

# Converting Colors

YUV(71.8890, -35.4413,  
-19.1967)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(71.8890, -35.4413,  
-19.1967)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	326100
RGB	50, 97, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 38%, 0%
CMY	0.8039, 0.6196, 1.0000
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 1.00, 0.62
HSL	89°, 100%, 19%
HSV	89°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	5.5901, 9.2275, 1.4865
YIQ	71.8890, 3.1250, -40.1310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

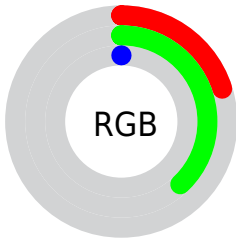
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 97, 47
Decimal	3301632
CIELab	36.42, -31.50, 42.58
CIELCh	36, 52.961, 126.493
Yxy	9.2275, 0.3429, 0.5660
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281491712 (0xFF326100)
YUV	71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967
Hunter-Lab	30.3768, -20.3110, 18.3625

# Details

The YUV color **71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **25.1110, 35.4413, 19.1967**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.7580, -33.4047, -19.0818**, and **29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.5240, -31.8103, -17.1225**.

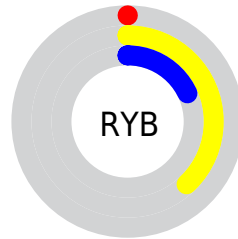
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (38%)

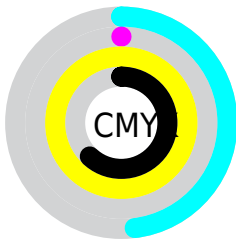
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (18%)

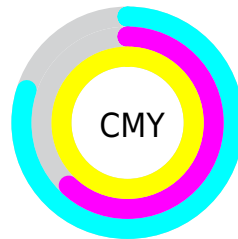


Cyan (48%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967 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 71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 71.8890, -35.4413,  
-19.1967

■ 71.8890, -35.4413,  
-19.1967

■ 253.8600, -4.3680,  
0.9998

■ 50.0270, -24.6633,  
-22.8257

■ 123.7580,  
-33.4047, -19.0818

■ 29.3500, -14.4695,  
-25.7399

■ 150.5300,  
-34.2783, -18.8818

■ 17.6100, -8.6817,  
-15.4440

■ 177.4160,  
-34.7151, -18.7818


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 205.7750,  
-35.8781, -19.0967


■ 231.3130,  
-35.1573, -16.9375

■ 243.1760,


-27.2018, -1.9084


 250.5540,  
-17.0351, 3.8991


 71.8890, -35.4413,  
-19.1967

 74.5240, -31.8103,  
-17.1225

 76.7460, -28.4688,  
-15.5632

 79.3810, -24.8378,  
-13.4891

 82.0160, -21.2069,  
-11.4150

 84.6510, -17.5759,  
-9.3409

■ 86.8730, -14.2344,  
-7.7816

■ 89.5080, -10.6034,  
-5.7075

■ 92.1430, -6.9725,  
-3.6334

■ 94.3650, -3.6309,  
-2.0741

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.7730, -39.3281, 14.2311



71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967



65.5740, -7.6780, -57.5084

# Triad

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



71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967



76.8090, 42.9852, -67.3615



77.8640, 0.0670, 72.0333

# Complementary

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



71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967



25.1110, 35.4413, 19.1967

# 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.



84.0260, 17.7352, 51.7202



71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967



71.1500, 49.2260, -62.3986

# Square

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



71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967



76.4380, 28.8711, -67.0361



87.7630, 33.1478, 8.1008



79.6140, -21.0087, 65.2365



# Rectangle

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



71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967



70.0540, 4.4104, -61.4374



87.7630, 33.1478, 8.1008



78.6770, 7.0612, 68.6893

# Sweetspot

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



71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967



115.2860, -13.9450, -7.2668



56.5920, -27.8999, 35.4378



58.0890, -8.4249, -4.4631



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967



92.5110, -45.6079, -25.0041



57.5370, -28.3657, -48.7059



46.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



83.0860, -40.9614, -22.0004



177.9560, -87.7323, -47.3194



# Inverse Universe

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



25.1110, 35.4413, 19.1967



32.4890, 45.6079, 25.0041



39.4630, 28.3657, 48.7059



45.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



28.9140, 40.9614, 22.0004

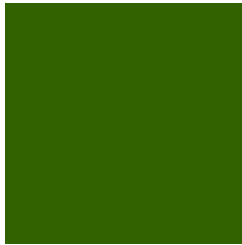


62.0440, 87.7323, 47.3194



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

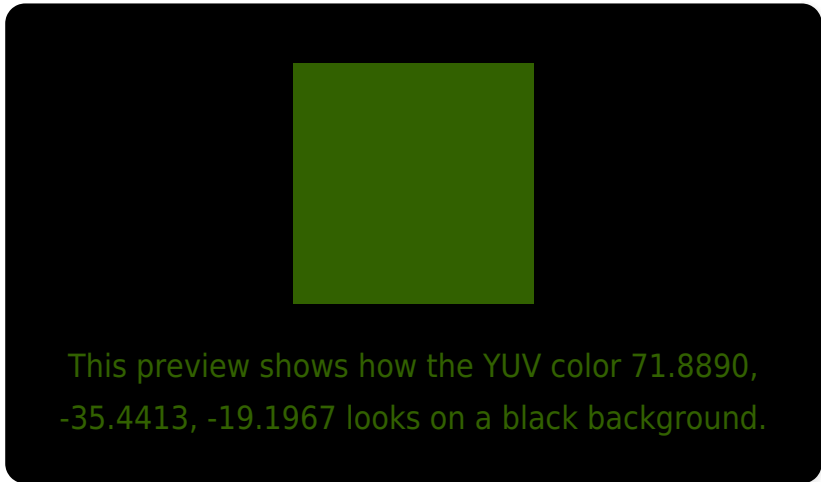
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

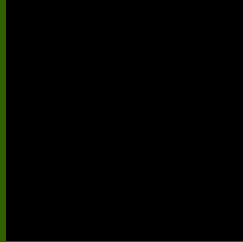
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967.



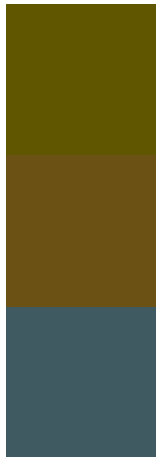
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.8890, -35.4413,



# 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

79.4850, -39.1861, 15.3607

### Deuteranopia

82.1190, -30.6247, 22.6976

### Tritanopia

82.7250, 7.0376, -17.2988

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

76.7500, -37.8377, 2.8502

## Deuteranomaly

78.5640, -32.3231, 7.3984

## Tritanomaly

79.0010, -8.3815, -18.4179

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.9270, -12.7820, -6.9520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967 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(50, 97, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 97, 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(50, 97, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 97, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967 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(50, 97, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 97, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 97, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 97, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 97, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 97, 0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 71.8890, -35.4413, -19.1967 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 97, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 97,  
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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