

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.2750, 2.8224,  
-18.6582)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	284743
RGB	40, 71, 67
RGB Percent	16%, 28%, 26%
CMY	0.8431, 0.7216, 0.7373
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.06, 0.72
HSL	172°, 28%, 22%
HSV	172°, 44%, 28%
XYZ	4.1414, 5.3628, 6.1270
YIQ	61.2750, -17.1920, -7.8160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

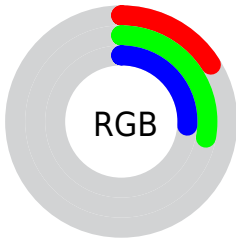
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	40, 57, 71
Decimal	2639683
CIELab	27.74, -12.61, -1.22
CIELCh	28, 12.669, 185.523
Yxy	5.3628, 0.2649, 0.3431
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280829763 (0xFF284743)
YUV	61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582
Hunter-Lab	23.1578, -8.6041, 0.5236

# Details

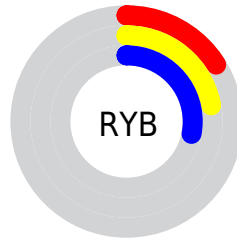
The YUV color **61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **49.7250, -2.8224, 18.6582**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.5630, 2.6804, -19.7878**, and **19.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.0680, 3.4175, -22.8616**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.4820, 2.2274, -14.4547**.

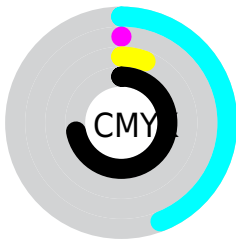
# Distribution



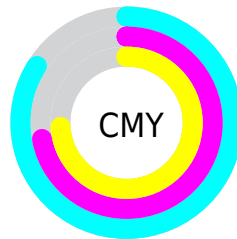
- Red (16%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582 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 61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.2750, 2.8224,  
-18.6582

■ 61.2750, 2.8224,  
-18.6582

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 38.3890, 3.2592,  
-18.7582

■ 109.5630, 2.6804,  
-19.7878

■ 19.1720, 2.3802,  
-16.8138

■ 134.5630, 2.6804,  
-19.7878

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 161.2640, 2.8278,  
-20.4025

■ 188.2640, 2.8278,  
-20.4025

■ 215.9650, 2.9753,  
-21.0173

■ 243.9650, 2.9753,

-21.0173

253.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

61.2750, 2.8224,  
-18.6582

61.2750, 2.8224,  
-18.6582

59.0680, 3.4175,  
-22.8616

63.4820, 2.2274,  
-14.4547

56.8610, 4.0125,  
-27.0651

65.6890, 1.6323,  
-10.2513

54.6540, 4.6076,  
-31.2686

67.8960, 1.0373,  
-6.0478

52.4470, 5.2026,  
-35.4720

70.1030, 0.4422,  
-1.8443

49.9410, 5.9451,  
-40.2903

72.6090, -0.3002,  
2.9739

■ 48.7450, 6.5347,  
-42.7494

■ 74.7020, -1.3321,  
7.2773

■ 76.9090, -1.9271,  
11.4808

■ 79.1160, -2.5222,  
15.6843

■ 81.3230, -3.1172,  
19.8877

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.2390, -2.5828, -11.6106



61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582



60.8170, 7.4852, -20.8875

# Triad

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



61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582



66.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039



65.7860, -8.7685, 12.4657

# Complementary

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



61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582



49.7250, -2.8224, 18.6582

# 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.



66.3180, -5.5798, 16.3841



61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582



67.5760, 3.1670, 10.8958

# Square

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



61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582



65.1760, 9.7732, -8.0474



66.7570, -1.3592, 15.9991



64.6280, -9.1836, 5.5882



# Rectangle

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



61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582



61.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283



66.7570, -1.3592, 15.9991



66.0250, -7.9003, 14.0101

# Sweetspot

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



61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582



88.1840, 0.8953, -7.1774



59.3930, -9.5607, -13.4997



43.7930, 0.5951, -4.2035



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582



76.9640, 4.4547, -28.9094



55.2740, 7.7529, -13.3953



34.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



68.0310, 9.3517, -59.6632



155.8210, 20.7942, -136.6550



# Inverse Universe

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



49.7250, -2.8224, 18.6582



59.0360, -4.4547, 28.9094



55.7260, -7.7529, 13.3953



33.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



31.0830, -8.9149, 59.5632



71.1790, -20.7942, 136.6550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

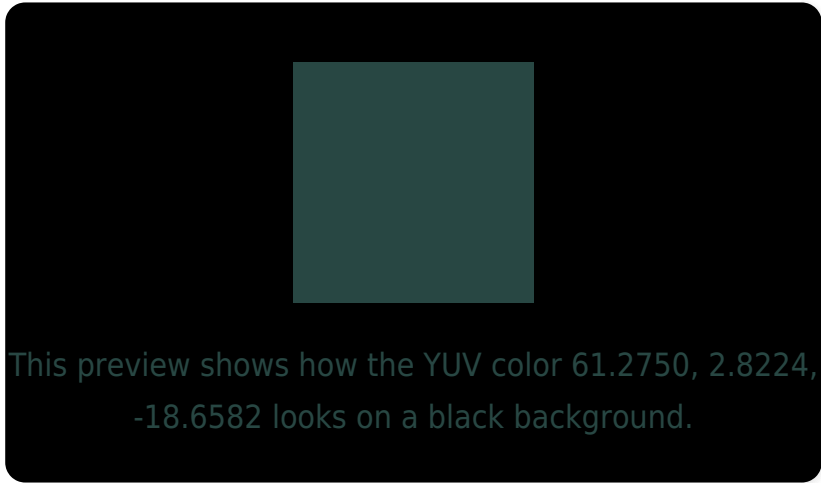
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

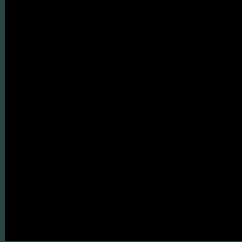
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582.



# 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

61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582

### Protanopia

65.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295

### Deuteranopia

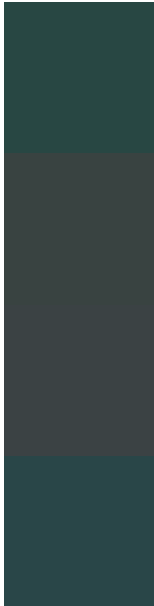
65.7770, 1.5889, 3.7036



## Tritanopia

62.1980, 6.3114, -17.7136

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582

## Protanomaly

63.7820, 0.6005, -5.9478

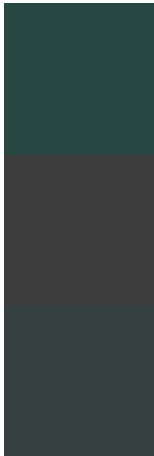
## Deuteranomaly

64.1350, 1.9054, -4.5034

## Tritanomaly

61.5570, 5.1484, -18.0285

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.1840, 0.8953, -7.1774

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582 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(40, 71, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 71, 67)  
}
```

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(40, 71, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 71, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582 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(40, 71, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 71, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 71, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 71, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 71, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 71, 67)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 71, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 71,  
67) }
```

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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