

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.0590, 3.4219,  
-71.0887)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	007958
RGB	0, 121, 88
RGB Percent	0%, 47%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5255, 0.6549
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.27, 0.53
HSL	164°, 100%, 24%
HSV	164°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	8.5988, 14.3793, 11.5548
YIQ	81.0590, -61.5230, -35.9150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

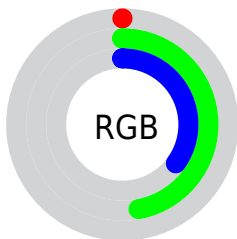
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 70, 121
Decimal	31064
CIELab	44.77, -37.49, 10.09
CIELCh	45, 38.824, 164.935
Yxy	14.3793, 0.2490, 0.4164
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278221144 (0xFF007958)
YUV	81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887
Hunter-Lab	37.9201, -25.8832, 8.4775

# Details

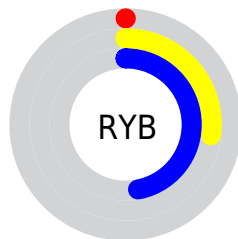
The YUV color **81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **39.9410, -3.4219, 71.0887**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.8930, -1.4262, -56.0342**, and **46.5790, -1.7644, -40.8498** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.9890, 2.9634, -64.0114**.

# Distribution



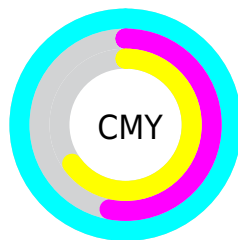
- Red (0%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887 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 81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.0590, 3.4219,  
-71.0887

81.0590, 3.4219,  
-71.0887

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

63.7620, 0.6103,  
-55.9193

140.8930, -1.4262,  
-56.0342

46.5790, -1.7644,  
-40.8498

168.6650, -2.2998,  
-55.8342

30.6840, -4.2812,  
-26.9099

196.5510, -2.7366,  
-55.7342

14.6750, -7.2348,  
-12.8700

222.7900, -1.8685,  
-54.1898

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

234.7670, 6.5239,  
-39.2607

244.2360, 5.3067,

-22.1320

■ 253.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

■ 81.0590, 3.4219,  
-71.0887

■ 84.9890, 2.9634,  
-64.0114

■ 89.0330, 2.9417,  
-57.0339

■ 92.9630, 2.4832,  
-49.9566

■ 96.8930, 2.0248,  
-42.8792

■ 100.9370, 2.0031,  
-35.9017

■ 105.1660, 1.3972,  
-28.2096

■ 109.0960, 0.9387,  
-21.1322

■ 113.0260, 0.4802,  
-14.0548

■ 117.0700, 0.4585,  
-7.0774

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.8190, -19.1378, -21.7663



81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887



85.5220, 17.9837, -75.0028

# Triad

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



81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887



103.8210, 31.6402, -21.7680



105.0910, -21.2439, 47.2782

# Complementary

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



81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887



39.9410, -3.4219, 71.0887

# 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.



105.7940, -7.2934, 52.8007



81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887



109.3160, 21.0432, 17.2629

# Square

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



81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887



86.0700, 40.3915, -75.4834



108.0390, 7.8688, 42.9388



103.5760, -30.3570, 30.1898



# Rectangle

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



81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887



87.2150, 27.0090, -76.4876



108.0390, 7.8688, 42.9388



105.5520, -17.0341, 50.3819

# Sweetspot

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



81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887



142.4650, 1.2498, -27.5948



81.1930, -40.0281, -41.3883



69.7160, 0.6330, -16.4139



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887



105.8560, 4.5080, -92.8357



69.5590, 25.3604, -61.0032



59.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



83.7490, 3.5747, -73.4479



168.9000, 7.4443, -148.1253



# Inverse Universe

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



39.9410, -3.4219, 71.0887



52.1440, -4.5080, 92.8357



51.4410, -25.3604, 61.0032



57.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



41.2510, -3.5747, 73.4479



83.2140, -7.0075, 148.0253



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

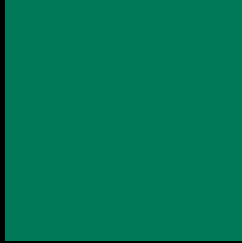
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887 looks on a 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 81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887.



# 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

81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887

### Protanopia

104.6560, -11.6624, 7.3177

### Deuteranopia

106.5410, -7.1687, 12.6805



## Tritanopia

94.4160, 15.5709, -47.7228

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887

## Protanomaly

96.2610, -6.0447, -21.2769

## Deuteranomaly

97.3800, -3.1453, -17.8733

## Tritanomaly

89.5090, 11.0881, -56.5744

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.4760, 1.2443, -25.8505

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887 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(0, 121, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 121, 88)  
}
```

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(0, 121, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 121, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887 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(0, 121, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 121, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 121, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 121, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 121, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 121, 88)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.0590, 3.4219, -71.0887 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 121, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 121,  
88) }
```

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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