

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.4840, 9.1284,  
-34.6275)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	164E50
RGB	22, 78, 80
RGB Percent	9%, 31%, 31%
CMY	0.9137, 0.6941, 0.6863
CMYK	0.72, 0.02, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	182°, 57%, 20%
HSV	182°, 72%, 31%
XYZ	4.5032, 6.1985, 8.5485
YIQ	61.4840, -34.0180, -11.2500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

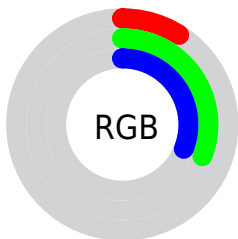
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	22, 50, 80
Decimal	1461840
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.91, -16.95, -6.49
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	30, 18.153, 200.940
Yxy	6.1985, 0.2339, 0.3220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279651920 (0xFF164E50)
YUV	61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275
Hunter-Lab	24.8969, -11.2832, -2.9298

# Details

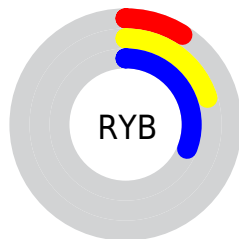
The YUV color **61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **40.5160, -9.1284, 34.6275**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.6800, 8.5388, -32.1684**, and **23.4750, 6.1748, -20.5876** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.0920, 10.3076, -39.5457**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.8760, 7.9491, -29.7093**.

# Distribution



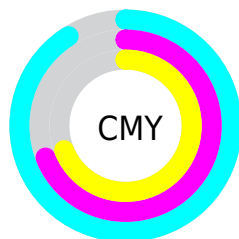
- Red (9%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275 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 61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.4840, 9.1284,  
-34.6275

61.4840, 9.1284,  
-34.6275

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

38.7830, 8.9810,  
-34.0127

111.6800, 8.5388,  
-32.1684

23.4750, 6.1748,  
-20.5876

137.6800, 8.5388,  
-32.1684

2.2970, 6.2626,  
-2.0145

164.3810, 8.6862,  
-32.7831

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

192.0820, 8.8336,  
-33.3979

219.7830, 8.9810,  
-34.0127

241.2460, 6.7807,

-28.2797

249.9170, 2.5059,  
-10.4512

61.4840, 9.1284,  
-34.6275

61.4840, 9.1284,  
-34.6275

59.0920, 10.3076,  
-39.5457

63.8760, 7.9491,  
-29.7093

56.1130, 11.7763,  
-43.9491

66.8550, 6.4805,  
-25.3058

54.3190, 12.6607,  
-47.6378

69.2470, 5.3012,  
-20.3876

71.6390, 4.1220,  
-15.4694

74.0310, 2.9427,  
-10.5512

■ 77.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

■ 79.4020, 0.2948,  
-1.2296

■ 81.7940, -0.8844,  
3.6887

■ 84.1860, -2.0637,  
8.6069

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.3730, 0.8021, -24.0061



61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275



62.2760, 14.6539, -33.5681

# Triad

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



61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275



72.1290, 7.8244, 10.4109



69.9340, -13.2785, 12.3359

# Complementary

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



61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275



40.5160, -9.1284, 34.6275

# 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.



70.6730, -10.6848, 20.4578



61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275



72.1750, 1.3927, 20.0175

# Square

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



61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275



70.7080, 12.9620, -4.1289



71.4760, -5.1647, 23.2615



68.7970, -12.2249, 1.0550



# Rectangle

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



61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275



65.5590, 15.5004, -25.0462



71.4760, -5.1647, 23.2615



70.0700, -12.8525, 15.7246

# Sweetspot

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



61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275



97.5360, 3.6798, -13.6251



56.2740, -15.9111, -30.0583



49.2270, 2.3531, -8.0921



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.



61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275



75.4430, 14.5716, -53.8855



44.4610, 17.5207, -19.6983



39.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



71.2570, 16.6353, -62.4924



157.9360, 36.5136, -138.5099



# Inverse Universe

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



45.7260, 15.9111, 30.0583



51.1270, 24.5874, 47.2466



57.5390, -17.5207, 19.6983



38.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



42.9090, 28.6389, 54.4538



94.9040, 63.6443, 120.2332



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

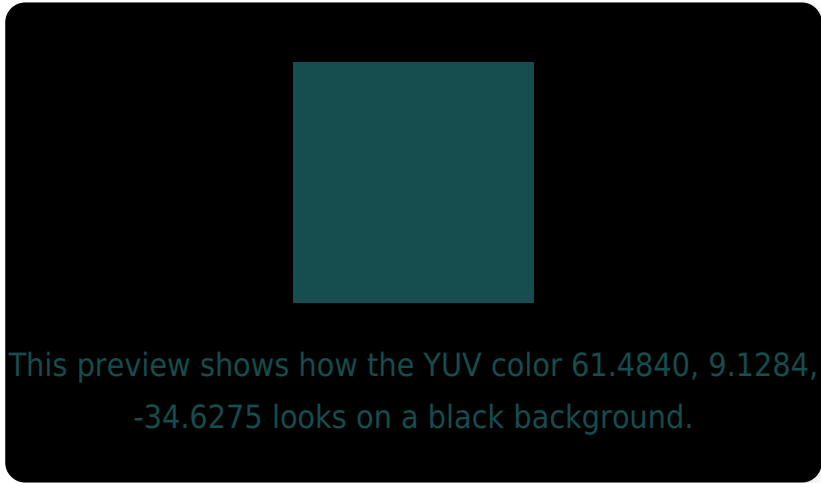
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

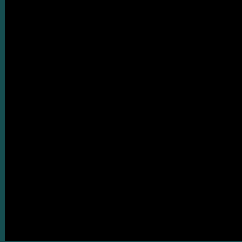
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.4840, 9.1284,

-34.6275.

# 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

61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275

### Protanopia

70.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999

### Deuteranopia

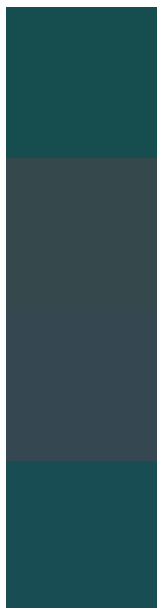
71.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702



## Tritanopia

61.9510, 10.8702, -33.2830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275

## Protanomaly

67.4760, 4.6953, -12.6955

## Deuteranomaly

67.3450, 6.7319, -12.5806

## Tritanomaly

61.5380, 10.5808, -33.7978

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.1340, 3.3849, -12.3955

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275 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(22, 78, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 78, 80)  
}
```

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(22, 78, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 78, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275 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(22, 78, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 78, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(22, 78, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 78, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 78, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 78, 80)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 78, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 78,  
80) }
```

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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