

Converting Colors

YUV(81.1220, -32.1051,
-15.8930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(81.1220, -32.1051,
-15.8930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F6710
RGB	63, 103, 16
RGB Percent	25%, 40%, 6%
CMY	0.7529, 0.5961, 0.9373
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.84, 0.60
HSL	88°, 73%, 23%
HSV	88°, 84%, 40%
XYZ	6.9937, 10.7947, 2.2052
YIQ	81.1220, 4.0870, -35.5370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

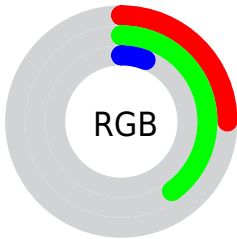
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 103, 56
Decimal	4155152
CIE Lab	39.23, -28.55, 40.71
CIE LCh	39, 49.726, 125.041
Yxy	10.7947, 0.3498, 0.5399
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282345232 (0xFF3F6710)
YUV	81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930
Hunter-Lab	32.8552, -19.5006, 19.0192

Details

The YUV color **81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **37.8780, 32.1051, 15.8930**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.4210, -32.2526, -15.2782**, and **35.2750, -17.3906, -22.1662** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.4870, -35.7361, -17.9671**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.7570, -28.4742, -13.8189**.

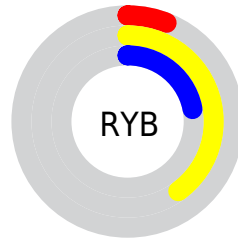
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (40%)

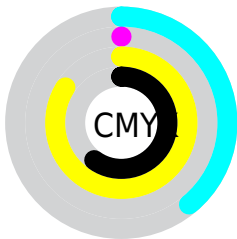
Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (22%)

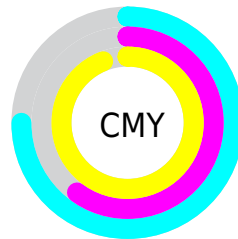


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930 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 81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.1220, -32.1051,
-15.8930

81.1220, -32.1051,
-15.8930

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

57.7350, -28.4634,
-17.3076

132.4210,
-32.2526, -15.2782

35.2750, -17.3906,
-22.1662

158.8940,
-32.9787, -15.6930

20.5450, -10.1287,
-18.0180

186.6660,
-33.8523, -15.4931


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


214.5520,
-34.2891, -15.3931


236.5680,
-31.8320, -10.1451


248.3170,


-24.3133, 4.9840


 251.9220,
-11.7935, 2.6994


 81.1220, -32.1051,
-15.8930


 81.1220, -32.1051,
-15.8930


 78.4870, -35.7361,
-17.9671


 83.7570, -28.4742,
-13.8189

 77.2050, -38.0621,
-18.5968

 86.2070, -24.2591,
-12.4595

 88.8420, -20.6281,
-10.3854

 91.4770, -16.9972,
-8.3113

 94.2260, -12.9294,
-6.3372

■ 96.5620, -9.1511,
-4.8779

■ 99.1970, -5.5201,
-2.8038

■ 101.8320, -1.8892,
-0.7297

■ 104.5810, 2.1786,
1.2445

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.9860, -42.3911, 16.6753



81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



70.3670, -7.0829, -61.7119

Triad

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



81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



81.1460, 41.8330, -71.1650



88.3040, -0.6429, 66.3854

Complementary

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



81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



37.8780, 32.1051, 15.8930

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.



92.7650, 16.8779, 46.6871



81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



75.4870, 48.0739, -66.2021

Square

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



81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



80.3020, 28.4451, -70.4249



94.1110, 31.9903, 6.0417



88.2330, -19.8349, 62.0627

Rectangle

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



81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



74.1460, 4.8580, -65.0260



94.1110, 31.9903, 6.0417



89.2910, 5.7725, 62.0118

Sweetspot

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



81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



126.6390, -12.6400, -5.8224



64.9060, -24.1107, 33.4084



63.6160, -7.6987, -4.0482



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



101.0720, -49.8285, -24.6191



68.2650, -25.7666, -42.3284



49.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



86.0430, -42.4192, -21.0857



181.2230, -89.3429, -44.0456

Inverse Universe

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



37.8780, 32.1051, 15.8930



33.9280, 49.8285, 24.6191



50.7350, 25.7666, 42.3284



47.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



28.9570, 42.4192, 21.0857



60.7770, 89.3429, 44.0456

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930 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 81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

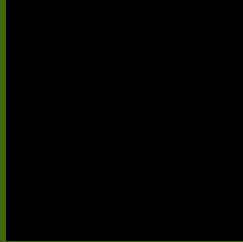
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.1220, -32.1051,

-15.8930.

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

81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930

Protanopia

86.5820, -36.2759, 15.2756

Deuteranopia

88.6030, -31.3563, 24.0272



Tritanopia

90.3340, 6.7373, -14.3249

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930

Protanomaly

84.5590, -34.7856, 3.8948

Deuteranomaly

86.1020, -31.6023, 9.5575

Tritanomaly

87.2510, -7.5187, -15.1291

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930

Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.8670, -11.7664, -6.0224

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930 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(63, 103, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 103, 16)  
}
```

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(63, 103, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 103, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930 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(63, 103, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 103, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 103, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 103, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 103, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 103,  
16) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 103, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 103,  
16) }
```

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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