

# Converting Colors

YUV(62.1600, -12.8969,  
-16.8033)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(62.1600, -12.8969,  
-16.8033)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B4D24
RGB	43, 77, 36
RGB Percent	17%, 30%, 14%
CMY	0.8314, 0.6980, 0.8588
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.53, 0.70
HSL	110°, 36%, 22%
HSV	110°, 53%, 30%
XYZ	3.9686, 5.9487, 2.6081
YIQ	62.1600, -7.1030, -19.9590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

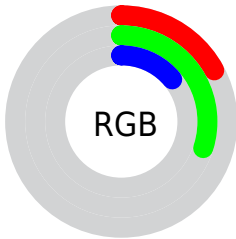
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	36, 77, 70
Decimal	2837796
CIELab	29.28, -21.72, 20.42
CIElCh	29, 29.815, 136.770
Yxy	5.9487, 0.3168, 0.4749
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281027876 (0xFF2B4D24)
YUV	62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033
Hunter-Lab	24.3900, -13.6382, 10.7329

# Details

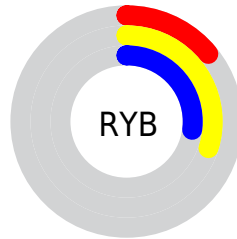
The YUV color **62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **50.8400, 12.8969, 16.8033**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.5190, -14.0599, -17.1182**, and **19.3710, -9.5499, -16.9884** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.4540, -15.5068, -19.6922**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.8660, -10.2869, -13.9145**.

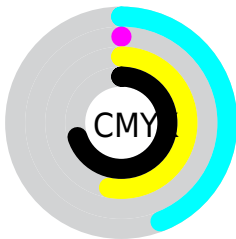
# Distribution



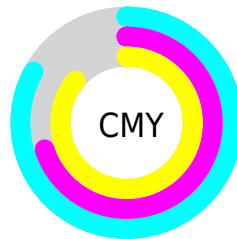
- Red (17%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033 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 62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62.1600, -12.8969,  
-16.8033

■ 62.1600, -12.8969,  
-16.8033

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 39.3880, -12.0233,  
-17.0033

■ 110.5190,  
-14.0599, -17.1182

■ 19.3710, -9.5499,  
-16.9884

■ 135.9920,  
-14.7861, -17.5330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 162.4650,  
-15.5122, -17.9478

■ 190.0520,  
-15.8016, -18.4626

■ 217.6390,  
-16.0910, -18.9774

■ 241.1280,

-14.3601, -14.1443

■ 252.8060, -5.8204,  
0.1701

■ 62.1600, -12.8969,  
-16.8033

■ 62.1600, -12.8969,  
-16.8033

■ 59.4540, -15.5068,  
-19.6922

■ 64.8660, -10.2869,  
-13.9145

■ 56.5630, -17.5326,  
-23.2958

■ 67.7570, -8.2612,  
-10.3109

■ 53.8570, -20.1425,  
-26.1846

■ 70.4630, -5.6513,  
-7.4221

■ 50.8520, -22.6050,  
-29.6882

■ 73.4680, -3.1887,  
-3.9184

■ 49.0860, -24.1994,  
-31.6474

■ 76.1740, -0.5788,  
-1.0296

■ 78.7660, 1.5944,  
1.9592

■ 81.7710, 4.0569,  
5.4628

■ 84.4770, 6.6668,  
8.3517

■ 87.0690, 8.8400,  
11.3405

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.4030, -21.3977, 3.1546



62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



53.5720, 2.1830, -46.9826

# Triad

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



62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



56.4340, 28.3800, -49.4926



68.7490, -5.7923, 37.9311

# Complementary

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



62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



50.8400, 12.8969, 16.8033

# 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.



70.1640, 4.8491, 31.4282



62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



67.7590, 22.3038, -13.8206

# Square

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



62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



58.0010, 21.6915, -50.8669



71.5730, 14.5075, 13.5295



68.0830, -15.8169, 33.2532



# Rectangle

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



62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



55.3960, 9.1718, -48.5823



71.5730, 14.5075, 13.5295



69.3620, -2.1505, 36.5165

# Sweetspot

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



62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



93.4030, -4.6357, -6.4924



67.6300, -15.5936, 8.2175



47.4680, -3.1887, -3.9184



179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



76.2700, -19.8531, -25.6698



61.5490, -6.1867, -22.4065



36.6470, -1.3050, -1.4444



64.9570, -32.0238, -42.0583



146.6710, -72.3088, -94.4275



# Inverse Universe

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



50.8400, 12.8969, 16.8033



59.0290, 19.7057, 26.2846



51.4510, 6.1867, 22.4065



35.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



37.0430, 32.0238, 42.0583

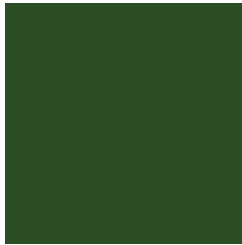


83.0300, 72.4562, 93.8127



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

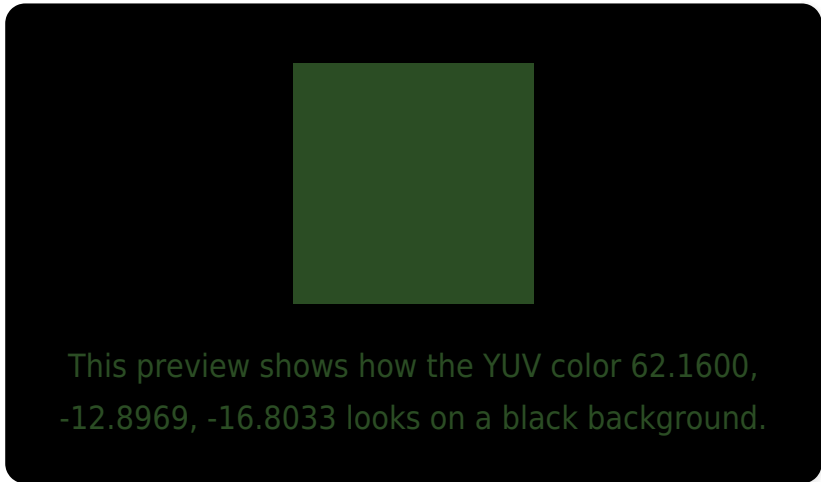
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

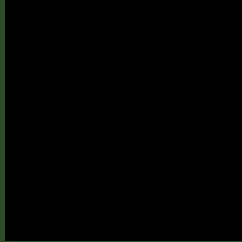
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033.

-16.8033.

# 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

62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033

### Protanopia

66.9890, -16.7566, 7.9026

### Deuteranopia

68.3040, -14.4469, 13.7654



## Tritanopia

66.4050, 5.7163, -13.5102

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033

## Protanomaly

65.2760, -15.4191, -1.1191

## Deuteranomaly

66.0530, -13.8301, 2.5845

## Tritanomaly

64.9720, -0.9722, -14.8844

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.8160, -4.3463, -5.9776

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033 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(43, 77, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 77, 36)  
}
```

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(43, 77, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 77, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033 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(43, 77, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 77, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(43, 77, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 77, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 77, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 77, 36)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 62.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 77, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 77,  
36) }
```

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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