

# Converting Colors

YUV(76.1600, -12.8969,  
-16.8033)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(76.1600, -12.8969,  
-16.8033)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	395B32
RGB	57, 91, 50
RGB Percent	22%, 36%, 20%
CMY	0.7765, 0.6431, 0.8039
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.45, 0.64
HSL	110°, 29%, 28%
HSV	110°, 45%, 36%
XYZ	6.0042, 8.5823, 4.3577
YIQ	76.1600, -7.1030, -19.9590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

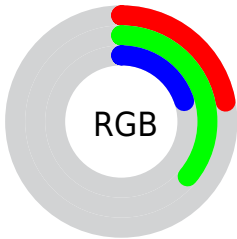
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	50, 91, 84
Decimal	3758898
CIELab	35.17, -21.42, 19.81
CIELCh	35, 29.173, 137.235
Yxy	8.5823, 0.3169, 0.4530
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281948978 (0xFF395B32)
YUV	76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033
Hunter-Lab	29.2956, -14.6836, 11.6875

# Details

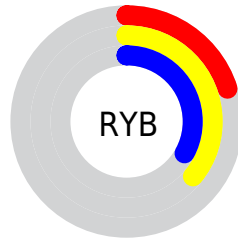
The YUV color **76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **64.8400, 12.8969, 16.8033**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.5190, -14.0599, -17.1182**, and **30.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.7420, -15.6488, -20.8217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.5780, -10.1450, -12.7849**.

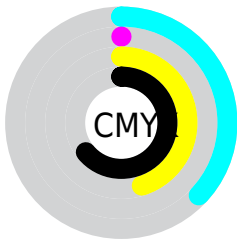
# Distribution



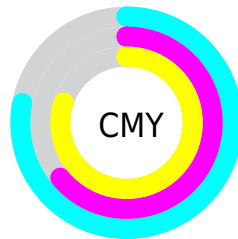
- Red (22%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033 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 76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76.1600, -12.8969,  
-16.8033

■ 76.1600, -12.8969,  
-16.8033

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 52.6870, -12.1707,  
-16.3885

■ 125.5190,  
-14.0599, -17.1182

■ 30.1600, -12.8969,  
-16.8033

■ 151.6930,  
-14.6386, -18.1478

■ 15.2620, -7.5242,  
-13.3848

■ 178.5790,  
-15.0754, -18.0478

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 206.1660,  
-15.3648, -18.5626

■ 234.6390,  
-16.0910, -18.9774

■ 248.2630, -9.0037,

-5.4927

■ 76.1600, -12.8969,  
-16.8033

■ 76.1600, -12.8969,  
-16.8033

■ 72.7420, -15.6488,  
-20.8217

■ 79.5780, -10.1450,  
-12.7849

■ 69.6230, -18.5481,  
-24.2254

■ 82.6970, -7.2456,  
-9.3813

■ 66.2050, -21.3001,  
-28.2438

■ 86.1150, -4.4937,  
-5.3629

■ 63.0860, -24.1994,  
-31.6474

■ 89.2340, -1.5944,  
-1.9592

■ 59.6680, -26.9513,  
-35.6658

■ 92.7660, 1.5944,  
1.9592

■ 58.2010, -28.6931,  
-37.0103

■ 95.8850, 4.4937,  
5.3629

■ 99.3030, 7.2456,  
9.3813

■ 102.4220, 10.1450,  
12.7849

■ 105.8400, 12.8969,  
16.8033

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.8160, -21.1083, 3.6694



76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



68.4690, 1.7408, -45.1383

# Triad

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



76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



68.3410, 29.4119, -53.7961



83.5210, -6.6659, 38.1311

# Complementary

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



76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



64.8400, 12.8969, 16.8033

# 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.



84.4630, 4.7017, 32.0429



76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



81.7700, 22.2984, -12.0763

# Square

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



76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



67.8150, 23.7552, -59.4738



85.2850, 14.6495, 14.6591



82.2680, -16.4011, 33.9680



# Rectangle

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



76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



65.7970, 10.9461, -57.7040



85.2850, 14.6495, 14.6591



83.5470, -2.7347, 37.2313

# Sweetspot

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



76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



111.2890, -5.0725, -6.3925



81.6300, -15.5936, 8.2175



55.1690, -3.0413, -4.5332



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033



94.2700, -19.8531, -25.6698



75.5490, -6.1867, -22.4065



44.2340, -1.5944, -1.9592



70.2510, -34.6337, -44.9471



151.0790, -74.4819, -97.4163



# Inverse Universe

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



64.8400, 12.8969, 16.8033



76.7300, 19.8531, 25.6698



65.4510, 6.1867, 22.4065



42.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592



39.7490, 34.6337, 44.9471

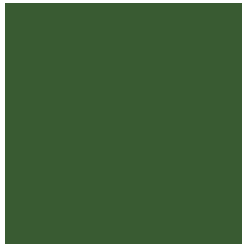


85.9210, 74.4819, 97.4163



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

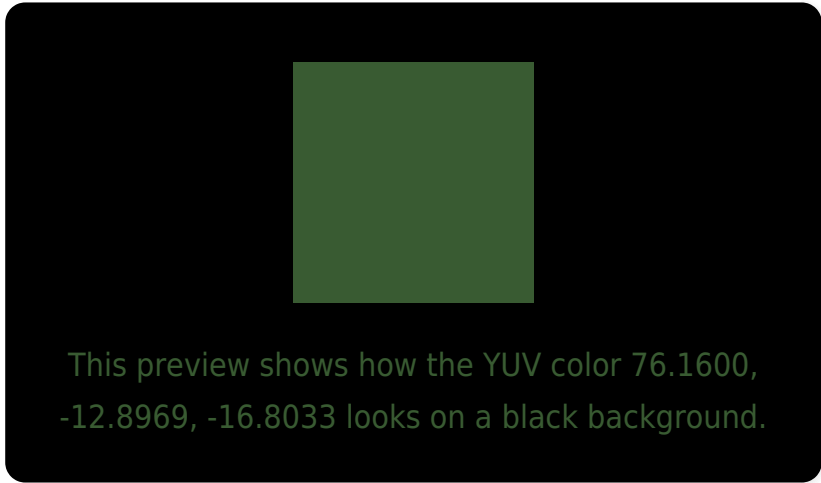
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033.



# 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

76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033

### Protanopia

80.4020, -16.4672, 8.4174

### Deuteranopia

82.0160, -14.3049, 14.8950



## Tritanopia

80.5190, 6.1531, -13.6102

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033

## Protanomaly

78.6890, -15.1297, -0.6043

## Deuteranomaly

79.7650, -13.6881, 3.7141

## Tritanomaly

78.9720, -0.9722, -14.8844

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033

## Achromatopsia

76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

75.8160, -4.3463, -5.9776

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033 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, 91, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 91, 50)  
}
```

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, 91, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 91, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033 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, 91, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 91, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(57, 91, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 91, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 91, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 91, 50)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 76.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 91, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 91,  
50) }
```

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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