

# Converting Colors

YUV(62.8590, 10.4225,  
-29.6943)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(62.8590, 10.4225,  
-29.6943)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1D4C54
RGB	29, 76, 84
RGB Percent	11%, 30%, 33%
CMY	0.8863, 0.7020, 0.6706
CMYK	0.65, 0.10, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	189°, 49%, 22%
HSV	189°, 65%, 33%
XYZ	4.6914, 6.0702, 9.3119
YIQ	62.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

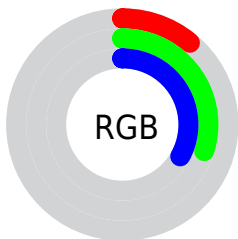
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 54, 84
Decimal	1920084
CIE Lab	29.59, -13.09, -9.51
CIE LCh	30, 16.185, 216.006
Yxy	6.0702, 0.2337, 0.3024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280110164 (0xFF1D4C54)
YUV	62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943
Hunter-Lab	24.6377, -9.1272, -5.1624

# Details

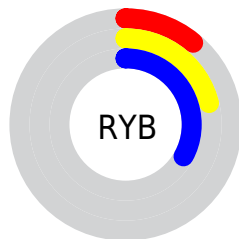
The YUV color **62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **50.1410, -10.4225, 29.6943**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.5710, 10.5645, -28.5648**, and **23.2300, 7.7746, -20.3727** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.8800, 11.8912, -34.0978**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.8380, 8.9539, -25.2909**.

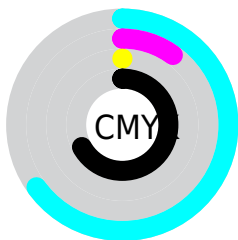
# Distribution



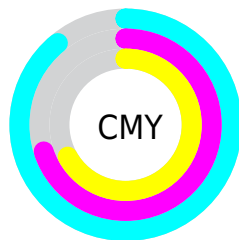
- Red (11%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943 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 62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62.8590, 10.4225,  
-29.6943

■ 62.8590, 10.4225,  
-29.6943

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 38.0650, 11.3070,  
-33.3830

■ 112.5710, 10.5645,  
-28.5648

■ 23.2300, 7.7746,  
-20.3727

■ 138.2720, 10.7119,  
-29.1795

■ 2.7530, 8.0098,  
-2.4144

■ 165.2720, 10.7119,  
-29.1795

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 192.2720, 10.7119,  
-29.1795

■ 220.0870, 11.2961,  
-29.8943

■ 242.7410, 6.0437,

-25.2059

251.4120, 1.7689,  
-7.3773

62.8590, 10.4225,  
-29.6943

62.8590, 10.4225,  
-29.6943

59.8800, 11.8912,  
-34.0978

65.8380, 8.9539,  
-25.2909

56.6020, 13.5072,  
-39.1160

69.1160, 7.3378,  
-20.2727

53.0360, 15.2653,  
-43.0046

72.6820, 5.5798,  
-16.3841

51.8400, 15.8549,  
-45.4637

75.9600, 3.9637,  
-11.3659

78.9390, 2.4951,  
-6.9625

■ 81.9180, 1.0264,  
-2.5591

■ 85.7830, -0.8790,  
1.9443

■ 88.7620, -2.3477,  
6.3477

■ 92.0400, -3.9637,  
11.3659

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.5730, 4.1545, -25.9355



62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943



65.5870, 13.0216, -23.3168

# Triad

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



62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943



71.8260, 4.0298, 14.1846



68.9440, -11.8044, 6.1881

# Complementary

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



62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943



50.1410, -10.4225, 29.6943

# 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.



69.5260, -11.1053, 15.3247



62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943



71.0780, -1.5175, 20.1026

# Square

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



62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943



71.4270, 9.1565, 3.1335



70.8840, -7.3378, 20.2727



66.9750, -8.8617, -4.3631



# Rectangle

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



62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943



67.6420, 12.9945, -14.5950



70.8840, -7.3378, 20.2727



68.9660, -11.8152, 9.6768

# Sweetspot

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



62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943



101.0740, 4.4005, -11.4659



62.0830, -12.8589, -29.0138



50.9390, 2.4951, -6.9625



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943



76.3560, 16.5865, -46.7932



47.0100, 18.2361, -15.7948



39.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443



64.2130, 20.1080, -56.3148



142.6740, 44.0377, -125.1251



# Inverse Universe

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



50.8030, 12.4221, 29.1138



57.4490, 19.4986, 46.0872



65.9900, -18.2361, 15.7948



38.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



41.5410, 23.3973, 55.6535

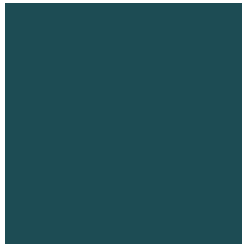


91.9400, 52.2876, 122.8326



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

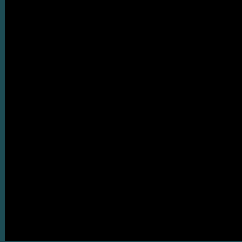
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.8590, 10.4225,



# 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

62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943

### Protanopia

69.8410, 4.5154, -1.6146

### Deuteranopia

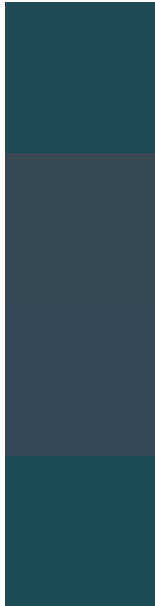
70.0520, 7.8624, -1.7996



## Tritanopia

62.3320, 9.6963, -30.1092

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943

## Protanomaly

67.6440, 6.5845, -11.9658

## Deuteranomaly

67.5130, 8.6211, -11.8509

## Tritanomaly

62.4460, 10.1331, -30.2091

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.2590, 3.8163, -10.7511

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943 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(29, 76, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 76, 84)  
}
```

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(29, 76, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 76, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943 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(29, 76, 84) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 76, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 76, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 76, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 76, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 76, 84)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 62.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 76, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 76,  
84) }
```

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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