

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(63.4160, -31.2641,  
-5.6268)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	394F00
RGB	57, 79, 0
RGB Percent	22%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.7765, 0.6902, 1.0000
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 1.00, 0.69
HSL	77°, 100%, 15%
HSV	77°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	4.4833, 6.4618, 1.0110
YIQ	63.4160, 12.2470, -29.2330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

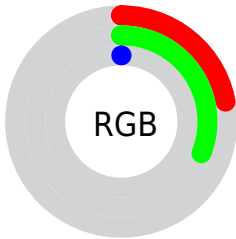
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 79, 22
Decimal	3755776
CIELab	30.55, -19.98, 38.22
CIELCh	31, 43.130, 117.603
Yxy	6.4618, 0.3750, 0.5405
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281945856 (0xFF394F00)
YUV	63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268
Hunter-Lab	25.4201, -13.0033, 15.4361

# Details

The YUV color **63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **15.5840, 31.2641, 5.6268**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.0570, -30.1011, -5.3120**, and **22.3390, -11.0131, -14.3293** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.9260, -28.0645, -5.1971**.

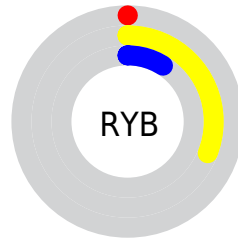
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (31%)

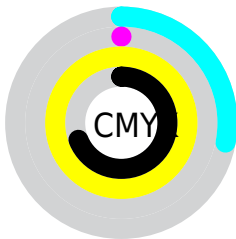
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (9%)

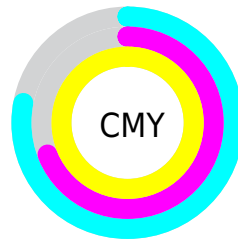


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268 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 63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.4160, -31.2641,  
-5.6268

■ 63.4160, -31.2641,  
-5.6268

■ 252.9480, -7.8624,  
1.7996

■ 43.0380, -21.2177,  
-7.9263

■ 113.0570,  
-30.1011, -5.3120

■ 22.3390, -11.0131,  
-14.3293

■ 138.8290,  
-30.9747, -5.1120

■ 2.3480, -1.1576,  
-2.0592

■ 165.6010,  
-31.8483, -4.9121

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 193.3730,  
-32.7219, -4.7121


■ 221.1450,  
-33.5955, -4.5122


■ 243.5740,


-30.8490, 1.2506


 249.7560,  
-20.0927, 4.5990


 63.4160, -31.2641,  
-5.6268

 64.9260, -28.0645,  
-5.1971

 66.4360, -24.8649,  
-4.7674

 68.2450, -21.8128,  
-3.7229

 69.7550, -18.6132,  
-3.2931

 71.2650, -15.4136,  
-2.8634

■ 72.6610, -12.6509,  
-2.3337

■ 74.1710, -9.4513,  
-1.9040

■ 75.9800, -6.3991,  
-0.8595

■ 77.4900, -3.1996,  
-0.4297

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.4130, -33.2346, 19.8088



63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268



53.0700, -9.8945, -46.5424

# Triad

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



63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268



63.9000, 31.6013, -56.0403



68.3670, 3.7631, 53.1751

# Complementary

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



63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268



15.5840, 31.2641, 5.6268

# 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.



73.0790, 17.2161, 31.5027



63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268



61.0450, 38.4318, -53.5365

# Square

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



63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268



62.6970, 19.3764, -54.9853



72.0510, 29.5549, -6.1837



67.8390, -12.2456, 54.5152



# Rectangle

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



63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268



56.8660, -0.4269, -49.8715



72.0510, 29.5549, -6.1837



70.1860, 8.2893, 48.0719

# Sweetspot

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



63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268



95.7750, -12.2141, -2.4337



35.9480, -17.7224, 37.7566



47.4530, -7.1253, -1.2743



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.



63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268



82.0000, -40.4260, -7.0160



51.7550, -25.5152, -29.6031



37.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



184.6440, -91.0295, -16.3508

# Inverse Universe

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



15.5840, 31.2641, 5.6268



20.0000, 40.4260, 7.0160



27.2450, 25.5152, 29.6031



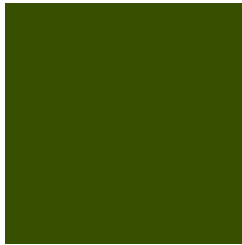
34.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



45.3560, 91.0295, 16.3508

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

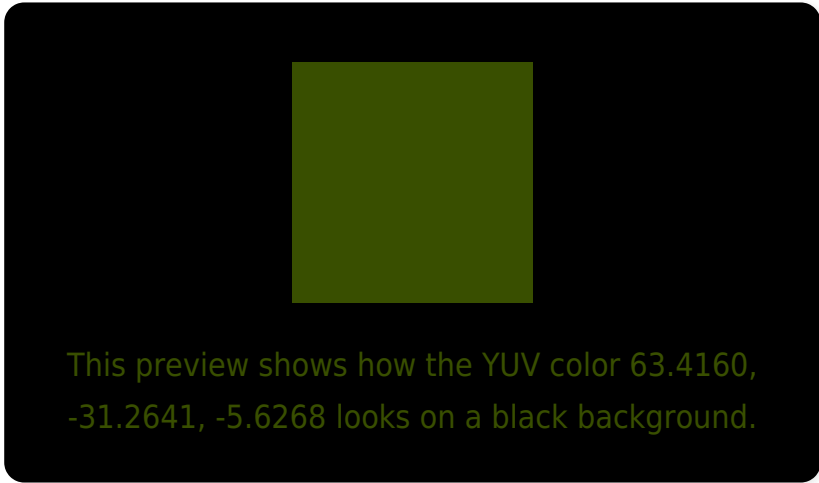
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268.



-5.6268.

# 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



### Protanopia

66.4830, -32.7761, 12.7314

### Deuteranopia

68.8350, -26.5407, 19.4387

### Tritanopia

70.9930, 3.9475, -6.1329

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

65.5530, -32.3176, 5.6540

## Deuteranomaly

67.0250, -28.1133, 10.5021

## Tritanomaly

67.9640, -8.8563, -6.1074

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.3020, -11.4879, -2.0189

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268 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(57, 79, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 79, 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(57, 79, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 79, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268 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(57, 79, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 79, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 79, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 79, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 79, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 79, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.4160, -31.2641, -5.6268 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 79, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 79,  
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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