

Converting Colors

YUV(81.3100, -37.6208,
-66.9239)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(81.3100, -37.6208,
-66.9239)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	058705
RGB	5, 135, 5
RGB Percent	2%, 53%, 2%
CMY	0.9804, 0.4706, 0.9804
CMYK	0.96, 0.00, 0.96, 0.47
HSL	120°, 93%, 27%
HSV	120°, 96%, 53%
XYZ	8.7540, 17.3712, 3.0352
YIQ	81.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

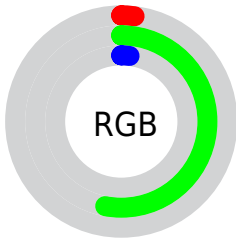
Format	Color
RYB	5, 135, 135
Decimal	362245
CIELab	48.72, -53.18, 50.95
CIELCh	49, 73.652, 136.228
Yxy	17.3712, 0.3002, 0.5957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278552325 (0xFF058705)
YUV	81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239
Hunter-Lab	41.6787, -35.4467, 24.8574

Details

The YUV color **81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **58.6900, 37.6208, 66.9239**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.6970, -37.8116, -52.3543**, and **48.7210, -24.0195, -42.7283** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.2450, -39.0678, -69.4979**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.0920, -33.5694, -59.7167**.

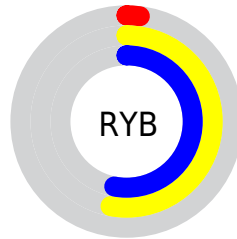
Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (53%)

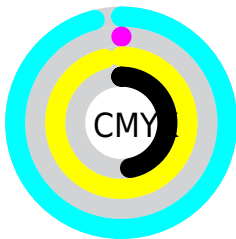
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (53%)

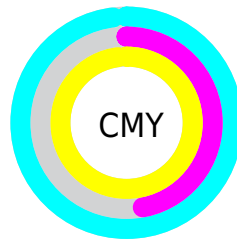


Cyan (96%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239 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 81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.3100, -37.6208,
-66.9239

■ 81.3100, -37.6208,
-66.9239

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 63.9830, -31.5436,
-56.1131

■ 144.6970,
-37.8116, -52.3543

■ 48.7210, -24.0195,
-42.7283

■ 173.0670,
-38.9800, -50.9248

■ 34.6330, -17.0741,
-30.3731

■ 201.8390,
-39.8536, -50.7248

■ 21.7190, -10.7075,
-19.0476


■ 218.2840,
-34.6500, -39.7141


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 230.0330,
-27.1313, -24.5849


■ 242.1950,


-19.3231, -8.9410


 252.3780,
-10.0464, 2.2995


 81.3100, -37.6208,
-66.9239


 81.3100, -37.6208,
-66.9239


 79.2450, -39.0678,
-69.4979

 87.0920, -33.5694,
-59.7167

 92.4610, -29.8073,
-53.0243

 98.2430, -25.7558,
-45.8171

 103.6120,
-21.9937, -39.1247

 109.3940,
-17.9422, -31.9175

■ 114.7630,
-14.1802, -25.2252

■ 120.5450,
-10.1287, -18.0180

■ 125.9140, -6.3666,
-11.3256

■ 131.6960, -2.3151,
-4.1184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104.7920, -51.6625, 3.6904



81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239



92.3430, -4.1131, -80.9848

Triad

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



81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239



104.6160, 65.7583, -91.7482



95.7380, -5.2938, 111.6088

Complementary

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



81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239



58.6900, 37.6208, 66.9239

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.



102.7400, 21.8202, 94.9440



81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239



92.7620, 71.1093, -81.3523

Square

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



81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239



105.5500, 49.0288, -92.5674



117.6430, 42.0810, 36.2701



105.2950, -40.5714, 86.5643

Rectangle

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



81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239



97.9460, 14.8166, -85.8986



117.6430, 42.0810, 36.2701



93.7240, 6.0521, 112.4981

Sweetspot

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



81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239



154.9370, -14.7589, -26.2547



120.1800, -56.7837, 12.9971



76.1970, -8.9711, -15.9588



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239



103.3120, -50.9328, -90.6046



88.7200, -9.2290, -73.4224



63.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888



76.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239



1.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444

Inverse Universe

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



58.6900, 37.6208, 66.9239



72.6880, 50.9328, 90.6046



51.2800, 9.2290, 73.4224



62.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



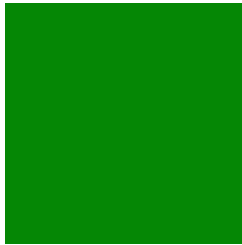
53.6900, 37.6208, 66.9239



1.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

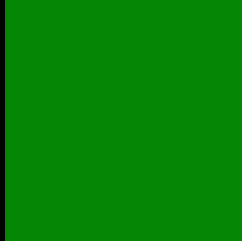
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239 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 81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239.

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

81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239

Protanopia

106.9620, -52.7323, 20.2043

Deuteranopia

110.7580, -39.8137, 30.0302



Tritanopia

105.9220, 14.8285, -42.9046

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239



Protanomaly

97.8440, -47.2511, -11.2642



Deuteranomaly

99.7660, -38.8316, -5.0568



Tritanomaly

97.1170, -4.4947, -51.8456

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239



Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

81.1760, -13.8908, -24.7104

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239 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(5, 135, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 135, 5)  
}
```

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(5, 135, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 135, 5) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239 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(5, 135, 5) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 135, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 135, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 135, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 135, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 135, 5) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 135, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 135,  
5) }
```

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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