

# Converting Colors

YUV(101.4390, 14.0806,  
-36.3420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(101.4390, 14.0806,  
-36.3420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3C7582
RGB	60, 117, 130
RGB Percent	24%, 46%, 51%
CMY	0.7647, 0.5412, 0.4902
CMYK	0.54, 0.10, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	191°, 37%, 37%
HSV	191°, 54%, 51%
XYZ	12.2540, 15.2949, 23.4255
YIQ	101.4390, -38.1450, -8.0410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

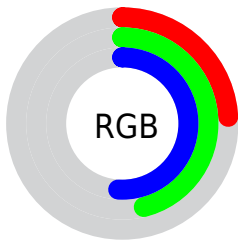
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	60, 91, 130
Decimal	3962242
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.04, -14.80, -12.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 19.625, 221.031
Yxy	15.2949, 0.2404, 0.3001
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282152322 (0xFF3C7582)
YUV	101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420
Hunter-Lab	39.1088, -12.5105, -8.1375

# Details

The YUV color **101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **88.5610, -14.0806, 36.3420**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.8520, 14.3700, -35.8272**, and **49.7370, 15.4127, -43.6193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.3780, 16.5756, -43.3045**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.5000, 11.5855, -29.3795**.

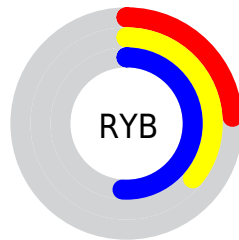
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (46%)

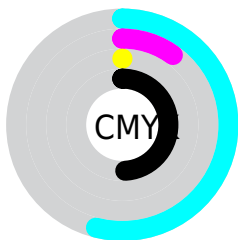
Blue (51%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (51%)

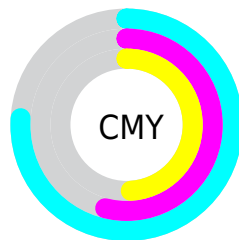


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420 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 101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



101.4390, 14.0806,  
-36.3420

101.4390, 14.0806,  
-36.3420

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

75.5420, 14.5228,  
-38.1863

153.8520, 14.3700,  
-35.8272

49.7370, 15.4127,  
-43.6193

180.9660, 14.8068,  
-35.9272

33.6140, 12.0223,  
-29.4795

208.6670, 14.9542,  
-36.5420

19.3660, 8.2006,  
-16.9840

236.1850, 9.2758,  
-35.2422

2.1830, 5.8258,  
-1.9145

245.7310, 4.5696,  
-19.0581

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

254.4020, 0.2948,

-1.2296

■ 101.4390, 14.0806,  
-36.3420

■ 101.4390, 14.0806,  
-36.3420

■ 96.3780, 16.5756,  
-43.3045

■ 106.5000, 11.5855,  
-29.3795

■ 90.7300, 19.3601,  
-49.7522

■ 112.1480, 8.8010,  
-22.9318

■ 85.6690, 21.8552,  
-56.7147

■ 117.2090, 6.3060,  
-15.9693

■ 80.0210, 24.6396,  
-63.1624

■ 122.8570, 3.5215,  
-9.5216

■ 77.0420, 26.1083,  
-67.5658

■ 127.9180, 1.0264,  
-2.5591

■ 132.9790, -1.4686,  
4.4034

■ 138.6270, -4.2531,  
10.8511

■ 143.6880, -6.7482,  
17.8136

■ 149.3360, -9.5326,  
24.2613

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



101.2130, 6.7970, -33.5128



101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420



105.0040, 17.2530, -27.1905

# Triad

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



101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420



111.5710, 4.1555, 20.5472



107.7330, -15.1514, 6.3732

# Complementary

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



101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420



88.5610, -14.0806, 36.3420

# 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.



108.8100, -15.1893, 18.5836



101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420



111.1390, -4.0125, 27.0651

# Square

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



101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420



111.3180, 11.1822, 6.7371



110.0050, -10.8485, 26.3056



105.7850, -10.7400, -8.5814



# Rectangle

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



101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420



107.3690, 17.0731, -16.1096



110.0050, -10.8485, 26.3056



107.9400, -15.7464, 10.5766

# Sweetspot

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



101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420



156.9920, 5.4269, -14.0250



102.5720, -14.5790, -37.3356



77.4550, 3.2267, -8.2920



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420



123.6690, 21.8552, -56.7147



80.8940, 24.2093, -18.3240



61.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886



75.6400, 25.8135, -66.3363



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



87.4280, 14.5790, 37.3356



101.7370, 22.8077, 58.1127



109.1060, -24.2093, 18.3240



59.7770, 1.5889, 3.7036



50.1280, 26.5589, 68.2937

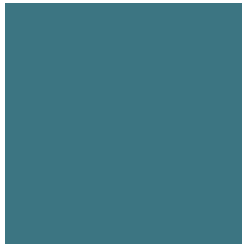


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420 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 101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

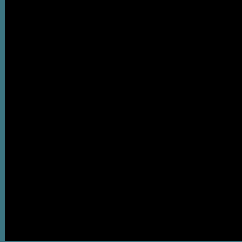
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

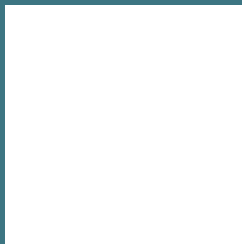
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420.



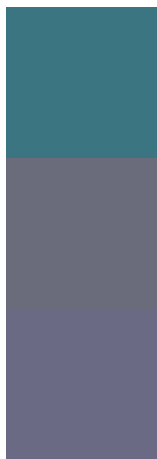
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420.



# 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

101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420

### Protanopia

109.2260, 7.2836, -2.8292

### Deuteranopia

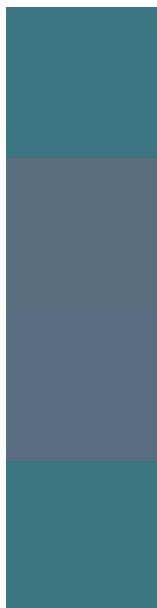
109.2630, 11.2093, -1.9847



## Tritanopia

100.7980, 12.9176, -36.6568

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420

## Protanomaly

106.1320, 9.7949, -15.0248

## Deuteranomaly

106.4140, 12.1209, -14.3951

## Tritanomaly

100.9120, 13.3544, -36.7568

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.2910, 5.2795, -13.4102

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420 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(60, 117, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 117, 130)  
}
```

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(60, 117, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 117, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420 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(60, 117, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 117, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 117, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 117, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 117, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 117,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 101.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 117, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 117,  
130) }
```

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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