

Converting Colors

YUV(61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(61.1710, 0.4087,
-37.8610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	12533E
RGB	18, 83, 62
RGB Percent	7%, 33%, 24%
CMY	0.9294, 0.6745, 0.7569
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.25, 0.67
HSL	161°, 64%, 20%
HSV	161°, 78%, 33%
XYZ	4.2122, 6.6629, 5.6215
YIQ	61.1710, -31.9990, -20.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

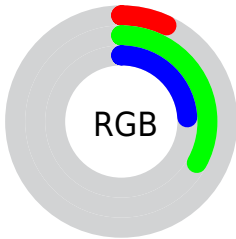
Format	Color
R_{YB}	18, 57, 83
Decimal	1200958
CIE _{Lab}	31.03, -25.76, 6.61
CIE _{LCh}	31, 26.596, 165.612
Yxy	6.6629, 0.2553, 0.4039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279391038 (0xFF12533E)
YUV	61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610
Hunter-Lab	25.8126, -16.0437, 5.1566

Details

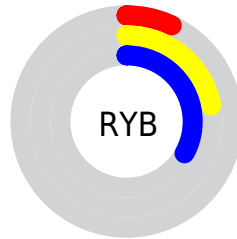
The YUV color **61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **39.8290, -0.4087, 37.8610**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.1390, -1.0545, -35.2019**, and **23.9990, -1.9715, -21.0471** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.4370, 0.2776, -42.4792**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427**.

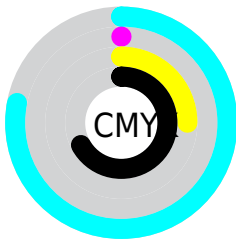
Distribution



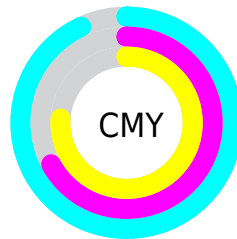
- Red (7%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610 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 61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.1710, 0.4087,
-37.8610

■ 61.1710, 0.4087,
-37.8610

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 39.1930, 0.3979,
-34.3723

■ 112.1390, -1.0545,
-35.2019

■ 23.9990, -1.9715,
-21.0471

■ 138.0250, -1.4913,
-35.1019

■ 4.1090, -2.0257,
-3.6036

■ 165.1990, -2.0701,
-36.1315

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 192.1990, -2.0701,
-36.1315

■ 220.4870, -2.2121,
-37.2611

■ 239.0950, 2.4182,

-29.0243

■ 249.0200, 2.9481,
-12.2955

■ 61.1710, 0.4087,
-37.8610

■ 61.1710, 0.4087,
-37.8610

■ 58.4370, 0.2776,
-42.4792

■ 63.9050, 0.5398,
-33.2427

■ 55.5180, 0.7306,
-47.8123

■ 66.8240, 0.0868,
-27.9096

■ 55.1050, 0.4412,
-48.3271

■ 69.5580, 0.2179,
-23.2914

■ 72.2920, 0.3490,
-18.6731

■ 74.9120, 0.0434,
-13.9548

■ 77.9450, 0.0271,
-8.7218

■ 80.6790, 0.1583,
-4.1035

■ 83.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 86.3320, -0.1637,
5.8478

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.4100, -12.0341, -13.5146



61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610



58.8840, 12.3822, -51.6413

Triad

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



61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610



71.9010, 20.2618, -12.1912



72.8160, -14.2063, 29.9794

Complementary

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



61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610



39.8290, -0.4087, 37.8610

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.



73.5420, -5.1972, 33.7277



61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610



75.2200, 13.2025, 12.0851

Square

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



61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610



59.2660, 26.4909, -50.2223



75.0280, 4.4232, 28.0394



71.6700, -19.5573, 19.5834

Rectangle

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



61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610



59.7790, 18.3500, -52.4262



75.0280, 4.4232, 28.0394



73.2230, -11.4489, 32.2534

Sweetspot

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



61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610



98.6130, 0.1908, -14.5696



62.7330, -22.0534, -19.9368



48.9450, 0.0271, -8.7218



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610



73.1530, 0.9106, -58.8932



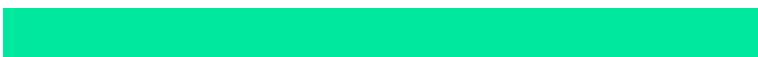
57.1080, 12.7648, -34.2977



39.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



69.7290, 0.6266, -61.1523



154.0820, 1.4386, -135.1299

Inverse Universe

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



39.8290, -0.4087, 37.8610



39.9610, -0.4738, 58.7932



43.8920, -12.7648, 34.2977



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



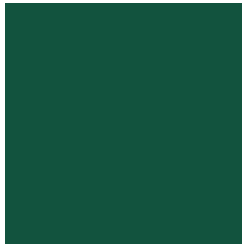
35.2710, -0.6266, 61.1523



77.9180, -1.4386, 135.1299

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

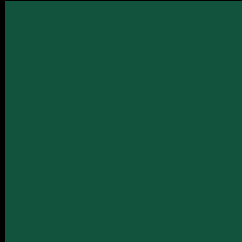
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

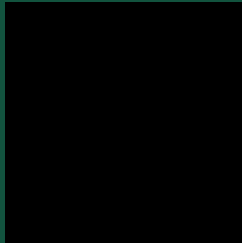
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610.

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

61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610

Protanopia

72.6710, -7.7258, 4.6735

Deuteranopia

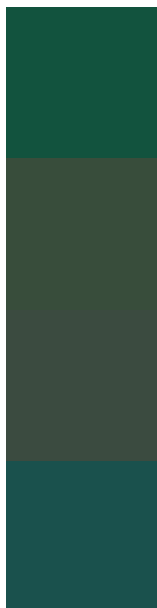
73.3170, -4.1003, 8.4920



Tritanopia

66.0330, 9.8437, -30.7239

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610

Protanomaly

68.6690, -4.7668, -11.1107

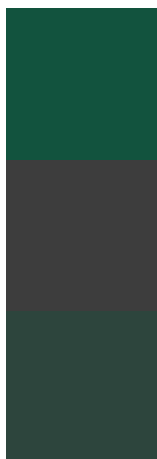
Deuteranomaly

68.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367

Tritanomaly

64.0990, 6.3602, -33.4128

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610 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(18, 83, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 83, 62)  
}
```

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(18, 83, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 83, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610 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(18, 83, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 83, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 83, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 83, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 83, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 83, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 83, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 83,  
62) }
```

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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