

Converting Colors

YUV(81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672)
contains.

YUV(81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(81.2340, -21.8074,
-5.4672)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4B5D25
RGB	75, 93, 37
RGB Percent	29%, 36%, 15%
CMY	0.7059, 0.6353, 0.8549
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.60, 0.64
HSL	79°, 43%, 25%
HSV	79°, 60%, 36%
XYZ	7.1499, 9.4581, 3.1990
YIQ	81.2340, 7.2480, -21.2320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

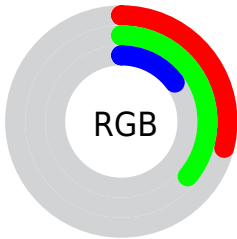
Format	Color
RYB	37, 93, 55
Decimal	4939045
CIELab	36.85, -16.74, 29.41
CIELCh	37, 33.841, 119.649
Yxy	9.4581, 0.3610, 0.4775
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283129125 (0xFF4B5D25)
YUV	81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672
Hunter-Lab	30.7541, -12.3206, 15.3605

Details

The YUV color **81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **48.7660, 21.8074, 5.4672**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.8920, -23.1178, -5.1673**, and **36.5590, -18.0236, -5.7522** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.3110, -25.2963, -6.4117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.1570, -18.3184, -4.5227**.

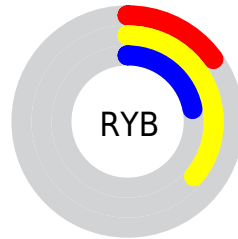
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (36%)

Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (22%)

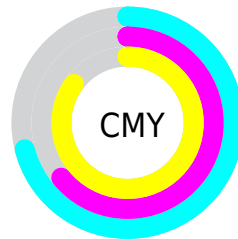


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672 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 81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.2340, -21.8074,
-5.4672

81.2340, -21.8074,
-5.4672

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

57.3480, -21.3706,
-5.5672

130.8920,
-23.1178, -5.1673

36.5590, -18.0236,
-5.7522

157.6640,
-23.9914, -4.9673

15.8490, -7.8136,
-13.8996

184.4360,
-24.8649, -4.7674

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

212.3220,
-25.3017, -4.6674

240.7950,
-26.0279, -5.0822

250.5540,

-17.0351, 3.8991

253.8600, -4.3680,
0.9998

81.2340, -21.8074,
-5.4672

81.2340, -21.8074,
-5.4672

79.3110, -25.2963,
-6.4117

83.1570, -18.3184,
-4.5227

77.2740, -29.2221,
-7.2563

85.1940, -14.3926,
-3.6781

75.3510, -32.7110,
-8.2008

87.1170, -10.9037,
-2.7336

73.4280, -36.2000,
-9.1454

89.0400, -7.4147,
-1.7891

91.0770, -3.4890,
-0.9445

■ 93.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 94.9230, 3.4890,
0.9445

■ 96.8460, 6.9779,
1.8891

■ 98.8830, 10.9037,
2.7336

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.8130, -26.5298, 15.9500



81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672



75.7990, -8.7749, -32.2727

Triad

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



81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672



72.1010, 30.0232, -63.2326



87.6770, 0.1592, 42.3793

Complementary

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



81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672



48.7660, 21.8074, 5.4672

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.



89.4930, 12.5750, 26.7546



81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672



77.8740, 31.1211, -41.9855

Square

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



81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672



71.5820, 20.4191, -62.7774



88.2490, 22.5552, -1.0954



86.3600, -12.5025, 43.5343

Rectangle

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



81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672



67.3640, 4.2575, -59.0782



88.2490, 22.5552, -1.0954



88.0940, 4.3907, 38.5056

Sweetspot

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



81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672



115.3990, -8.5777, -2.1039



64.3100, -13.4638, 25.1611



58.3220, -5.0887, -1.1594



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672



101.8240, -33.4372, -8.6156



72.8620, -17.6800, -22.6810



44.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



86.6960, -42.7411, -11.1344



187.2580, -92.3182, -23.0283

Inverse Universe

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



48.7660, 21.8074, 5.4672



51.8770, 33.5846, 8.0009



57.1380, 17.6800, 22.6810



42.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



23.0050, 42.8885, 10.5196



49.7420, 92.3182, 23.0283

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

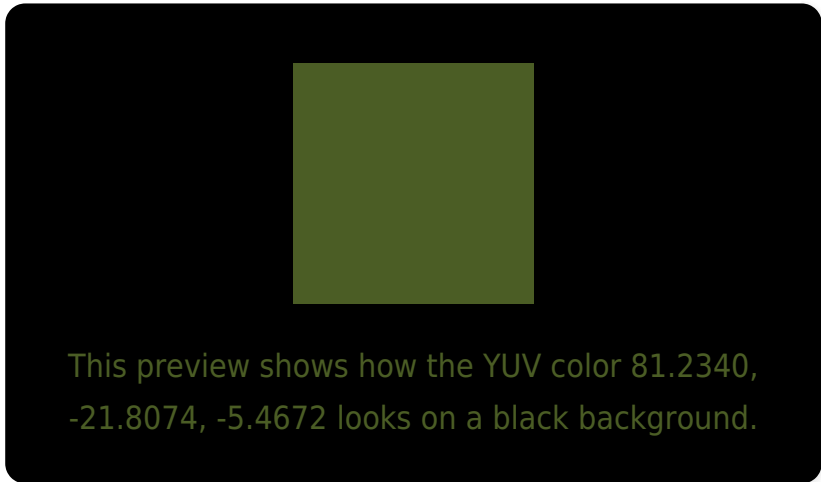
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

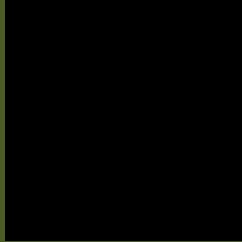
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.2340, -21.8074,

-5.4672.

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

81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672

Protanopia

83.7630, -24.0402, 10.7318

Deuteranopia

84.6870, -22.0307, 19.5685



Tritanopia

86.3030, 3.7946, -3.7737

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672

Protanomaly

82.6590, -23.0029, 4.6841

Deuteranomaly

83.3330, -21.8562, 10.2320

Tritanomaly

84.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672

Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.9260, -7.8515, -1.6891

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672 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(75, 93, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 93, 37)  
}
```

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(75, 93, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 93, 37) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672 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(75, 93, 37) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 93, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(75, 93, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 93, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 93, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 93, 37)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.2340, -21.8074, -5.4672 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 93, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 93,  
37) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor