

Converting Colors

YUV(81.4440, -40.1519,
45.2146)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(81.4440, -40.1519,
45.2146)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	854700
RGB	133, 71, 0
RGB Percent	52%, 28%, 0%
CMY	0.4784, 0.7216, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 1.00, 0.48
HSL	32°, 100%, 26%
HSV	32°, 100%, 52%
XYZ	11.9261, 9.4930, 1.2038
YIQ	81.4440, 59.7430, -8.9370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

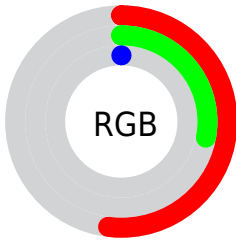
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 133, 0
Decimal	8734464
CIE Lab	36.92, 22.23, 46.68
CIE LCh	37, 51.703, 64.538
Yxy	9.4930, 0.5272, 0.4196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286924544 (0xFF854700)
YUV	81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146
Hunter-Lab	30.8107, 15.1743, 19.2511

Details

The YUV color **81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **51.5560, 40.1519, -45.2146**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.7050, -39.2946, 50.2477**, and **38.2850, -18.8745, 33.9531** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.4480, -36.2099, 40.8261**.

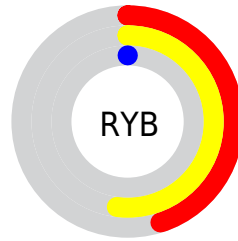
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (28%)

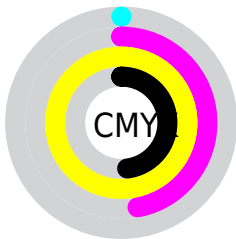
Blue (0%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (0%)

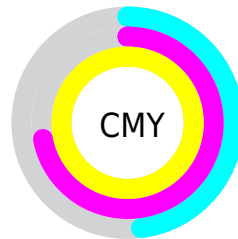


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146 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 81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.4440, -40.1519,
45.2146

81.4440, -40.1519,
45.2146

253.2900, -6.5520,
1.4997

59.5710, -29.3685,
39.8412

133.7050,
-39.2946, 50.2477

38.2850, -18.8745,
33.9531

160.6730,
-40.7578, 52.9068

17.2980, -8.5279,
28.6797

188.7550,
-41.7842, 55.4659

5.9800, -2.9481,
12.2955

208.4650,
-38.6832, 40.8112


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


227.8650,
-35.4294, 23.7974


246.9060,


-31.0127, 7.0984


 250.0980,
-18.7823, 4.2991


 81.4440, -40.1519,
45.2146

 86.4480, -36.2099,
40.8261

 91.5660, -31.8310,
36.3376

 97.1570, -28.1784,
31.4343

 102.1610,
-24.2364, 27.0458

 107.2790,
-19.8575, 22.5573

■ 112.2830,
-15.9155, 18.1688

■ 117.2870,
-11.9735, 13.7803

■ 122.8780, -8.3209,
8.8770

■ 127.9960, -3.9420,
4.3885

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.0700, -19.2615, 64.8366



81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146



80.9690, -39.9177, 16.6902

Triad

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



81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146



72.1230, 9.7994, -63.2519



88.7410, 33.1587, 4.6121

Complementary

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



81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146



51.5560, 40.1519, -45.2146

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.



72.3240, 48.6473, -63.4281



81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146



76.7970, 27.7081, -67.3510

Square

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



81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146



66.0470, -8.4042, -57.9232



77.1680, 41.8222, -67.6763



86.1180, 18.1828, 48.1315

Rectangle

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



81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146



77.2930, -38.1054, -4.6420



77.1680, 41.8222, -67.6763



85.2870, 38.3125, -15.1607

Sweetspot

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



81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146



152.9840, -15.7681, 17.5540



46.8350, 7.4763, 75.5667



74.5470, -9.6367, 10.9213



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146



106.3180, -52.4148, 58.4801



116.6420, -57.5045, 10.8380



63.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



79.3730, -39.1309, 44.3999



1.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295

Inverse Universe

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



51.5560, 40.1519, -45.2146



67.2690, 52.1254, -58.9949



16.3580, 57.5045, -10.8380



62.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



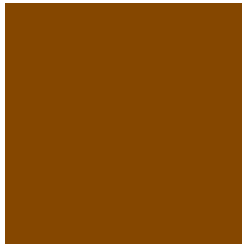
50.6270, 39.1309, -44.3999



0.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

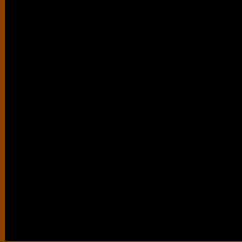
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.4440, -40.1519,

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



Protanopia

82.5110, -35.2549, 14.4609

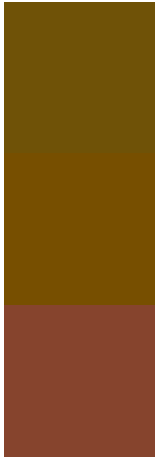
Deuteranopia

81.9100, -40.3816, 25.5119

Tritanopia

87.2010, -7.9871, 41.9197

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

82.1210, -37.0347, 25.3269

Deuteranomaly

81.9540, -40.4033, 32.4893

Tritanomaly

85.1120, -19.7752, 42.8748

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.0270, -14.3103, 16.6393

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146 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(133, 71, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 71, 0)  
}
```

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(133, 71, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 71, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146 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(133, 71, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 71, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 71, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 71, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 71, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 71, 0)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.4440, -40.1519, 45.2146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 71, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 71,  
0) }
```

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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