

Converting Colors

YUV(81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(81.0300, 4.4222,
-18.4433)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C5A5A
RGB	60, 90, 90
RGB Percent	24%, 35%, 35%
CMY	0.7647, 0.6471, 0.6471
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	180°, 20%, 29%
HSV	180°, 33%, 35%
XYZ	7.3651, 9.0112, 11.0240
YIQ	81.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

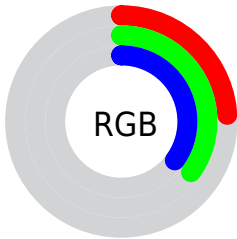
Format	Color
RYB	60, 75, 90
Decimal	3955290
CIELab	36.01, -11.00, -3.55
CIElCh	36, 11.556, 197.893
Yxy	9.0112, 0.2688, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282145370 (0xFF3C5A5A)
YUV	81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433
Hunter-Lab	30.0186, -8.7374, -0.7606

Details

The YUV color **81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **68.9700, -4.4222, 18.4433**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.7310, 4.5696, -19.0581**, and **35.1440, 4.8590, -18.5433** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.3390, 5.7489, -23.9763**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.7210, 3.0955, -12.9103**.

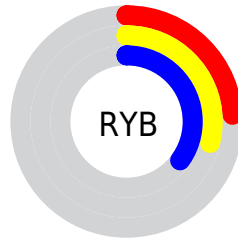
Distribution



 Red (24%)

 Green (35%)

 Blue (35%)



 Red (24%)

 Yellow (29%)

 Blue (35%)

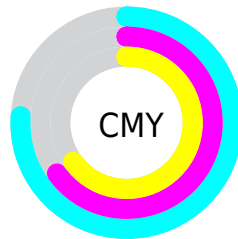


 Cyan (33%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (65%)



 Cyan (76%)

 Magenta (65%)

 Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433 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 81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.0300, 4.4222,
-18.4433

81.0300, 4.4222,
-18.4433

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

58.0300, 4.4222,
-18.4433

130.7310, 4.5696,
-19.0581

35.1440, 4.8590,
-18.5433

157.0190, 4.4276,
-20.1877

16.8240, 3.5378,
-14.7546

184.0190, 4.4276,
-20.1877

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

211.7200, 4.5750,
-20.8024

239.8340, 5.0118,
-20.9024

252.0100, 1.4741,

-6.1478

■ 81.0300, 4.4222,
-18.4433

■ 81.0300, 4.4222,
-18.4433

■ 78.3390, 5.7489,
-23.9763

■ 83.7210, 3.0955,
-12.9103

■ 75.6480, 7.0755,
-29.5093

■ 86.4120, 1.7689,
-7.3773

■ 72.9570, 8.4022,
-35.0423

■ 89.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443

■ 70.2660, 9.7289,
-40.5753

■ 91.7940, -0.8844,
3.6887

■ 67.5750, 11.0555,
-46.1083

■ 94.4850, -2.2111,
9.2217

■ 64.8840, 12.3822,
-51.6413

■ 97.1760, -3.5378,
14.7546

■ 63.0900, 13.2666,
-55.3299

■ 99.8670, -4.8644,
20.2876

■ 102.5580, -6.1911,
25.8206

■ 105.2490, -7.5178,
31.3536

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.6840, -0.8302, -13.7549



81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433



81.6540, 8.0586, -18.1136

Triad

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



81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433



86.4120, 5.2199, 5.7777



84.7640, -8.7577, 8.9770

Complementary

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



81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433



68.9700, -4.4222, 18.4433

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.



85.5520, -7.1741, 14.4249



81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433



86.7180, 1.1250, 12.5253

Square

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



81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433



85.1550, 8.3046, -3.6439



85.8880, -3.3958, 15.8842



83.8340, -8.2992, 1.8996

Rectangle

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



81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433



83.0180, 9.3581, -14.9248



85.8880, -3.3958, 15.8842



85.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361

Sweetspot

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



81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433



113.7110, 1.6215, -6.7625



77.6100, -8.6817, -15.4440



56.9070, 1.0318, -4.3034



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433



102.9470, 6.9281, -28.8945



72.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213



44.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



77.1100, 16.2148, -67.6255



166.1370, 34.9355, -145.7021

Inverse Universe

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



72.3900, 8.6817, 15.4440



89.4110, 13.6014, 24.1956



77.7750, -8.7631, 10.7213



43.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



45.4300, 31.8330, 56.6279



97.8810, 68.5857, 122.0074

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433 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 81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

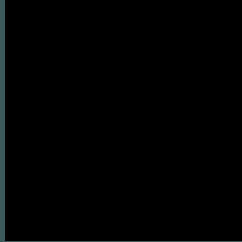
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433.

-18.4433.

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

81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433

Protanopia

84.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148

Deuteranopia

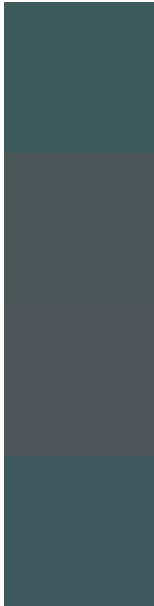
85.2330, 3.3361, 3.3037



Tritanopia

81.7250, 7.0376, -17.2988

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433

Protanomaly

83.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477

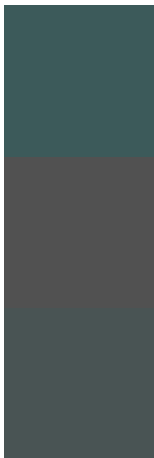
Deuteranomaly

83.5910, 3.6526, -4.9033

Tritanomaly

81.1980, 6.3114, -17.7136

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433

Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.7110, 1.6215, -6.7625

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433 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(60, 90, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 90, 90)  
}
```

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(60, 90, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 90, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433 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(60, 90, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 90, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(60, 90, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 90, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 90, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 90, 90)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 90, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 90,  
90) }
```

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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