

Converting Colors

YUV(62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(62.1430, 13.2405,
-0.1254)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E3959
RGB	62, 57, 89
RGB Percent	24%, 22%, 35%
CMY	0.7569, 0.7765, 0.6510
CMYK	0.30, 0.36, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	249°, 22%, 29%
HSV	249°, 36%, 35%
XYZ	5.2529, 4.6717, 10.0761
YIQ	62.1430, -7.2920, 11.0120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

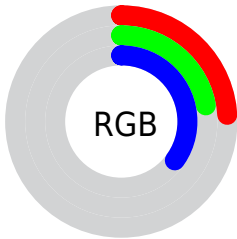
Format	Color
R_{YB}	62, 57, 89
Decimal	4077913
CIE _{Lab}	25.78, 10.38, -18.43
CIE _{LCh}	26, 21.152, 299.377
Yxy	4.6717, 0.2626, 0.2336
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282267993 (0xFF3E3959)
YUV	62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254
Hunter-Lab	21.6140, 5.5568, -12.5101

Details

The YUV color $62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333366 . A complement of this color would be $83.8570, -13.2405, 0.1254$, and the grayscale version is $62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $109.7840, 14.4035, 0.1894$, and $19.0890, 11.7881, -0.9551$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $54.4680, 17.0243, -0.4104$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $69.8180, 9.4567, 0.1596$.

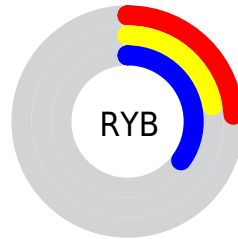
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (22%)

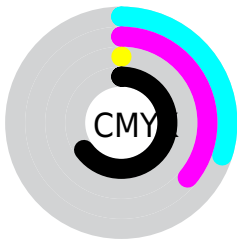
Blue (35%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (35%)

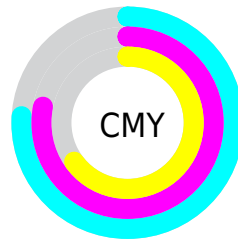


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254 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 62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.1430, 13.2405,
-0.1254

■ 62.1430, 13.2405,
-0.1254

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 39.6160, 12.5143,
-0.5402

■ 109.7840, 14.4035,
0.1894

■ 19.0890, 11.7881,
-0.9551

■ 135.3110, 15.1297,
0.6043

■ 3.0950, 9.3202,
-2.7143

■ 161.4250, 15.5665,
0.5043

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.8380, 15.8559,
1.0191

■ 216.2510, 16.1453,
1.5339

■ 242.3300, 6.2463,

3.2186

■ 62.1430, 13.2405,
-0.1254

■ 62.1430, 13.2405,
-0.1254

■ 54.4680, 17.0243,
-0.4104

■ 69.8180, 9.4567,
0.1596

■ 47.0920, 20.6606,
-0.0807

■ 77.1940, 5.8204,
-0.1701

■ 39.4170, 24.4444,
-0.3657

■ 84.8690, 2.0366,
0.1149

■ 32.0410, 28.0808,
-0.0360

■ 92.2450, -1.5998,
-0.2149

■ 24.9530, 31.5752,
-0.8358

■ 99.9200, -5.3836,
0.0702

■ 17.5770, 35.2115,
-0.5060

■ 106.7090, -8.7305,
0.2552

■ 14.3320, 36.8113,
-0.2912

■ 114.3840,
-12.5143, 0.5402

■ 121.7600,
-16.1507, 0.2105

■ 129.4350,
-19.9345, 0.4955

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.0480, 17.2313, -20.2131



62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254



63.0480, 7.3713, 15.7439

Triad

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



62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254



60.6900, -13.1582, 20.4429



49.4360, 5.2081, -37.2164

Complementary

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



62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254



83.8570, -13.2405, 0.1254

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.



55.3970, -5.6187, -17.8882



62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254



59.6410, -15.5990, 9.9618

Square

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



62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254



61.8030, -7.7909, 25.6058



58.2480, -12.9403, -2.8485



49.1670, 13.2287, -43.1195

Rectangle

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



62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254



62.7130, 2.1135, 22.1767



58.2480, -12.9403, -2.8485



52.4540, 1.2552, -29.3392

Sweetspot

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



62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254



104.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702



76.4970, 6.1640, -17.0989



52.2110, 3.3470, -0.1850



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254



73.0920, 20.6606, -0.0807



66.9270, 10.8820, 9.7110



39.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



17.2810, 44.2315, -0.2464



37.8530, 97.1935, -0.7481

Inverse Universe

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



69.6460, 7.0765, 16.9735



84.7380, 10.9752, 26.5398



79.0730, -10.8820, -9.7110



40.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



42.2530, 23.5393, 56.7831



92.8370, 51.8454, 124.6770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

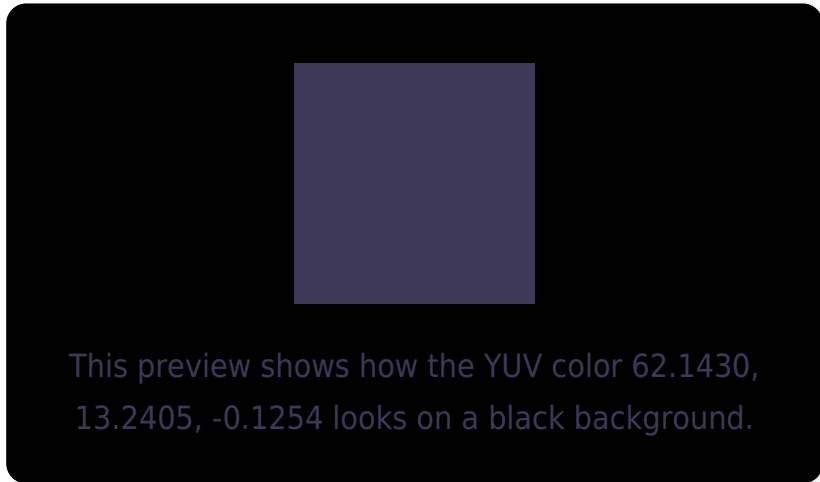
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

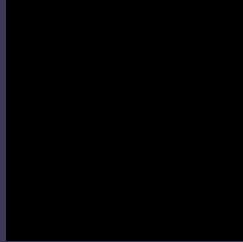
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254.



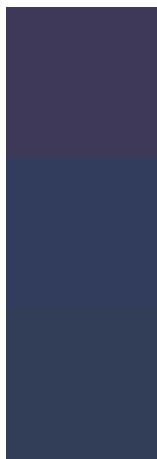
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.1430, 13.2405,

-0.1254.

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

62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254

Protanopia

60.6580, 15.4516, -9.3471

Deuteranopia

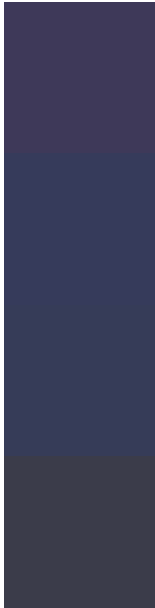
60.7890, 13.4150, -9.4620



Tritanopia

60.9610, 2.4842, -3.4738

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254

Protanomaly

61.1530, 14.7146, -6.2732

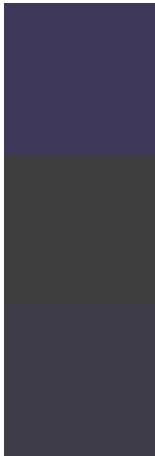
Deuteranomaly

61.3980, 13.1148, -6.4880

Tritanomaly

61.2970, 6.2626, -2.0145

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254

Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.9660, 4.9468, 0.0298

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254 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(62, 57, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 57, 89)  
}
```

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(62, 57, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 57, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254 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(62, 57, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 57, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 57, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 57, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 57, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 57, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 62.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 57, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 57,  
89) }
```

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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