

Converting Colors

YUV(81.1100, -27.1692,
-12.3745)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(81.1100, -27.1692,
-12.3745)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	43631A
RGB	67, 99, 26
RGB Percent	26%, 39%, 10%
CMY	0.7373, 0.6118, 0.8980
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.74, 0.61
HSL	86°, 58%, 25%
HSV	86°, 74%, 39%
XYZ	6.9630, 10.1916, 2.5775
YIQ	81.1100, 4.3610, -29.4870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

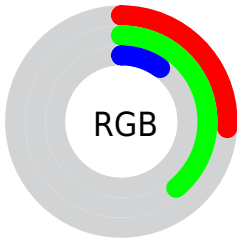
Format	Color
R _Y B	26, 99, 58
Decimal	4416282
CIE Lab	38.18, -24.34, 35.99
CIE LCh	38, 43.451, 124.065
Yxy	10.1916, 0.3529, 0.5165
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282606362 (0xFF43631A)
YUV	81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745
Hunter-Lab	31.9242, -16.9345, 17.5601

Details

The YUV color **81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **43.8900, 27.1692, 12.3745**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.7680, -28.4796, -12.0745**, and **36.2050, -17.8491, -15.0888** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7740, -30.9476, -13.8338**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.4460, -23.3909, -10.9151**.

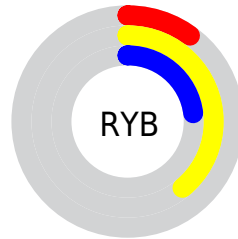
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (39%)

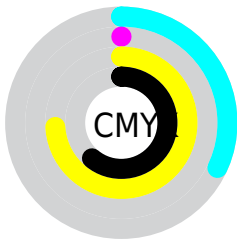
Blue (10%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (23%)

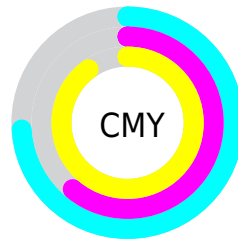


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (74%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745 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 81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.1100, -27.1692,
-12.3745

81.1100, -27.1692,
-12.3745

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

56.5830, -27.8954,
-12.7893

131.7680,
-28.4796, -12.0745

36.2050, -17.8491,
-15.0888

158.2410,
-29.2058, -12.4894

18.7840, -9.2605,
-16.4736

185.1270,
-29.6426, -12.3894

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

213.4860,
-30.8056, -12.7042

238.1490,
-29.6535, -8.9007

249.4140,

-21.4031, 4.8989

■ 252.7200, -8.7360,
1.9996

■ 81.1100, -27.1692,
-12.3745

■ 81.1100, -27.1692,
-12.3745

■ 78.7740, -30.9476,
-13.8338

■ 83.4460, -23.3909,
-10.9151

■ 76.1390, -34.5785,
-15.9079

■ 86.0810, -19.7599,
-8.8410

■ 74.8570, -36.9045,
-16.5376

■ 88.4170, -15.9816,
-7.3817

■ 90.7530, -12.2032,
-5.9224

■ 93.3880, -8.5723,
-3.8483

■ 95.6100, -5.2307,
-2.2890

■ 97.9460, -1.4524,
-0.8296

■ 100.5810, 2.1786,
1.2445

■ 102.9170, 5.9569,
2.7038

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.5390, -37.7337, 16.1903



81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745



67.6600, -4.7624, -59.3378

Triad

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



81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745



77.3160, 37.3122, -67.8061



88.5370, -0.7577, 56.5341

Complementary

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



81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745



43.8900, 27.1692, 12.3745

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.



91.4390, 14.5736, 39.0800



81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745



72.2440, 43.2637, -63.3580

Square

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



81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745



76.8140, 25.2347, -67.3659



91.6610, 27.7751, 4.6823



87.1720, -17.3398, 55.1002

Rectangle

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



81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745



71.4560, 4.7052, -62.6669



91.6610, 27.7751, 4.6823



89.1820, 4.3473, 52.4604

Sweetspot

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



81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745



120.8070, -10.7509, -5.0927



66.6110, -20.0212, 28.4052



59.6700, -6.2463, -3.2186



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745



100.1680, -41.9878, -19.4413



70.3460, -21.8626, -34.5064



46.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



84.5810, -41.6984, -18.9265



181.2450, -89.3538, -40.5569

Inverse Universe

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



43.8900, 27.1692, 12.3745



42.5330, 42.1352, 18.8266



54.6540, 21.8626, 34.5064



45.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



27.4190, 41.6984, 18.9265



58.7550, 89.3538, 40.5569

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

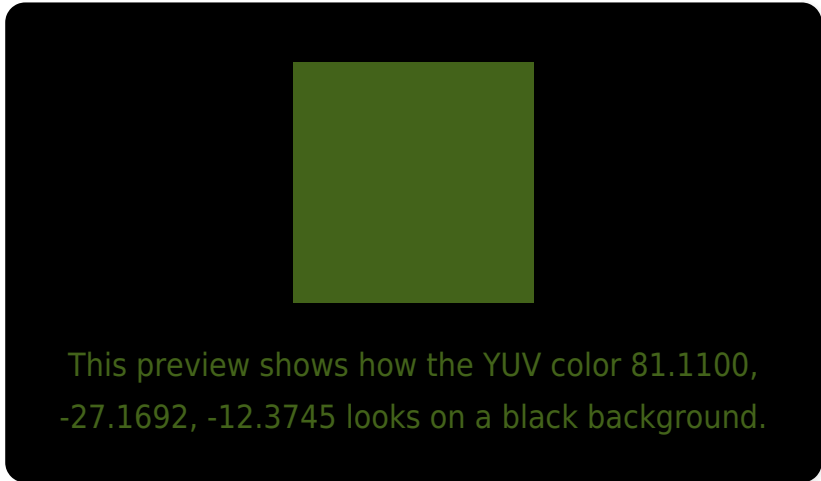
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

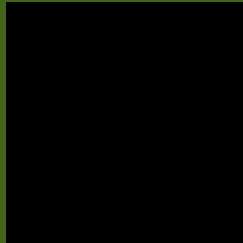
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745.

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

81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745

Protanopia

85.7650, -30.4501, 13.3611

Deuteranopia

87.0310, -27.1303, 21.8978



Tritanopia

88.1280, 5.8529, -10.6363

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745

Protanomaly

84.0520, -29.1126, 4.3394

Deuteranomaly

84.9540, -27.0923, 9.6873

Tritanomaly

85.9140, -6.3666, -11.3256

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745

Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.3340, -10.0247, -4.6779

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745 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(67, 99, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 99, 26)  
}
```

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(67, 99, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 99, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745 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(67, 99, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 99, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 99, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 99, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 99, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 99, 26)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.1100, -27.1692, -12.3745 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 99, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 99,  
26) }
```

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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