.7610, 2.5828, 11.6106

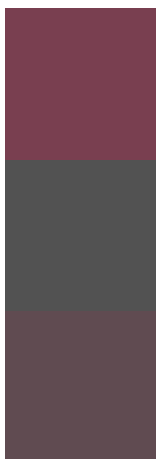
## Deuteranomaly

82.2410, -2.0908, 17.3286

## Tritanomaly

81.8840, -3.8868, 33.4277

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.9630, -0.4748, 12.3104

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574 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(121, 63, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 63, 80)  
}
```

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(121, 63, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 63, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574 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(121, 63, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 63, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 63, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(121, 63, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 63, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 63,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 82.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 63, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121, 63,  
80) }
```

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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