

# Converting Colors

YUV(64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(64.2220, -16.8714,  
-1.9487)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E481E
RGB	62, 72, 30
RGB Percent	24%, 28%, 12%
CMY	0.7569, 0.7176, 0.8824
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.58, 0.72
HSL	74°, 41%, 20%
HSV	74°, 58%, 28%
XYZ	4.5383, 5.7526, 2.0995
YIQ	64.2220, 7.5220, -15.1820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

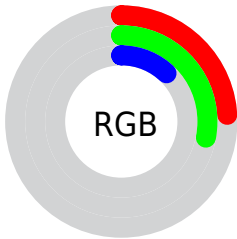
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	30, 72, 40
Decimal	4081694
CIELab	28.78, -11.62, 23.58
CIELCh	29, 26.284, 116.241
Yxy	5.7526, 0.3663, 0.4643
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282271774 (0xFF3E481E)
YUV	64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487
Hunter-Lab	23.9846, -8.1976, 11.5993

# Details

The YUV color **64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **37.7780, 16.8714, 1.9487**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.1790, -18.3292, -1.0340**, and **22.1060, -10.8983, -4.4780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.8260, -19.6342, -2.4784**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.6180, -14.1087, -1.4190**.

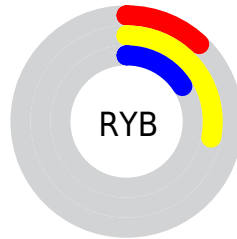
# Distribution



 Red (24%)

 Green (28%)

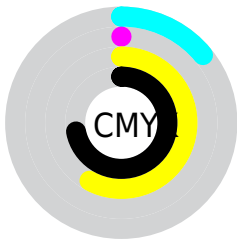
 Blue (12%)




 Red (12%)

 Yellow (28%)

 Blue (16%)

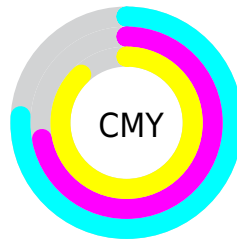


 Cyan (14%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (58%)

 Black (72%)



 Cyan (76%)

 Magenta (72%)

 Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487 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 64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.2220, -16.8714,  
-1.9487

■ 64.2220, -16.8714,  
-1.9487

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 41.8090, -17.1608,  
-2.4635

■ 112.1790,  
-18.3292, -1.0340

■ 22.1060, -10.8983,  
-4.4780

■ 137.7660,  
-18.6186, -1.5488

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 164.5380,  
-19.4922, -1.3488

■ 191.4240,  
-19.9290, -1.2488

■ 219.3100,  
-20.3658, -1.1489

■ 246.9080,

-20.6606, 0.0807

252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

64.2220, -16.8714,  
-1.9487

64.2220, -16.8714,  
-1.9487

62.8260, -19.6342,  
-2.4784

65.6180, -14.1087,  
-1.4190

61.7290, -22.5444,  
-2.3933

66.7150, -11.1985,  
-1.5041

60.2190, -25.7440,  
-2.8231

68.2250, -7.9989,  
-1.0743

58.8230, -28.5067,  
-3.3528

69.6210, -5.2362,  
-0.5446

58.7090, -28.9435,  
-3.2528

71.0170, -2.4734,  
-0.0149

■ 72.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

■ 73.5100, 3.1996,  
0.4297

■ 75.0200, 6.3991,  
0.8595

■ 76.1170, 9.3093,  
0.7744

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.2240, -19.8304, 13.8356



64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487



60.6910, -8.2287, -20.7770

# Triad

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



64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487



56.1260, 22.1229, -49.2225



69.1270, 0.9234, 30.5836

# Complementary

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



64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487



37.7780, 16.8714, 1.9487

# 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.



70.4550, 10.1287, 18.0180



64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487



61.1650, 23.0897, -32.5937

# Square

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



64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487



55.4760, 14.5553, -48.6525



68.8590, 17.3245, -3.3843



68.0320, -8.3968, 33.2979



# Rectangle

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



64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487



55.3880, 1.2877, -39.8053



68.8590, 17.3245, -3.3843



69.6150, 4.1338, 27.5246

# Sweetspot

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



64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487



90.8660, -6.8359, -0.7595



48.4280, -9.0850, 20.6726



46.2620, -4.0732, -0.2298



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487



81.9910, -26.6176, -2.6231



57.9430, -13.7759, -14.8590



35.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



80.8370, -39.8526, -4.2420



184.9760, -91.1932, -10.5030



# Inverse Universe

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



37.7780, 16.8714, 1.9487



40.3080, 26.4702, 3.2379



44.0570, 13.7759, 14.8590



32.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



18.4620, 39.7052, 4.8568



42.0240, 91.1932, 10.5030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

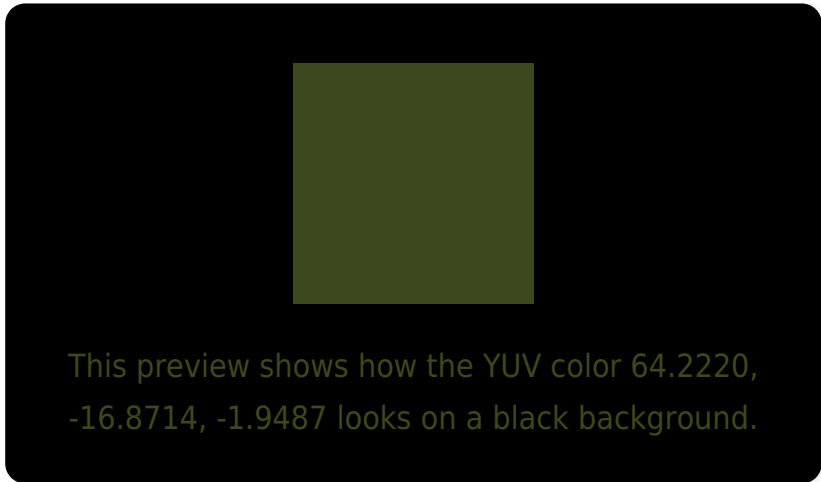
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

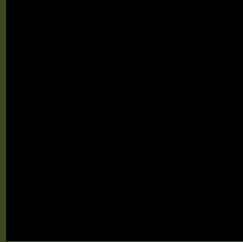
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.2220, -16.8714,

-1.9487.

# 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

64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487

### Protanopia

65.6470, -18.0670, 8.2026

### Deuteranopia

66.9190, -17.2151, 14.9800



**Tritanopia**

68.2710, 2.3314, -1.1147

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487

## Protanomaly

64.7390, -17.6193, 4.6139

## Deuteranomaly

66.1740, -17.3408, 8.6174

## Tritanomaly

66.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.0940, -5.9623, -0.9594

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487 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, 72, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 72, 30)  
}
```

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, 72, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 72, 30) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487 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, 72, 30) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 72, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 72, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 72, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 72, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 72, 30)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 64.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 72, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 72,  
30) }
```

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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