

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.1030, -39.9838,  
-8.8603)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	476600
RGB	71, 102, 0
RGB Percent	28%, 40%, 0%
CMY	0.7216, 0.6000, 1.0000
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 1.00, 0.60
HSL	78°, 100%, 20%
HSV	78°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	7.3499, 10.8423, 1.7054
YIQ	81.1030, 14.2660, -38.2940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

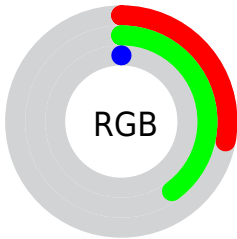
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 102, 31
Decimal	4679168
CIELab	39.31, -25.40, 45.33
CIELCh	39, 51.961, 119.267
Yxy	10.8423, 0.3694, 0.5449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282869248 (0xFF476600)
YUV	81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603
Hunter-Lab	32.9277, -17.7799, 19.9786

# Details

The YUV color **81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **20.8970, 39.9838, 8.8603**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454**, and **38.2650, -18.8646, -16.0184** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.1400, -36.0580, -8.0158**.

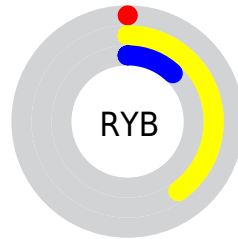
# Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (40%)

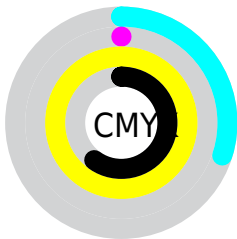
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (12%)

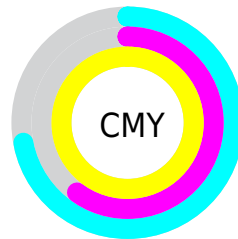


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (60%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603 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 81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 81.1030, -39.9838,  
-8.8603


 81.1030, -39.9838,  
-8.8603


 254.0880, -3.4944,  
0.7998

 59.5400, -29.3532,  
-11.8746

 133.2000,  
-37.0736, -8.9454


 38.2650, -18.8646,  
-16.0184


 159.9720,  
-37.9472, -8.7454

 19.9580, -9.8393,  
-17.5032

 187.7440,  
-38.8208, -8.5455

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 215.6300,  
-39.2576, -8.4455


 238.5320,  
-37.2373, -3.0976


 247.5900,


-28.3919, 6.4986


 250.8960,  
-15.7247, 3.5992


 81.1030, -39.9838,  
-8.8603

 83.1400, -36.0580,  
-8.0158

 85.1770, -32.1323,  
-7.1712

 87.3280, -27.7697,  
-6.4267

 89.3650, -23.8439,  
-5.5821

 91.7010, -20.0656,  
-4.1228

■ 93.7380, -16.1398,  
-3.2782

■ 95.7750, -12.2141,  
-2.4337

■ 97.9260, -7.8515,  
-1.6891

■ 99.9630, -3.9258,  
-0.8446

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.6170, -42.7022, 23.1379



81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603



69.2270, -11.4509, -60.7121

# Triad

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



81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603



82.2060, 40.8174, -72.0947



87.7540, 3.5723, 67.7447

# Complementary

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



81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603



20.8970, 39.9838, 8.8603

# 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.



93.8830, 21.2567, 42.1986



81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603



77.8180, 49.3897, -68.2464

# Square

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



81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603



80.3190, 25.9717, -70.4398



93.4840, 36.2434, -4.8095



86.8900, -16.2148, 67.6255



# Rectangle

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



81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603



73.7070, 0.6374, -64.6410



93.4840, 36.2434, -4.8095



89.1430, 10.2825, 62.1416

# Sweetspot

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



81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603



124.8520, -15.7030, -3.3782



48.6950, -24.0066, 46.7485



61.1710, -9.4513, -1.9040



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603



105.5790, -52.0504, -11.9088



65.8540, -32.4660, -40.2140



49.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



91.4250, -45.0725, -10.0197



192.5850, -94.9444, -20.6840



# Inverse Universe

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



20.8970, 39.9838, 8.8603



27.1220, 52.1979, 11.2940



36.1460, 32.4660, 40.2140



46.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



23.5750, 45.0725, 10.0197



49.7140, 94.7970, 21.2988



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

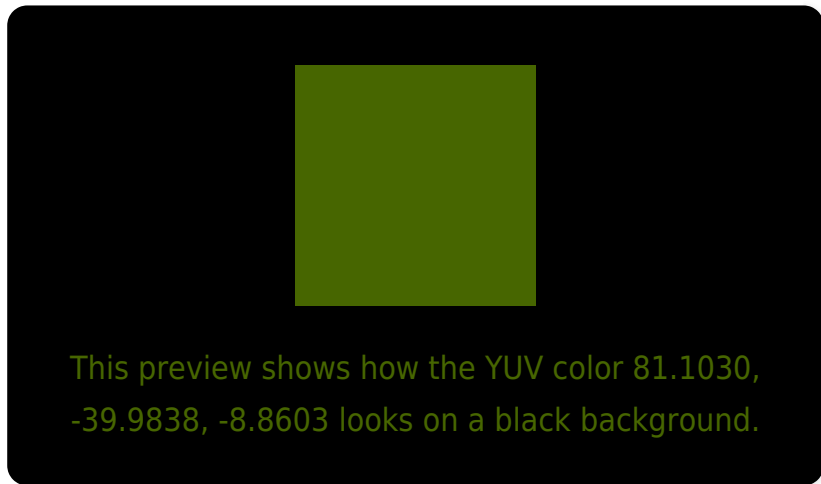
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

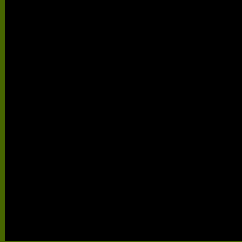
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603.

-8.8603.

# 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



### Protanopia

85.6870, -42.2437, 16.0605

### Deuteranopia

88.8050, -34.4139, 24.7270

### Tritanopia

91.6120, 5.1213, -9.3067

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

83.8600, -41.3430, 7.1388

## Deuteranomaly

85.8590, -36.4125, 12.4017

## Tritanomaly

87.9590, -11.3188, -9.6110

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.1940, -14.3926, -3.6781

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603 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(71, 102, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 102, 0)  
}
```

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(71, 102, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 102, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603 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(71, 102, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 102, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 102, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 102, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 102, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 102, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.1030, -39.9838, -8.8603 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 102, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 102,  
0) }
```

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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