

Converting Colors

YUV(62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(62.3590, -1.1630,
-0.3148)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E3F3C
RGB	62, 63, 60
RGB Percent	24%, 25%, 24%
CMY	0.7569, 0.7529, 0.7647
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.05, 0.75
HSL	80°, 2%, 24%
HSV	80°, 5%, 25%
XYZ	4.5797, 4.9054, 4.9804
YIQ	62.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

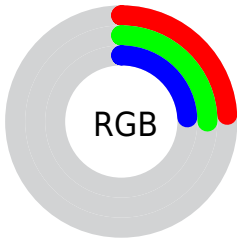
Format	Color
RYB	60, 63, 61
Decimal	4079420
CIELab	26.46, -1.09, 1.69
CIELCh	26, 2.008, 122.840
Yxy	4.9054, 0.3166, 0.3391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282269500 (0xFF3E3F3C)
YUV	62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148
Hunter-Lab	22.1481, -1.8495, 2.1712

Details

The YUV color **62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **60.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296**, and **20.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.0770, -3.4890, -0.9445**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148**.

Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (25%)

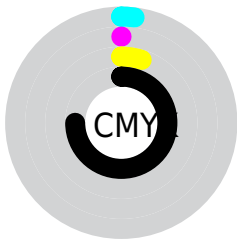
Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (24%)

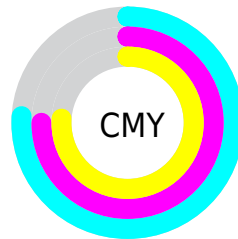


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148 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 62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.3590, -1.1630,
-0.3148

■ 62.3590, -1.1630,
-0.3148

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 40.3590, -1.1630,
-0.3148

■ 109.9460, -1.4524,
-0.8296

■ 20.3590, -1.1630,
-0.3148

■ 135.2450, -1.5998,
-0.2149

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.3590, -1.1630,
-0.3148

■ 188.2450, -1.5998,
-0.2149

■ 216.2450, -1.5998,
-0.2149

■ 244.2450, -1.5998,

-0.2149

■ 62.3590, -1.1630,
-0.3148

■ 62.3590, -1.1630,
-0.3148

■ 61.0770, -3.4890,
-0.9445

■ 63.6410, 1.1630,
0.3148

■ 59.6810, -6.2517,
-1.4742

■ 65.0370, 3.9258,
0.8446

■ 58.3990, -8.5777,
-2.1039

■ 66.3190, 6.2517,
1.4742

■ 57.1170, -10.9037,
-2.7336

■ 67.6010, 8.5777,
2.1039

■ 55.4220, -13.5190,
-3.8781

■ 69.2960, 11.1931,
3.2484

■ 54.1400, -15.8450,
-4.5078

■ 70.5780, 13.5190,
3.8781

■ 52.8580, -18.1710,
-5.1375

■ 71.8600, 15.8450,
4.5078

■ 51.5760, -20.4970,
-5.7672

■ 73.1420, 18.1710,
5.1375

■ 50.1800, -23.2597,
-6.2969

■ 74.5380, 20.9338,
5.6672

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



61.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444

Triad

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



62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



62.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



63.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591

Complementary

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



62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



60.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148

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.



63.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



62.7440, 1.6052, -1.5295

Square

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



62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



61.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



62.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



63.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591

Rectangle

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



62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



62.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739



62.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



63.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

Sweetspot

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



62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



81.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



61.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



40.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



80.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



62.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



30.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



74.0150, -36.4894, -9.6602



174.5660, -86.0610, -23.2984

Inverse Universe

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



60.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



77.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



61.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



28.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



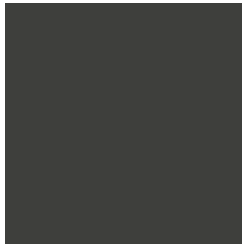
19.9850, 36.4894, 9.6602



47.4340, 86.0610, 23.2984

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

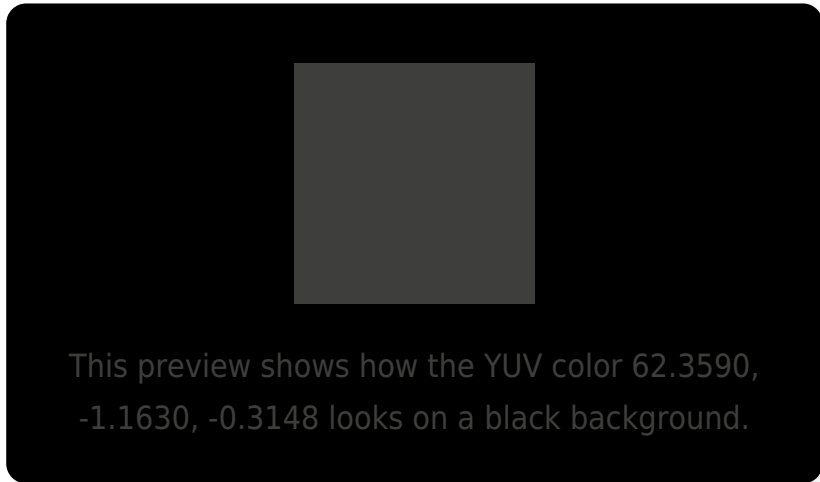
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

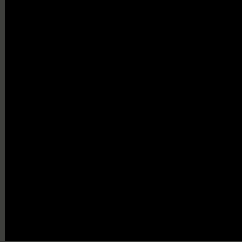
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.3590, -1.1630,

-0.3148.

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

62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148

Protanopia

62.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

Deuteranopia

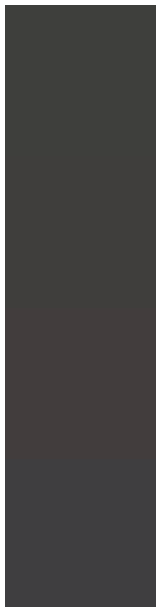
62.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



Tritanopia

62.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148

Protanomaly

62.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147

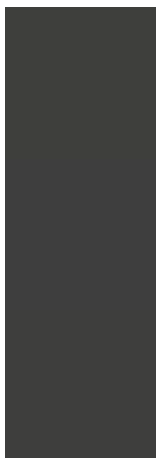
Deuteranomaly

62.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739

Tritanomaly

62.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148

Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148 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, 63, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 63, 60)  
}
```

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, 63, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 63, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148 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, 63, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 63, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 63, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 63, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 63, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 63, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 62.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 63, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 63,  
60) }
```

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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