

Converting Colors

YUV(62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(62.0900, -0.0444,
-32.5279)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	19513E
RGB	25, 81, 62
RGB Percent	10%, 32%, 24%
CMY	0.9020, 0.6824, 0.7569
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.23, 0.68
HSL	160°, 53%, 21%
HSV	160°, 69%, 32%
XYZ	4.2128, 6.4393, 5.5783
YIQ	62.0900, -27.2770, -17.7810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

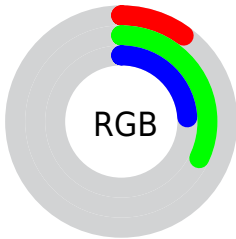
Format	Color
RYB	25, 59, 81
Decimal	1659198
CIELab	30.49, -23.46, 5.88
CIELCh	30, 24.186, 165.923
Yxy	6.4393, 0.2596, 0.3967
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279849278 (0xFF19513E)
YUV	62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279
Hunter-Lab	25.3758, -14.7736, 4.7295

Details

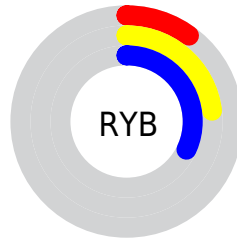
The YUV color **62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **43.9100, 0.0444, 32.5279**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.0470, -1.5022, -31.6132**, and **23.4120, -1.6821, -20.5323** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.3560, -0.1755, -37.1462**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.8240, 0.0868, -27.9096**.

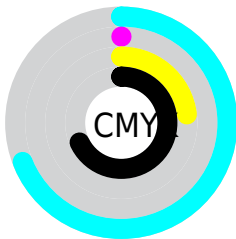
Distribution



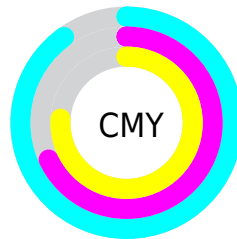
- Red (10%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279 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 62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.0900, -0.0444,
-32.5279

■ 62.0900, -0.0444,
-32.5279

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 38.6060, 0.6872,
-33.8575

■ 112.0470, -1.5022,
-31.6132

■ 23.4120, -1.6821,
-20.5323

■ 137.7480, -1.3548,
-32.2280

■ 1.7610, -0.8682,
-1.5444

■ 164.3350, -1.6442,
-32.7428

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 191.9220, -1.9335,
-33.2576

■ 219.9220, -1.9335,
-33.2576

■ 240.2910, 1.8285,

-26.5652

249.9170, 2.5059,
-10.4512

62.0900, -0.0444,
-32.5279

62.0900, -0.0444,
-32.5279

59.3560, -0.1755,
-37.1462

64.8240, 0.0868,
-27.9096

56.7360, 0.1302,
-41.8645

67.4440, -0.2189,
-23.1914

54.0020, -0.0010,
-46.4828

70.1780, -0.0878,
-18.5731

53.7030, 0.1464,
-47.0975

72.9120, 0.0434,
-13.9548

75.9450, 0.0271,
-8.7218

■ 78.5650, -0.2785,
-4.0035

■ 81.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 84.0330, -0.0163,
5.2331

■ 86.7670, 0.1149,
9.8513

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.4640, -10.5818, -12.6849



62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279



57.3680, 11.6506, -50.3117

Triad

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



62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279



71.3420, 18.0724, -9.9469



71.8480, -12.7431, 27.3203

Complementary

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



62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279



43.9100, 0.0444, 32.5279

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.



72.8190, -5.3338, 30.8537



62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279



73.8670, 11.8976, 10.6406

Square

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



62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279



62.9040, 22.2323, -37.6268



73.7780, 3.5604, 24.7507



71.1150, -17.8047, 17.4391

Rectangle

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



62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279



58.1490, 17.1815, -50.9967



73.7780, 3.5604, 24.7507



72.1410, -10.4225, 29.6943

Sweetspot

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



62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279



97.5100, -0.2514, -12.7253



63.8520, -19.1540, -16.5332



49.2440, -0.1203, -8.1070



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.



62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279



75.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863



59.5600, 10.5699, -30.3091



39.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



69.5010, -0.2470, -60.9524



153.6260, -0.3086, -134.7300

Inverse Universe

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



43.9100, 0.0444, 32.5279



47.3190, -0.1573, 50.5862



46.4400, -10.5699, 30.3091



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



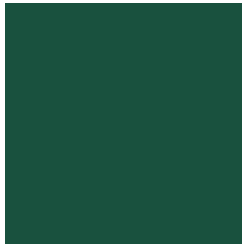
35.3850, -0.1898, 61.0524



78.3740, 0.3086, 134.7300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

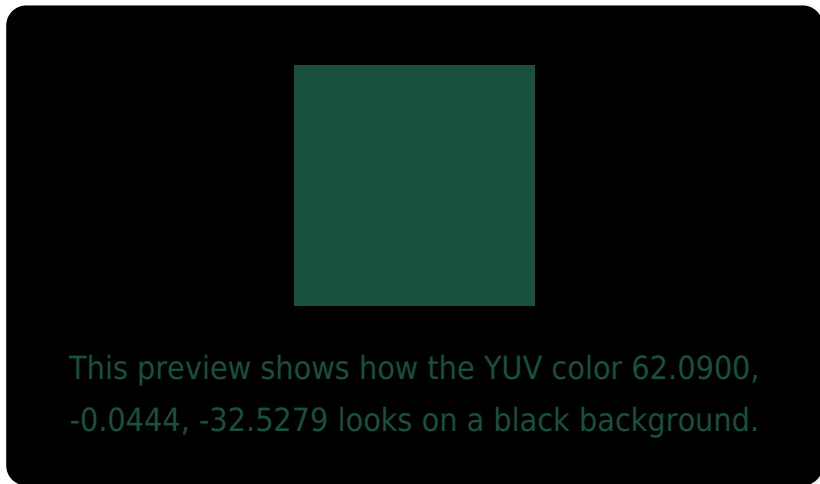
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.0900, -0.0444,

-32.5279.

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

62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279

Protanopia

70.8990, -6.8522, 4.4736

Deuteranopia

72.1320, -3.5161, 7.7772



Tritanopia

65.8270, 8.9593, -27.0353

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279

Protanomaly

67.7940, -4.3354, -9.4663

Deuteranomaly

68.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775

Tritanomaly

64.3060, 5.7651, -29.2094

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279

Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.2220, -0.1094, -11.5957

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279 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(25, 81, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 81, 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(25, 81, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 81, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279 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(25, 81, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 81, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 81, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 81, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 81, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 81, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 62.0900, -0.0444, -32.5279 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 81, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 81,  
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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