

# Converting Colors

YUV(82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753)  
contains.

<b>YUV(82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(82.8480, -9.2921,  
40.4753)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	813F40
RGB	129, 63, 64
RGB Percent	51%, 25%, 25%
CMY	0.4941, 0.7529, 0.7490
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.50, 0.49
HSL	359°, 34%, 38%
HSV	359°, 51%, 51%
XYZ	11.7562, 8.5923, 5.8893
YIQ	82.8480, 39.0150, 14.3030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

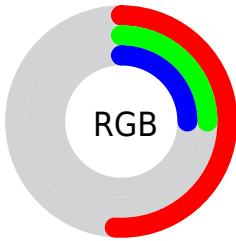
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	129, 63, 64
Decimal	8470336
CIELab	35.19, 28.49, 12.62
CIELCh	35, 31.157, 23.888
Yxy	8.5923, 0.4481, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286660416 (0xFF813F40)
YUV	82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753
Hunter-Lab	29.3126, 20.2924, 8.6066

# Details

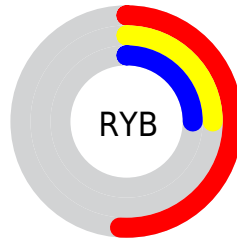
The YUV color **82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **109.1520, 9.2921, -40.4753**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.8270, -10.7607, 44.8787**, and **34.6240, -6.2236, 36.2868** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.7350, -11.2084, 48.4674**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.9610, -7.3758, 32.4832**.

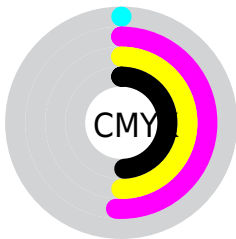
# Distribution



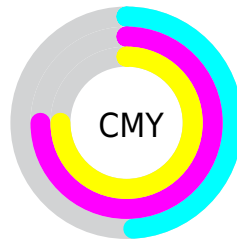
- Red (51%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753 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 82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.8480, -9.2921,  
40.4753

82.8480, -9.2921,  
40.4753

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

58.1790, -7.9762,  
38.4310

133.8270,  
-10.7607, 44.8787

34.6240, -6.2236,  
36.2868

160.3110,  
-11.4923, 46.2083

15.2490, -7.5178,  
31.3536

188.0940,  
-12.3713, 48.1526

5.3820, -2.6533,  
11.0660

210.6090,  
-10.1602, 38.9309

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

230.8240, -6.3222,  
21.2024

250.5660, -1.7580,

3.8886

■ 82.8480, -9.2921,  
40.4753

■ 82.8480, -9.2921,  
40.4753

■ 73.7350, -11.2084,  
48.4674

■ 91.9610, -7.3758,  
32.4832

■ 64.7360, -12.6878,  
56.3595

■ 100.9600, -5.8963,  
24.5911

■ 55.6230, -14.6041,  
64.3516

■ 110.0730, -3.9800,  
16.5990

■ 46.5100, -16.5204,  
72.3437

■ 119.1860, -2.0637,  
8.6069

■ 38.7990, -18.1419,  
79.1063

■ 128.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 136.7110, 1.6215,  
-6.7625

■ 145.8240, 3.5378,  
-14.7546

■ 154.9370, 5.4541,  
-22.7467

■ 163.9360, 6.9336,  
-30.6389

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.2140, 2.3595, 36.6463



82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753



81.8720, -19.1639, 33.4383

# Triad

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



82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753



73.9850, -10.8386, -23.6658



71.2000, 29.9744, -47.5334

# Complementary

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



82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753



109.1520, 9.2921, -40.4753

# 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.



68.4990, 26.3760, -60.0736



82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753



64.5430, 6.1413, -56.6042

# Square

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



82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753



78.3810, -21.3868, -0.3341



67.3930, 17.0613, -59.1037



83.1020, 22.1347, -6.2285



# Rectangle

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



82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753



81.6660, -23.4993, 23.9719



67.3930, 17.0613, -59.1037



67.0630, 31.0279, -58.8143

# Sweetspot

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



82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753



150.4750, -3.6852, 15.3694



89.9590, 19.2472, 33.3620



73.4850, -2.2111, 9.2217



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753



96.6120, -14.5987, 62.6073



101.5180, -18.9894, 24.1017



59.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034



38.5000, -17.9945, 78.4915



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753



96.6120, -14.5987, 62.6073



90.4820, 18.9894, -24.1017



59.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034



38.5000, -17.9945, 78.4915

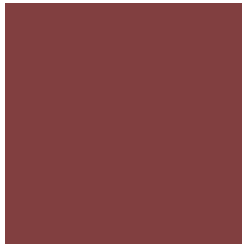


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

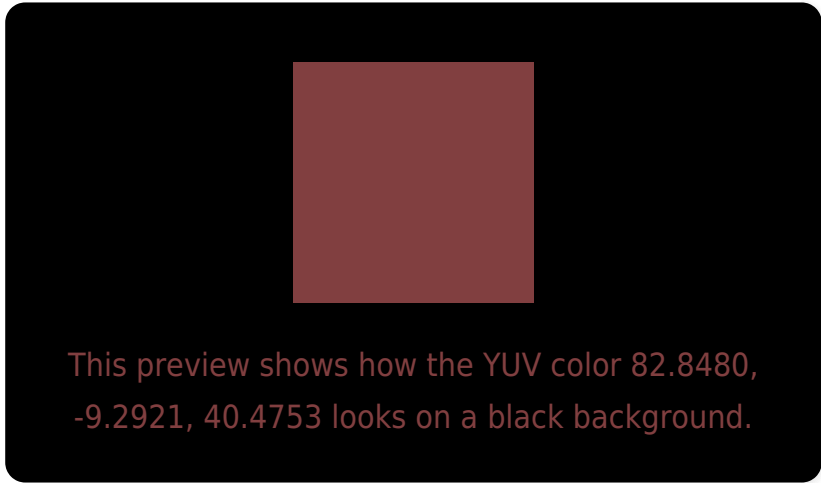
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.8480, -9.2921,

40.4753.

# 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

82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753

### Protanopia

83.1700, -4.5208, 3.3589

### Deuteranopia

83.5150, -11.0999, 13.5803



## Tritanopia

83.1900, -7.9817, 40.1754

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753

## Protanomaly

83.0900, -6.4534, 16.5841

## Deuteranomaly

83.3960, -10.5482, 23.3317

## Tritanomaly

83.0760, -8.4185, 40.2753

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753 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(129, 63, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 63, 64)  
}
```

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(129, 63, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 63, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753 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(129, 63, 64) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 63, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(129, 63, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 63, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 63, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 63,  
64) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 82.8480, -9.2921, 40.4753 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 63, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129, 63,  
64) }
```

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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