

Converting Colors

YUV(82.4200, -40.6331,
12.7867)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(82.4200, -40.6331,
12.7867)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	615B00
RGB	97, 91, 0
RGB Percent	38%, 36%, 0%
CMY	0.6196, 0.6431, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 1.00, 0.62
HSL	56°, 100%, 19%
HSV	56°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	8.6709, 10.0236, 1.4777
YIQ	82.4200, 32.7870, -27.0290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

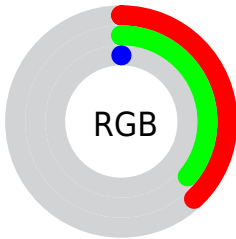
Format	Color
RYB	6, 97, 0
Decimal	6380288
CIELab	37.88, -7.18, 45.20
CIELCh	38, 45.765, 99.023
Yxy	10.0236, 0.4298, 0.4969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284570368 (0xFF615B00)
YUV	82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867
Hunter-Lab	31.6600, -6.5185, 19.3946

Details

The YUV color **82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **14.5800, 40.6331, -12.7867**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.3000, -38.6019, 14.6459**, and **40.7560, -20.0927, 4.5990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.1470, -36.5545, 11.2721**.

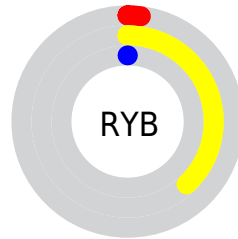
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (36%)

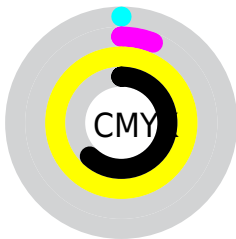
Blue (0%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (0%)

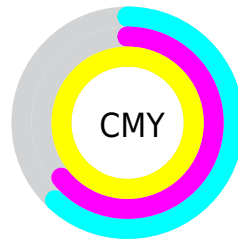


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867 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 82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

82.4200, -40.6331,
12.7867

82.4200, -40.6331,
12.7867

253.8600, -4.3680,
0.9998

61.4440, -30.2919,
9.2576

134.3000,
-38.6019, 14.6459

40.7560, -20.0927,
4.5990

160.7840,
-39.3335, 15.9754

21.8400, -10.7671,
0.1403

187.9690,
-39.9177, 16.6902


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


216.0400,
-40.9387, 17.5049


241.8220,
-40.3382, 11.5571


247.3620,


-29.2655, 6.6985


 250.5540,
-17.0351, 3.8991


 82.4200, -40.6331,
12.7867

 84.1470, -36.5545,
11.2721

 85.1730, -32.6233,
10.3723

 86.9000, -28.5447,
8.8577

 88.0400, -24.1767,
7.8579

 89.7670, -20.0981,
6.3433

■ 91.3800, -16.4563,
4.9287

■ 92.5200, -12.0884,
3.9290

■ 94.2470, -8.0098,
2.4144

■ 95.2730, -4.0786,
1.5146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.6540, -35.3254, 37.1374



82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867



78.7070, -25.9846, -19.0370

Triad

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



82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867



77.0250, 28.5817, -67.5509



89.7280, 12.9521, 45.8425

Complementary

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



82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867



14.5800, 40.6331, -12.7867

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.



91.5910, 27.3166, 11.7597



82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867



76.7120, 40.0750, -67.2764

Square

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



82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867



73.6220, 13.0044, -64.5665



76.4950, 42.6470, -52.1771



85.9890, -2.9526, 60.5226

Rectangle

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



82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867



66.6450, -8.6990, -56.6937



76.4950, 42.6470, -52.1771



91.0410, 18.2208, 35.9210

Sweetspot

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



82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867



119.4940, -16.0195, 4.8288



29.6870, -11.6777, 59.0335



60.2040, -9.4676, 3.3291



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867



106.0540, -52.2846, 16.6156



73.3840, -36.1783, -16.1228



47.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



95.1230, -46.8956, 14.8011



203.8350, -100.4907, 31.7167

Inverse Universe

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



14.5800, 40.6331, -12.7867



18.9460, 52.2846, -16.6156



23.6160, 36.1783, 16.1228



44.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



16.8770, 46.8956, -14.8011



36.1650, 100.4907, -31.7167

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867 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 82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

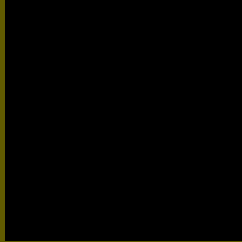
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.4200, -40.6331,

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

83.0290, -40.9333, 15.7606

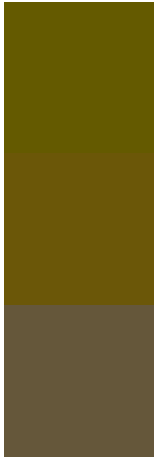
Deuteranopia

85.1640, -35.5769, 24.4122

Tritanopia

91.0660, -0.0325, 10.4661

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

82.7300, -40.7859, 15.1458

Deuteranomaly

83.9740, -37.4552, 20.1938

Tritanomaly

87.8800, -14.7308, 11.5062

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.8360, -14.7091, 4.5288

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867 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(97, 91, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 91, 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(97, 91, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 91, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867 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(97, 91, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 91, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 91, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 91, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 91, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 91, 0) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 82.4200, -40.6331, 12.7867 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 91, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 91,  
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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