

Converting Colors

YUV(81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(81.9060, -14.2507,
-2.5486)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F5935
RGB	79, 89, 53
RGB Percent	31%, 35%, 21%
CMY	0.6902, 0.6510, 0.7922
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.40, 0.65
HSL	77°, 25%, 28%
HSV	77°, 40%, 35%
XYZ	7.4394, 9.0641, 4.7256
YIQ	81.9060, 5.5960, -13.3160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

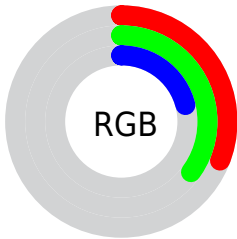
Format	Color
R _Y B	53, 89, 63
Decimal	5200181
CIE Lab	36.11, -10.72, 19.56
CIE LCh	36, 22.301, 118.732
Yxy	9.0641, 0.3504, 0.4270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283390261 (0xFF4F5935)
YUV	81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486
Hunter-Lab	30.1066, -8.5786, 11.7683

Details

The YUV color **81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **60.0940, 14.2507, 2.5486**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486**, and **37.0200, -13.8139, -2.6485** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.2820, -17.8870, -2.8783**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.5300, -10.6143, -2.2188**.

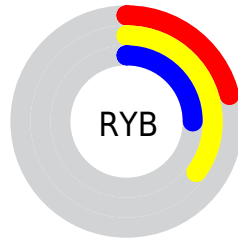
Distribution



 Red (31%)

 Green (35%)

 Blue (21%)



 Red (21%)

 Yellow (35%)

 Blue (25%)

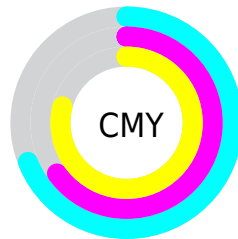


 Cyan (11%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (40%)

 Black (65%)



 Cyan (69%)

 Magenta (65%)

 Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486 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 81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.9060, -14.2507,
-2.5486

81.9060, -14.2507,
-2.5486

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

59.0200, -13.8139,
-2.6485

131.5640,
-15.5611, -2.2486

37.0200, -13.8139,
-2.6485

157.4500,
-15.9978, -2.1486

15.8820, -7.8298,
-8.6665

184.3360,
-16.4346, -2.0487

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

212.2220,
-16.8714, -1.9487

240.8090,
-17.1608, -2.4635

252.6060, -9.1728,

2.0995

■ 81.9060, -14.2507,
-2.5486

■ 81.9060, -14.2507,
-2.5486

■ 80.2820, -17.8870,
-2.8783

■ 83.5300, -10.6143,
-2.2188

■ 78.3590, -21.3760,
-3.8228

■ 85.4530, -7.1253,
-1.2743

■ 76.7350, -25.0124,
-4.1526

■ 87.0770, -3.4890,
-0.9445

■ 74.8120, -28.5013,
-5.0971

■ 89.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 73.3020, -31.7009,
-5.5269

■ 90.6240, 3.6364,
0.3298

■ 71.3790, -35.1898,
-6.4714

■ 92.4330, 6.6885,
1.3743

■ 94.0570, 10.3249,
1.7040

■ 95.9800, 13.8139,
2.6485

■ 97.6040, 17.4502,
2.9783

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.8970, -17.2042, 11.4913



81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486



79.4570, -6.6343, -18.8178

Triad

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



81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486



75.1870, 19.6278, -42.2600



86.7630, -0.3762, 27.3948

Complementary

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



81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486



60.0940, 14.2507, 2.5486

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.



87.2870, 8.2395, 17.2883



81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486



82.0910, 18.6891, -21.1278

Square

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



81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486



70.5790, 14.9976, -50.4968



86.4850, 14.5509, -0.4253



85.7110, -8.2385, 29.1945

Rectangle

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



81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486



76.5140, 0.2396, -30.2688



86.4850, 14.5509, -0.4253



87.1370, 2.3975, 24.4359

Sweetspot

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



81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486



112.2080, -5.5255, -1.0594



69.6340, -8.2006, 16.9840



57.0770, -3.4890, -0.9445



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.



81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486



103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377



76.5240, -11.5973, -13.6145



42.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



85.8320, -42.3152, -7.7457



188.4760, -92.9187, -17.0805

Inverse Universe

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



60.0940, 14.2507, 2.5486



69.8690, 22.2496, 3.6229



65.4760, 11.5973, 13.6145



39.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



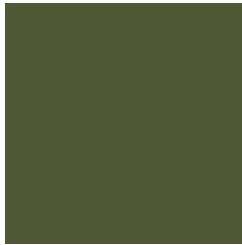
21.1680, 42.3152, 7.7457



46.2250, 93.0661, 16.4657

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486 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 81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

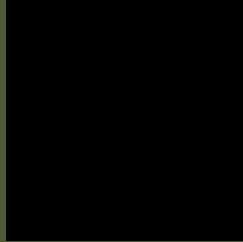
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486.

-2.5486.

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

81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486

Protanopia

83.5160, -16.0304, 8.3175

Deuteranopia

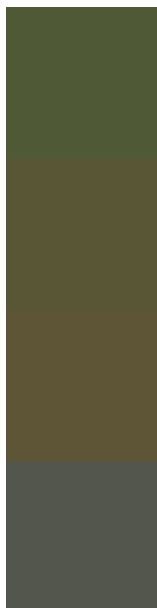
84.3150, -14.4523, 15.5097



Tritanopia

84.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486

Protanomaly

82.7220, -15.1459, 4.6288

Deuteranomaly

83.5700, -14.5780, 9.1471

Tritanomaly

83.7780, -3.3416, -1.5593

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.2080, -5.5255, -1.0594

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486 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(79, 89, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 89, 53)  
}
```

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(79, 89, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 89, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486 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(79, 89, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 89, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 89, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 89, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 89, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 89, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.9060, -14.2507, -2.5486 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 89, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 89,  
53) }
```

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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