

Converting Colors

YUV(81.4260, -29.7900,
-11.7746)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(81.4260, -29.7900,
-11.7746)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	446415
RGB	68, 100, 21
RGB Percent	27%, 39%, 8%
CMY	0.7333, 0.6078, 0.9176
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.79, 0.61
HSL	84°, 65%, 24%
HSV	84°, 79%, 39%
XYZ	7.0764, 10.3974, 2.3434
YIQ	81.4260, 6.2870, -31.3530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

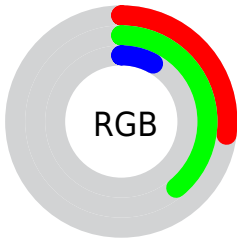
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 100, 53
Decimal	4482069
CIE _{Lab}	38.55, -24.77, 38.41
CIE _{LCh}	39, 45.708, 122.816
Yxy	10.3974, 0.3571, 0.5247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282672149 (0xFF446415)
YUV	81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746
Hunter-Lab	32.2450, -17.2556, 18.2626

Details

The YUV color **81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **39.5740, 29.7900, 11.7746**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.3120, -30.2268, -11.6746**, and **36.7920, -18.1385, -15.6036** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.0900, -33.5684, -13.2339**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.7620, -26.0117, -10.3153**.

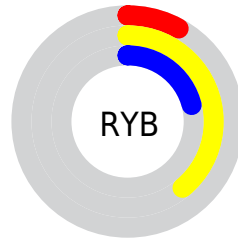
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (39%)

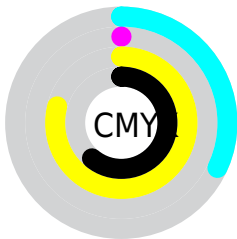
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (21%)

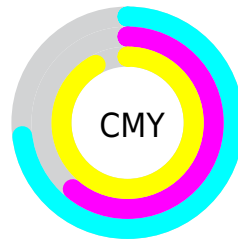


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746 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 81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.4260, -29.7900,
-11.7746

81.4260, -29.7900,
-11.7746

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

57.4690, -28.3322,
-12.6893

132.3120,
-30.2268, -11.6746

36.7920, -18.1385,
-15.6036

158.9700,
-31.5372, -11.3747

19.3710, -9.5499,
-16.9884

185.8560,
-31.9740, -11.2747


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


214.2150,
-33.1370, -11.5896


238.4050,
-31.2587, -7.3712


248.9580,


-23.1503, 5.2988


 252.2640,
-10.4832, 2.3995


 81.4260, -29.7900,
-11.7746


 81.4260, -29.7900,
-11.7746


 79.0900, -33.5684,
-13.2339


 83.7620, -26.0117,
-10.3153


 76.7540, -37.3467,
-14.6933

 86.0980, -22.2333,
-8.8559

 76.3410, -37.6361,
-15.2081

 88.4340, -18.4550,
-7.3966

 90.7700, -14.6766,
-5.9373

 93.1060, -10.8983,
-4.4780

■ 95.4420, -7.1199,
-3.0186

■ 97.7780, -3.3416,
-1.5593

■ 100.1140, 0.4368,
-0.1000

■ 102.4500, 4.2152,
1.3594

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.6380, -41.2335, 18.7345



81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746



68.4920, -6.6516, -60.0675

Triad

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



81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746



78.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209



88.4880, 0.2524, 59.2080

Complementary

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



81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746



39.5740, 29.7900, 11.7746

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.



92.4930, 16.0260, 39.9096



81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746



73.9880, 44.8689, -64.8875

Square

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



81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746



77.6290, 25.8189, -68.0806



92.2200, 29.9645, 2.4381



87.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741

Rectangle

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



81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746



72.5160, 3.6896, -63.5965



92.2200, 29.9645, 2.4381



89.5460, 5.6468, 55.6492

Sweetspot

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



81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746



122.5790, -11.6244, -4.8928



63.4050, -20.9057, 32.0938



61.7410, -7.2673, -2.4039



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.



81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746



101.0280, -46.3558, -18.4416



69.7650, -24.0411, -35.7509



49.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



87.8370, -43.3036, -17.3970



185.1100, -91.2592, -36.0535

Inverse Universe

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



39.5740, 29.7900, 11.7746



35.9720, 46.3558, 18.4416



51.2350, 24.0411, 35.7509



47.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



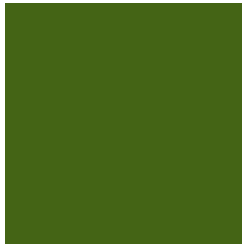
26.8640, 43.4510, 16.7823



56.8900, 91.2592, 36.0535

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746 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 81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

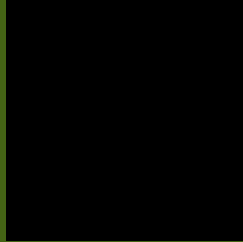
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.4260, -29.7900,

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

81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746

Protanopia

86.0810, -33.0709, 13.9610

Deuteranopia

87.4610, -29.3143, 22.3977



Tritanopia

89.4270, 5.7055, -10.0215

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746

Protanomaly

84.3680, -31.7334, 4.9393

Deuteranomaly

85.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872

Tritanomaly

86.6860, -7.2402, -11.1256

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746

Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.1060, -10.8983, -4.4780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746 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(68, 100, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 100, 21)  
}
```

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(68, 100, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 100, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746 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(68, 100, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 100, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(68, 100, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 100, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 100, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 100,  
21) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.4260, -29.7900, -11.7746 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 100, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 100,  
21) }
```

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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