

# Converting Colors

YUV(82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(82.5120, -9.6194,  
52.1710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8E383F
RGB	142, 56, 63
RGB Percent	56%, 22%, 25%
CMY	0.4431, 0.7804, 0.7529
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.56, 0.44
HSL	355°, 43%, 39%
HSV	355°, 61%, 56%
XYZ	13.4667, 8.9380, 5.7181
YIQ	82.5120, 49.0090, 20.4090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

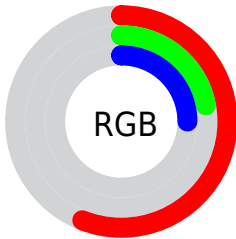
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 56, 63
Decimal	9320511
CIE Lab	35.86, 37.11, 14.53
CIE LCh	36, 39.849, 21.378
Yxy	8.9380, 0.4789, 0.3178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287510591 (0xFF8E383F)
YUV	82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710
Hunter-Lab	29.8965, 28.0854, 9.5876

# Details

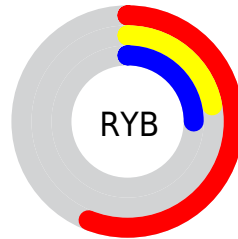
The YUV color **82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **115.4880, 9.6194, -52.1710**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.8500, -12.2510, 56.2596**, and **28.4070, -3.6517, 51.3861** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.8120, -11.2463, 60.6779**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.2120, -7.9925, 43.6641**.

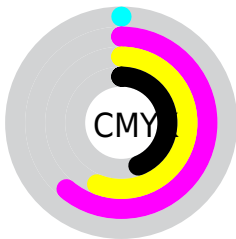
# Distribution



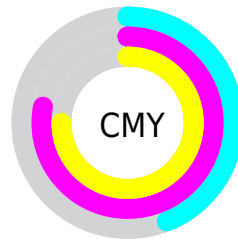
- Red (56%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710 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 82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.5120, -9.6194,  
52.1710

82.5120, -9.6194,  
52.1710

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

56.9570, -7.8668,  
50.0267

134.8500,  
-12.2510, 56.2596

28.4070, -3.6517,  
51.3861

162.0460,  
-12.8407, 58.7187

17.9400, -8.8444,  
36.8866

188.6330,  
-13.1301, 58.2039

9.9810, -4.4276,  
20.1877

207.5600, -9.1501,  
41.6049

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

227.1880, -5.0227,  
24.3911

247.4030, -1.1847,

■ 82.5120, -9.6194,  
52.1710

■ 82.5120, -9.6194,  
52.1710

■ 72.8120, -11.2463,  
60.6779

■ 92.2120, -7.9925,  
43.6641

■ 63.1120, -12.8732,  
69.1848

■ 101.9120, -6.3656,  
35.1572

■ 52.8250, -14.2107,  
78.2065

■ 112.1990, -5.0281,  
26.1355

■ 43.8260, -15.6902,  
86.0986

■ 121.8990, -3.4012,  
17.6286

■ 131.5990, -1.7743,  
9.1217

■ 141.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 150.9990, 1.4795,  
-7.8921

■ 161.2860, 2.8170,  
-16.9138

■ 170.9860, 4.4439,  
-25.4207

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.0780, 5.3845, 46.4126



82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710



82.4880, -23.4116, 42.5450

# Triad

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



82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710



72.8010, -15.1849, -29.6435



70.1750, 37.8747, -61.5435

# Complementary

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



82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710



115.4880, 9.6194, -52.1710

# 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.



72.2150, 30.4600, -63.3326



82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710



66.5490, 3.6733, -58.3635

# Square

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



82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710



78.5030, -29.8280, 0.4359



70.8980, 17.7983, -62.1775



83.7080, 29.7240, -13.7759



# Rectangle

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



82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710



81.2880, -30.2150, 31.3194



70.8980, 17.7983, -62.1775



71.1210, 36.4223, -62.3731

# Sweetspot

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



82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710



161.0950, -3.9908, 20.0877



89.4250, 25.9195, 39.9693



78.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710



91.2060, -15.3846, 81.3803



102.8460, -23.0951, 34.3381



66.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



41.6190, -15.0952, 81.8951



2.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



# Inverse Universe

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



82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710



91.2060, -15.3846, 81.3803



95.1540, 23.0951, -34.3381



66.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



41.6190, -15.0952, 81.8951

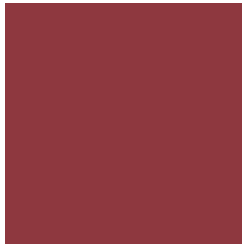


2.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

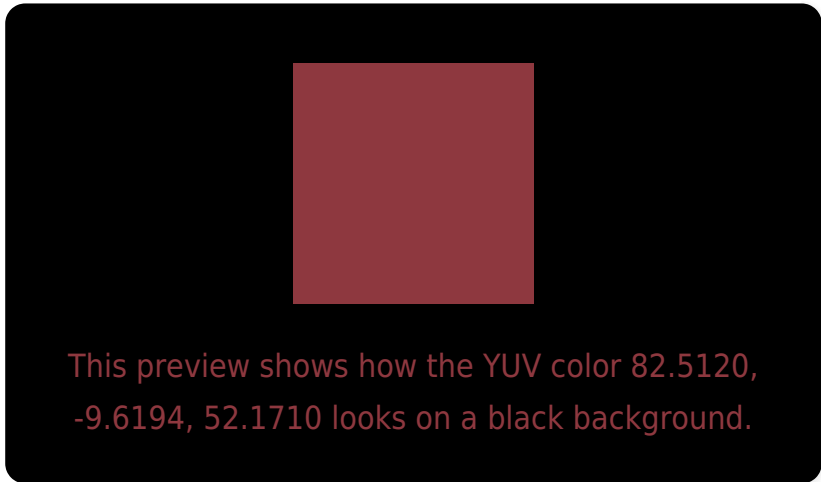
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

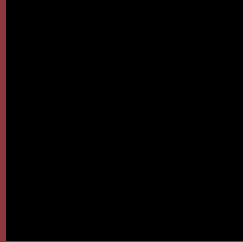
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.5120, -9.6194,



# 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

82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710

### Protanopia

85.1700, -4.5208, 3.3589

### Deuteranopia

85.3580, -12.9945, 14.5950



## Tritanopia

82.1700, -10.9298, 52.4709

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710

## Protanomaly

83.8240, -6.3222, 21.2024

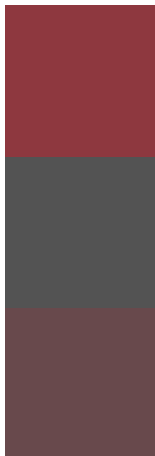
## Deuteranomaly

84.6740, -12.1643, 28.3499

## Tritanomaly

82.2840, -10.4930, 52.3709

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.6110, -3.2592, 18.7582

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710 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(142, 56, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 56, 63)  
}
```

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(142, 56, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 56, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710 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(142, 56, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 56, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 56, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 56, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 56, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 56,  
63) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 82.5120, -9.6194, 52.1710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 56, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 56,  
63) }
```

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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