

# Converting Colors

YUV(62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(62.5080, -30.8164,  
-9.2155)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	345000
RGB	52, 80, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.7961, 0.6863, 1.0000
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 1.00, 0.69
HSL	81°, 100%, 16%
HSV	81°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	4.2848, 6.4674, 1.0225
YIQ	62.5080, 8.9920, -30.8160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

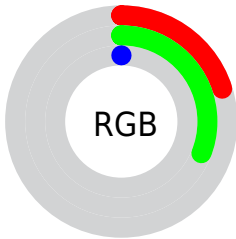
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 80, 28
Decimal	3428352
CIELab	30.56, -22.75, 38.08
CIELCh	31, 44.361, 120.850
Yxy	6.4674, 0.3639, 0.5493
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281618432 (0xFF345000)
YUV	62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155
Hunter-Lab	25.4311, -14.4292, 15.4179

# Details

The YUV color **62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **17.4920, 30.8164, 9.2155**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.1490, -29.6535, -8.9007**, and **20.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.3170, -27.7643, -8.1710**.

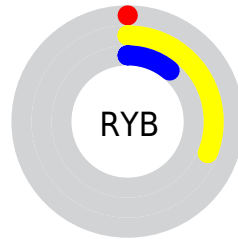
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (31%)

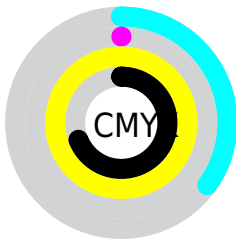
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (11%)

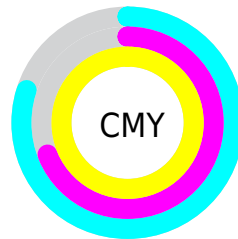


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (69%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155 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 62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 62.5080, -30.8164,  
-9.2155

 62.5080, -30.8164,  
-9.2155


 252.9480, -7.8624,  
1.7996


 42.1300, -20.7701,  
-11.5150

 112.1490,  
-29.6535, -8.9007


 20.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180


 138.5080,  
-30.8164, -9.2155

 2.3480, -1.1576,  
-2.0592

 164.6930,  
-31.4006, -8.5008

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 192.1660,  
-32.1268, -8.9156


 220.3510,  
-32.7110, -8.2008


 241.7800,


-29.9645, -2.4381


 249.7560,  
-20.0927, 4.5990


 62.5080, -30.8164,  
-9.2155

 64.3170, -27.7643,  
-8.1710

 66.1260, -24.7121,  
-7.1265

 67.6360, -21.5125,  
-6.6968

 69.4450, -18.4604,  
-5.6523

 71.2540, -15.4082,  
-4.6078

■ 73.0630, -12.3561,  
-3.5633

■ 74.8720, -9.3039,  
-2.5187

■ 76.3820, -6.1043,  
-2.0890

■ 78.1910, -3.0522,  
-1.0445

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.6900, -33.3712, 16.9349



62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155



53.9990, -8.8735, -47.3571

# Triad

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



62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155



64.3560, 33.3485, -56.4402



67.6340, 2.1524, 56.4490

# Complementary

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



62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155



17.4920, 30.8164, 9.2155

# 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.



72.5850, 16.4736, 36.3210



62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155



60.8000, 40.0316, -53.3216

# Square

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



62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155



63.2670, 21.5604, -55.4852



72.6710, 29.2492, -1.4655



67.3830, -13.9928, 54.9151



# Rectangle

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



62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155



57.9090, 1.0309, -50.7862



72.6710, 29.2492, -1.4655



68.9800, 7.4049, 51.7605

# Sweetspot

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



62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155



98.0630, -12.3561, -3.5633



40.3560, -19.8955, 34.7678



49.6270, -7.7041, -2.3039



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.



62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155



81.9670, -40.4097, -12.2491



50.5480, -24.9202, -33.8066



39.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



181.3330, -89.3972, -26.6020

# Inverse Universe

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



17.4920, 30.8164, 9.2155



23.0330, 40.4097, 12.2491



29.4520, 24.9202, 33.8066



37.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



50.6670, 89.3972, 26.6020

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

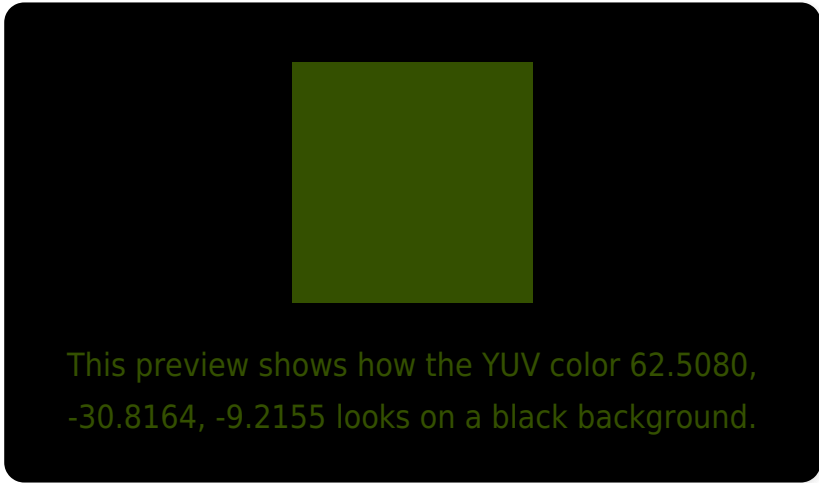
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

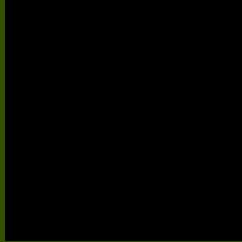
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.5080, -30.8164,



-9.2155.

# 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

62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155

### Protanopia

66.4830, -32.7761, 12.7314

### Deuteranopia

68.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387



## Tritanopia

70.4980, 4.6845, -9.2067

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155

## Protanomaly

64.9550, -32.0228, 4.4245

## Deuteranomaly

66.4270, -27.8185, 9.2725

## Tritanomaly

67.4690, -8.1192, -9.1813

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.7040, -11.1931, -3.2484

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155 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(52, 80, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 80, 0)  
}
```

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(52, 80, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 80, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155 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(52, 80, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 80, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 80, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 80, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 80, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 80, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 80, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 80,  
0) }
```

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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