

Converting Colors

YUV(81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(81.5140, -13.0714,
-7.4668)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	495B37
RGB	73, 91, 55
RGB Percent	29%, 36%, 22%
CMY	0.7137, 0.6431, 0.7843
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.40, 0.64
HSL	90°, 25%, 29%
HSV	90°, 40%, 36%
XYZ	7.1783, 9.1745, 5.0069
YIQ	81.5140, 0.8280, -15.0120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

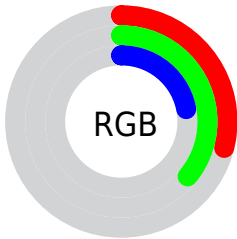
Format	Color
RYB	55, 91, 73
Decimal	4807479
CIELab	36.32, -14.16, 18.55
CIELCh	36, 23.338, 127.357
Yxy	9.1745, 0.3361, 0.4295
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282997559 (0xFF495B37)
YUV	81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668
Hunter-Lab	30.2894, -10.7035, 11.4017

Details

The YUV color $[81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666633 . A complement of this color would be $[64.4860, 13.0714, 7.4668]$, and the grayscale version is $[82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[130.8730, -14.2344, -7.7816]$, and $[36.0410, -12.3452, -7.0520]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[78.9930, -16.2655, -9.6409]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[84.0350, -9.8773, -5.2927]$.

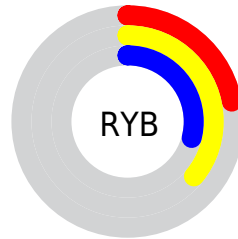
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (36%)

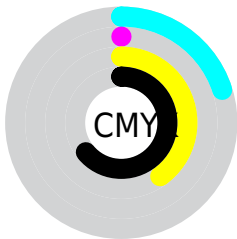
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (29%)

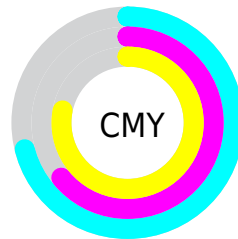


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668 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 81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.5140, -13.0714,
-7.4668

81.5140, -13.0714,
-7.4668

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

58.0410, -12.3452,
-7.0520

130.8730,
-14.2344, -7.7816

36.0410, -12.3452,
-7.0520

157.3460,
-14.9606, -8.1964

15.2620, -7.5242,
-13.3848

184.3460,
-14.9606, -8.1964

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

212.1180,
-15.8342, -7.9965

240.1180,
-15.8342, -7.9965

252.8340, -8.2992,

1.8996

■ 81.5140, -13.0714,
-7.4668

■ 81.5140, -13.0714,
-7.4668

■ 78.9930, -16.2655,
-9.6409

■ 84.0350, -9.8773,
-5.2927

■ 76.7710, -19.6071,
-11.2002

■ 86.2570, -6.5357,
-3.7334

■ 74.2500, -22.8012,
-13.3742

■ 88.7780, -3.3416,
-1.5593

■ 72.0280, -26.1428,
-14.9336

■ 91.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 69.3930, -29.7737,
-17.0077

■ 93.6350, 3.6309,
2.0741

■ 67.1710, -33.1153,
-18.5670

■ 95.8570, 6.9725,
3.6334

■ 66.8720, -32.9679,
-19.1817

■ 98.3780, 10.1666,
5.8075

■ 100.6000, 13.5082,
7.3668

■ 103.1210, 16.7023,
9.5409

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.7610, -17.6302, 8.1026



81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668



78.1080, -3.9972, -24.6507

Triad

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



81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668



76.6650, 21.3642, -39.1712



87.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391

Complementary

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



81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668



64.4860, 13.0714, 7.4668

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.



88.0380, 5.8973, 21.8917



81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668



84.1240, 18.6729, -15.8947

Square

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



81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668



68.3760, 19.5346, -59.0888



87.5890, 13.5136, 5.6224



86.0270, -10.8593, 29.7943

Rectangle

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



81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668



74.7950, 4.0451, -37.5312



87.5890, 13.5136, 5.6224



87.5890, 0.2026, 28.4244

Sweetspot

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



81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668



113.3110, -5.0833, -2.9037



76.3300, -10.5157, 12.8656



56.7780, -3.3416, -1.5593



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668



102.6570, -20.0439, -11.1002



76.1320, -10.4181, -18.5328



44.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



81.0150, -39.9404, -22.8152



174.7000, -86.1271, -48.8489

Inverse Universe

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



64.4860, 13.0714, 7.4668



76.6420, 19.8965, 11.7150



69.8680, 10.4181, 18.5328



42.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444



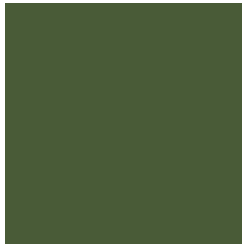
28.9850, 39.9404, 22.8152



62.5990, 85.9797, 49.4637

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

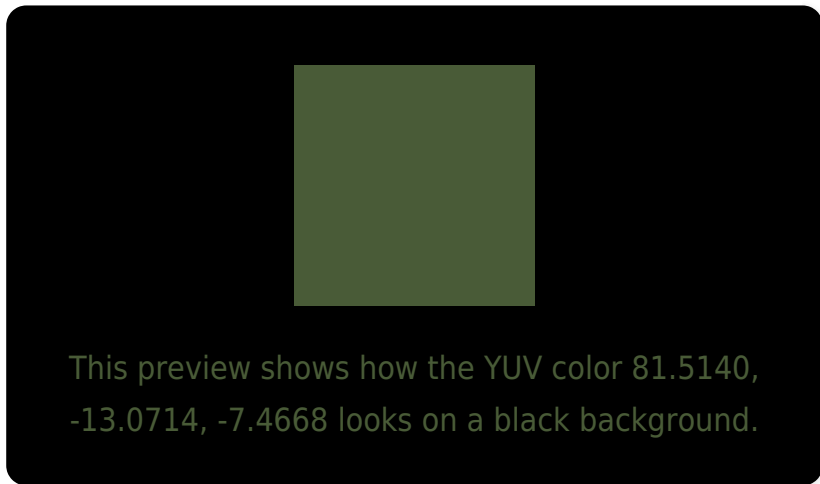
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

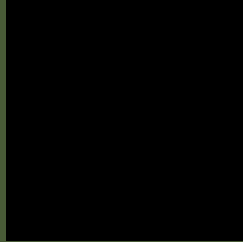
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668.



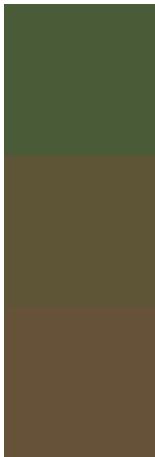
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668.

-7.4668.

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

81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668

Protanopia

83.7440, -15.1568, 8.1175

Deuteranopia

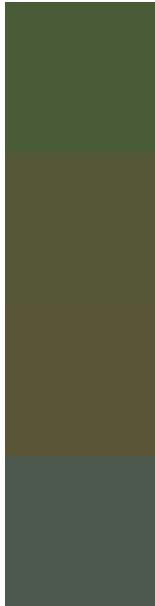
85.1300, -13.8681, 14.7950



Tritanopia

84.7050, 4.0894, -5.0033

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668

Protanomaly

82.9390, -14.2669, 2.6845

Deuteranomaly

83.4880, -13.5516, 6.5880

Tritanomaly

83.6850, -2.3097, -5.8627

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.7240, -4.7939, -2.3889

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668 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(73, 91, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 91, 55)  
}
```

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(73, 91, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 91, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668 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(73, 91, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 91, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(73, 91, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 91, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 91, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 91, 55)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.5140, -13.0714, -7.4668 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 91, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 91,  
55) }
```

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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