

Converting Colors

YUV(72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(72.8850, -2.4083,
-20.9471)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	315644
RGB	49, 86, 68
RGB Percent	19%, 34%, 27%
CMY	0.8078, 0.6627, 0.7333
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.21, 0.66
HSL	151°, 27%, 26%
HSV	151°, 43%, 34%
XYZ	5.6378, 7.7259, 6.6629
YIQ	72.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

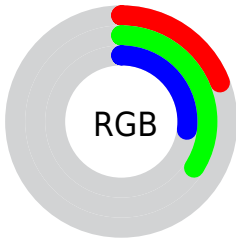
Format	Color
R_{YB}	49, 73, 86
Decimal	3233348
CIE Lab	33.41, -17.96, 6.37
CIE LCh	33, 19.054, 160.473
Yxy	7.7259, 0.2815, 0.3858
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281423428 (0xFF315644)
YUV	72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471
Hunter-Lab	27.7955, -12.4367, 5.2443

Details

The YUV color **72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **62.1150, 2.4083, 20.9471**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.0590, -2.9871, -21.9767**, and **27.2270, -1.0979, -21.2471** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.7380, -2.8288, -26.0802**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.0320, -1.9878, -15.8141**.

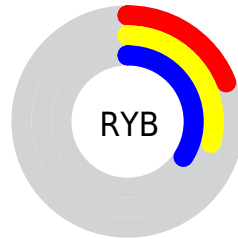
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (34%)

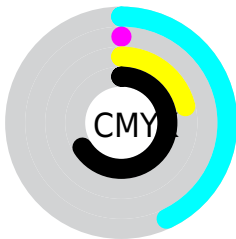
Blue (27%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (34%)

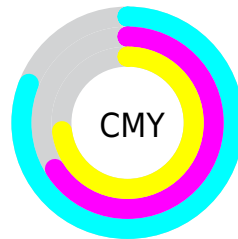


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471 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 72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.8850, -2.4083,
-20.9471

■ 72.8850, -2.4083,
-20.9471

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 49.9990, -1.9715,
-21.0471

■ 122.0590, -2.9871,
-21.9767

■ 27.2270, -1.0979,
-21.2471

■ 148.0590, -2.9871,
-21.9767

■ 11.7400, -5.7878,
-10.2960

■ 174.6460, -3.2765,
-22.4915

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 202.2330, -3.5659,
-23.0063

■ 230.5210, -3.7079,
-24.1359

■ 247.7810, 2.0800,

-13.8399

■ 72.8850, -2.4083,
-20.9471

■ 72.8850, -2.4083,
-20.9471

■ 69.7380, -2.8288,
-26.0802

■ 76.0320, -1.9878,
-15.8141

■ 66.8900, -3.3968,
-30.5985

■ 78.8800, -1.4198,
-11.2958

■ 63.6290, -4.2541,
-35.6316

■ 82.1410, -0.5625,
-6.2627

■ 60.7810, -4.8220,
-40.1499

■ 84.9890, 0.0054,
-1.7444

■ 57.6340, -5.2426,
-45.2830

■ 88.1360, 0.4260,
3.3887

■ 55.4980, -5.6685,
-48.6717

■ 91.2830, 0.8465,
8.5218

■ 94.1310, 1.4144,
13.0401

■ 97.2780, 1.8349,
18.1732

■ 100.2400, 2.8397,
22.5915

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.0240, -9.8718, -7.0370



72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



70.0990, 6.3602, -33.4128

Triad

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



72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



77.8320, 14.8728, -10.3767



79.6240, -9.6746, 23.1318

Complementary

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



72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



62.1150, 2.4083, 20.9471

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.



80.0570, -2.9861, 24.5060



72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



80.4920, 10.6034, 5.7075

Square

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



72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



73.7760, 16.3794, -26.9906



80.5600, 4.1609, 18.8029



78.1410, -13.8735, 16.5393

Rectangle

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



72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



68.8580, 11.9020, -37.5865



80.5600, 4.1609, 18.8029



79.5040, -7.6435, 24.9910

Sweetspot

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



72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



107.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070



76.4000, -13.5082, -7.3668



52.8530, -0.4205, -5.1331



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.



72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471



91.4660, -3.6807, -32.8577



74.9370, 5.4541, -22.7467



41.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



69.0790, -6.9409, -60.5823



151.6250, -15.5911, -132.9751

Inverse Universe

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



62.1150, 2.4083, 20.9471



74.5340, 3.6807, 32.8577



60.0630, -5.4541, 22.7467



40.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



37.9210, 6.9409, 60.5823



83.2610, 15.1543, 133.0751

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

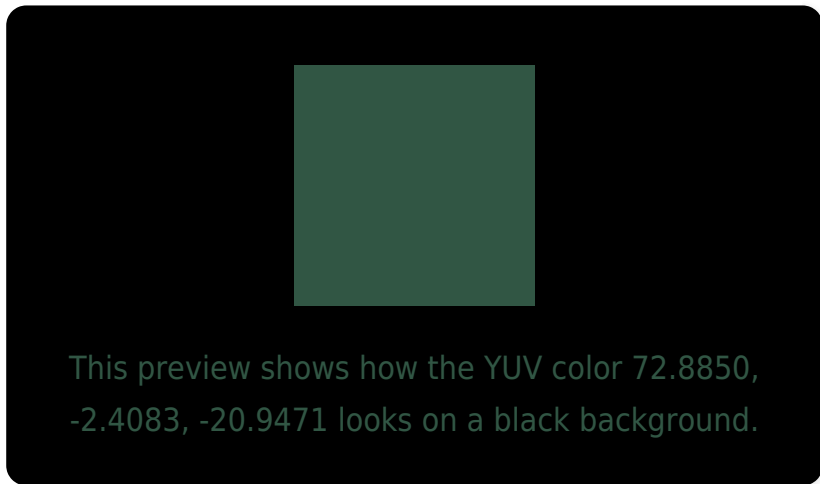
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

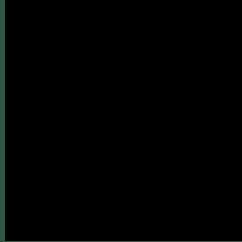
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471.

-20.9471.

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

72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471

Protanopia

77.8990, -6.8522, 4.4736

Deuteranopia

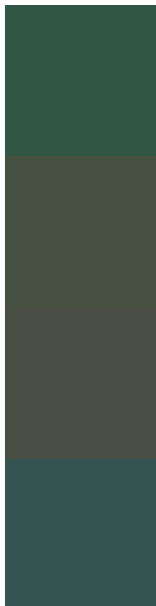
78.6160, -4.2477, 9.1068



Tritanopia

75.1270, 7.3324, -18.5284

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471

Protanomaly

76.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481

Deuteranomaly

76.3650, -3.6309, -2.0741

Tritanomaly

74.2040, 3.8434, -19.4729

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471

Achromatopsia

73.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471 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(49, 86, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 86, 68)  
}
```

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(49, 86, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 86, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471 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(49, 86, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 86, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 86, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 86, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 86, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 86, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 72.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 86, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 86,  
68) }
```

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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