

Converting Colors

YUV(51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459)
contains.

YUV(51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(51.1800, 6.8133,
-38.7459)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	074741
RGB	7, 71, 65
RGB Percent	3%, 28%, 25%
CMY	0.9725, 0.7216, 0.7451
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.08, 0.72
HSL	174°, 82%, 15%
HSV	174°, 90%, 28%
XYZ	3.2950, 4.9333, 5.7796
YIQ	51.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

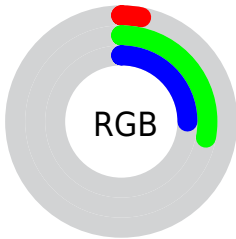
Format	Color
R_{YB}	7, 41, 71
Decimal	476993
CIE _{Lab}	26.54, -20.35, -1.81
CIE _{LCh}	27, 20.426, 185.090
Yxy	4.9333, 0.2352, 0.3522
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278667073 (0xFF074741)
YUV	51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459
Hunter-Lab	22.2110, -12.3889, 0.1197

Details

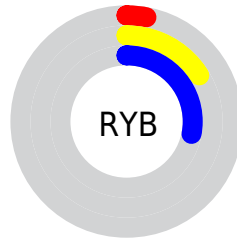
The YUV color **51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **26.8200, -6.8133, 38.7459**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.4580, 5.1972, -33.7277**, and **19.6450, 1.6540, -17.2287** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.9730, 7.4083, -42.9493**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.3870, 6.2182, -34.5424**.

Distribution



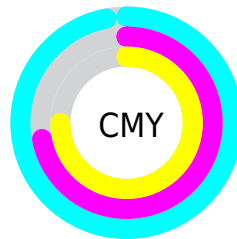
- Red (3%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459 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 51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.1800, 6.8133,
-38.7459

■ 51.1800, 6.8133,
-38.7459

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 33.0780, 4.8915,
-29.0094

■ 102.4580, 5.1972,
-33.7277

■ 19.6450, 1.6540,
-17.2287

■ 128.0450, 4.9078,
-34.2425

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.0450, 4.9078,
-34.2425

■ 181.6320, 4.6184,
-34.7573

■ 209.3330, 4.7658,
-35.3720

■ 236.8600, 5.4920,

-34.9572

■ 246.3290, 4.2748,
-17.8285

■ 51.1800, 6.8133,
-38.7459

■ 51.1800, 6.8133,
-38.7459

■ 48.9730, 7.4083,
-42.9493

■ 53.3870, 6.2182,
-34.5424

■ 55.4800, 5.1864,
-30.2390

■ 57.6870, 4.5913,
-26.0355

■ 59.8940, 3.9963,
-21.8320

■ 62.2860, 2.8170,
-16.9138

■ 64.4930, 2.2220,
-12.7104

■ 66.7000, 1.6269,
-8.5069

■ 68.7930, 0.5951,
-4.2035

■ 71.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.8420, -3.8661, -20.0324



51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459



50.2100, 14.6865, -44.0342

Triad

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



51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459



64.4100, 11.6299, 3.1484



62.2660, -13.4421, 18.1837

Complementary

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



51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459



26.8200, -6.8133, 38.7459

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.



62.9770, -8.3697, 24.5762



51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459



64.8910, 5.4767, 16.7586

Square

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



51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459



60.8530, 16.3415, -14.7801



63.8120, -1.3863, 24.7209



61.4450, -15.0094, 7.5027

Rectangle

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



51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459



50.5350, 18.4702, -44.3192



63.8120, -1.3863, 24.7209



63.2170, -12.4320, 20.8577

Sweetspot

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



51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459



84.1830, 2.3748, -15.0695



46.3620, -19.4055, -29.2585



41.4010, 1.7743, -9.1217



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459



63.4660, 9.6303, -55.6597



36.6020, 16.9582, -25.9610



34.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



68.3730, 10.6621, -59.9631



156.7330, 24.2886, -137.4548

Inverse Universe

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



26.8200, -6.8133, 38.7459



28.5340, -9.6303, 55.6597



41.3980, -16.9582, 25.9610



33.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



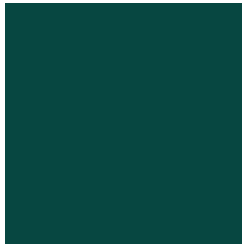
30.6270, -10.6621, 59.9631



70.2670, -24.2886, 137.4548

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

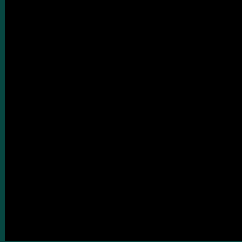
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.1800, 6.8133,

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

51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459

Protanopia

63.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

Deuteranopia

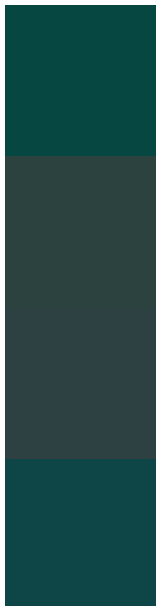
63.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



Tritanopia

55.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459

Protanomaly

58.9660, 1.4958, -13.1252

Deuteranomaly

59.1340, 3.3849, -12.3955

Tritanomaly

53.3700, 8.6916, -34.5275

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459

Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.8950, 2.5168, -13.9399

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459 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(7, 71, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 71, 65)  
}
```

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(7, 71, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 71, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459 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(7, 71, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 71, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(7, 71, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 71, 65); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 71, 65); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 71, 65) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 51.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 71, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 71,  
65) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor