

# Converting Colors

YUV(62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767)  
contains.

<b>YUV(62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(62.5150, -1.2399,  
-22.3767)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	254C3C
RGB	37, 76, 60
RGB Percent	15%, 30%, 24%
CMY	0.8549, 0.7020, 0.7647
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.21, 0.70
HSL	155°, 35%, 22%
HSV	155°, 51%, 30%
XYZ	4.1630, 5.8884, 5.1921
YIQ	62.5150, -18.1080, -13.2440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

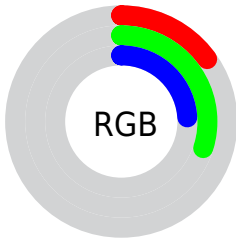
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	37, 62, 76
Decimal	2444348
CIE Lab	29.13, -18.27, 5.28
CIE LCh	29, 19.022, 163.874
Yxy	5.8884, 0.2731, 0.3863
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280634428 (0xFF254C3C)
YUV	62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767
Hunter-Lab	24.2661, -11.8429, 4.3002

# Details

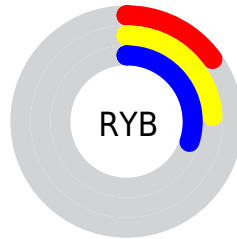
The YUV color **62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **50.4850, 1.2399, 22.3767**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.9880, -1.9661, -22.7915**, and **20.8360, -1.3981, -18.2732** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.7810, -1.3710, -26.9949**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.2490, -1.1088, -17.7584**.

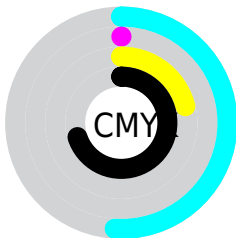
# Distribution



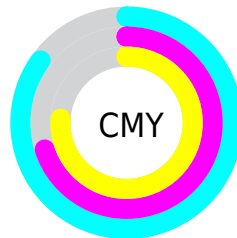
- Red (15%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767 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 62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62.5150, -1.2399,  
-22.3767

■ 62.5150, -1.2399,  
-22.3767

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 39.3300, -0.6557,  
-23.0914

■ 110.9880, -1.9661,  
-22.7915

■ 20.8360, -1.3981,  
-18.2732

■ 136.5750, -2.2555,  
-23.3063

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.2760, -2.1081,  
-23.9211

■ 190.5640, -2.2501,  
-25.0506

■ 218.4500, -2.6869,  
-24.9507

■ 242.4550, -0.2243,

-21.4470

252.3090, 1.3267,  
-5.5330

62.5150, -1.2399,  
-22.3767

62.5150, -1.2399,  
-22.3767

59.7810, -1.3710,  
-26.9949

65.2490, -1.1088,  
-17.7584

57.3460, -1.6496,  
-30.9984

67.6840, -0.8302,  
-13.7549

54.6120, -1.7807,  
-35.6167

70.4180, -0.6991,  
-9.1366

52.1770, -2.0593,  
-39.6202

72.8530, -0.4205,  
-5.1331

49.7420, -2.3378,  
-43.6237

75.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 78.4350, 0.2785,  
4.0035

■ 80.8700, 0.5571,  
8.0070

■ 83.6040, 0.6882,  
12.6253

■ 86.0390, 0.9668,  
16.6288

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.2410, -8.9928, -8.9814



62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767



59.1310, 7.8234, -36.0719

# Triad

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



62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767



68.6150, 13.9938, -8.4324



69.2110, -9.9640, 22.6170

# Complementary

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



62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767



50.4850, 1.2399, 22.3767

# 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.



69.8290, -3.8597, 24.7060



62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767



70.2750, 9.7244, 7.6518

# Square

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



62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767



63.4880, 16.5214, -25.8610



70.3320, 3.2873, 19.0028



68.2440, -13.4313, 14.6950



# Rectangle

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



62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767



57.5910, 13.5126, -40.8603



70.3320, 3.2873, 19.0028



69.3790, -8.0748, 23.3466

# Sweetspot

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



62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767



94.1300, -0.5571, -8.0070



64.6770, -13.6448, -10.2407



47.8530, -0.4205, -5.1331



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.



62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767



77.9110, -1.9281, -35.0019



62.5780, 6.6170, -22.4319



36.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



66.7140, -3.3100, -58.5082



150.4000, -7.5922, -131.9008



# Inverse Universe

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



50.4850, 1.2399, 22.3767



59.0890, 1.9281, 35.0019



50.4220, -6.6170, 22.4319



35.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



35.2860, 3.3100, 58.5082

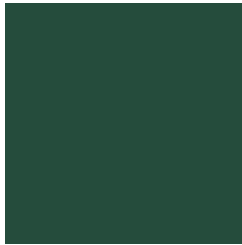


79.4860, 7.1554, 132.0008



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

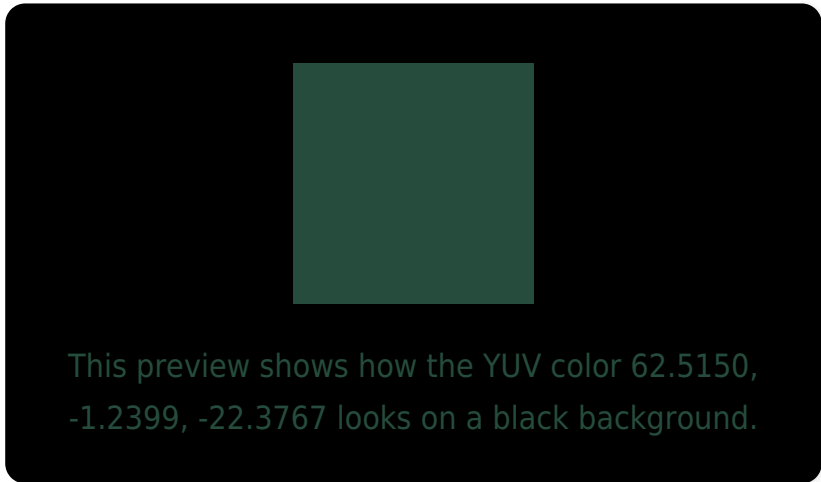
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767.

-22.3767.

# 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

62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767

### Protanopia

67.8280, -5.8312, 3.6588

### Deuteranopia

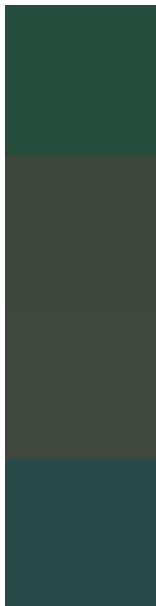
68.8330, -3.3687, 7.1625



## Tritanopia

64.7140, 7.0430, -19.0432

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767

## Protanomaly

65.8160, -4.3463, -5.9776

## Deuteranomaly

66.5820, -2.7519, -4.0184

## Tritanomaly

63.9050, 3.9908, -20.0877

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.1300, -0.5571, -8.0070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767 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(37, 76, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 76, 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(37, 76, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 76, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767 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(37, 76, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 76, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 76, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 76, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 76, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 76, 60)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 62.5150, -1.2399, -22.3767 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 76, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 76,  
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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor