

# Converting Colors

YUV(82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(82.6080, 1.6723,  
70.5038)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A32956
RGB	163, 41, 86
RGB Percent	64%, 16%, 34%
CMY	0.3608, 0.8392, 0.6627
CMYK	0.00, 0.75, 0.47, 0.36
HSL	338°, 60%, 40%
HSV	338°, 75%, 64%
XYZ	17.5769, 10.0443, 9.8164
YIQ	82.6080, 58.2670, 39.8590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

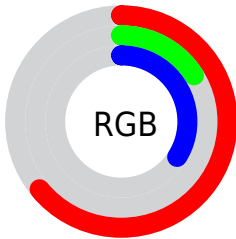
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	163, 41, 86
Decimal	10692950
CIELab	37.92, 52.44, 3.29
CIELCh	38, 52.546, 3.588
Yxy	10.0443, 0.4695, 0.2683
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288883030 (0xFFA32956)
YUV	82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038
Hunter-Lab	31.6927, 43.5345, 3.8206

# Details

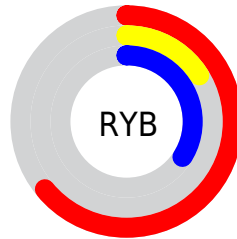
The YUV color **82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **121.3920, -1.6723, -70.5038**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.7070, -1.8276, 73.0480**, and **36.3680, 2.2836, 61.0673** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.0760, 1.9345, 79.7403**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.1400, 1.4100, 61.2672**.

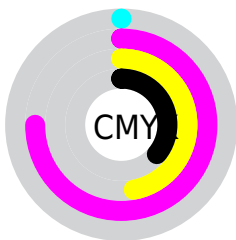
# Distribution



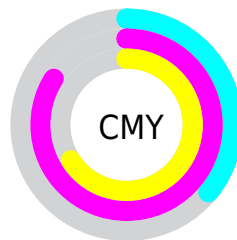
- Red (64%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (66%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038 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 82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 82.6080, 1.6723,  
70.5038

 82.6080, 1.6723,  
70.5038


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 47.2480, 7.7657,  
76.0815

 138.7070, -1.8276,  
73.0480

 36.3680, 2.2836,  
61.0673


 166.6040, -2.2698,  
74.8923

 25.7160, -2.3250,  
45.8531

 187.0150, 0.9786,  
59.6228

 16.0750, -6.9390,  
32.3832

 206.5290, 4.6692,  
42.5091

 0.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

 226.8580, 8.9440,  
24.6805

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 245.0210, 4.9196,

8.7516

■ 82.6080, 1.6723,  
70.5038

■ 82.6080, 1.6723,  
70.5038

■ 72.0760, 1.9345,  
79.7403

■ 93.1400, 1.4100,  
61.2672

■ 60.8430, 2.0494,  
89.5917

■ 104.3730, 1.2951,  
51.4159

■ 55.5770, 2.1805,  
94.2100

■ 114.9050, 1.0328,  
42.1793

■ 125.4370, 0.7706,  
32.9428

■ 135.9690, 0.5083,  
23.7062

■ 147.2020, 0.3934,  
13.8548

■ 157.7340, 0.1311,  
4.6183

■ 168.2660, -0.1311,  
-4.6183

■ 179.4990, -0.2460,  
-14.4696

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.0470, 19.2038, 47.3168



82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038



83.1950, -18.8301, 66.4810

# Triad

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



82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038



76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933



79.2710, 42.2644, -69.5207

# Complementary

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



82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038



121.3920, -1.6723, -70.5038

# 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.



78.7860, 27.7135, -69.0953



82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038



67.8080, -9.2723, -59.4676

# Square

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



82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038



83.3390, -41.0861, 18.1197



73.9980, 9.3680, -64.8962



74.5410, 49.5263, -65.3725



# Rectangle

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



82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038



84.4480, -32.7589, 53.9811



73.9980, 9.3680, -64.8962



79.5330, 38.1912, -69.7504

# Sweetspot

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



82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038



180.9910, 0.4974, 27.1949



77.3330, 42.2338, 33.9110



88.6260, 0.6774, 16.1140



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038



86.0890, 2.4211, 110.4239



85.6960, -22.0351, 67.7956



76.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



49.5110, 2.2131, 83.7439



6.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661



# Inverse Universe

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



82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038



86.0890, 2.4211, 110.4239



118.3040, 22.0351, -67.7956



76.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



49.5110, 2.2131, 83.7439

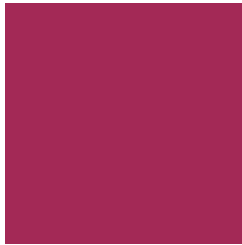


6.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

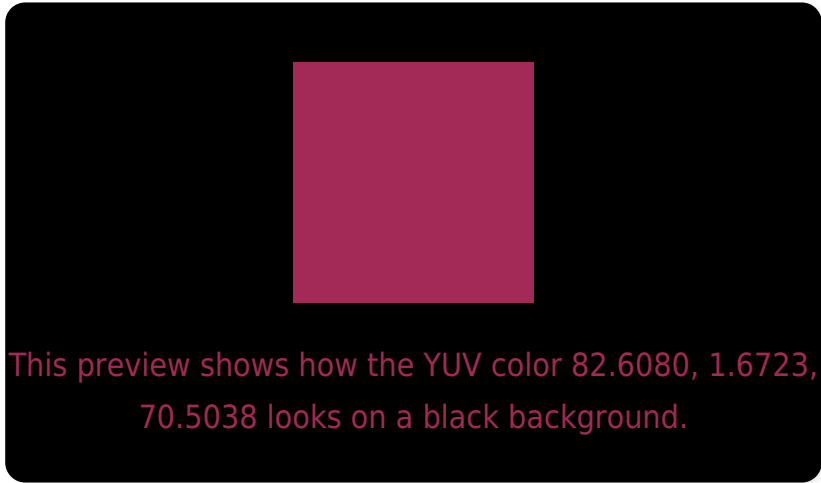
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

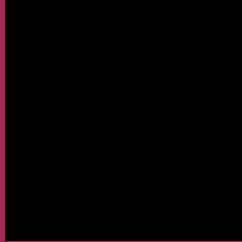
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.6080, 1.6723,



# 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

82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038

### Protanopia

90.3550, 11.6570, -5.5733

### Deuteranopia

90.9860, -5.4161, 10.5363



## Tritanopia

83.4170, -15.4886, 68.0403

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038

## Protanomaly

87.9070, 7.9338, 22.0066

## Deuteranomaly

87.8130, -2.8658, 32.6130

## Tritanomaly

83.3230, -9.5262, 68.9997

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.9800, 0.5029, 25.4505

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038 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(163, 41, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 41, 86)  
}
```

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(163, 41, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 41, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038 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(163, 41, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 41, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 41, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 41, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 41, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 41,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 41, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 41,  
86) }
```

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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