

Converting Colors

YUV(76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(76.1860, -8.9657,
-17.7031)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	385A3A
RGB	56, 90, 58
RGB Percent	22%, 35%, 23%
CMY	0.7804, 0.6471, 0.7725
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.36, 0.65
HSL	124°, 23%, 29%
HSV	124°, 38%, 35%
XYZ	6.0508, 8.4586, 5.3167
YIQ	76.1860, -9.9920, -17.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

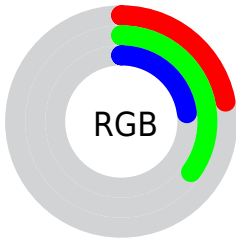
Format	Color
RYB	56, 88, 90
Decimal	3693114
CIELab	34.92, -19.84, 14.69
CIELCh	35, 24.686, 143.476
Yxy	8.4586, 0.3052, 0.4266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281883194 (0xFF385A3A)
YUV	76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031
Hunter-Lab	29.0836, -13.7599, 9.5198

Details

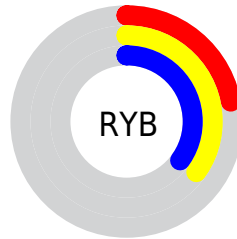
The YUV color **76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **69.8140, 8.9657, 17.7031**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.2460, -9.9813, -18.6327**, and **30.5280, -7.6553, -18.0031** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.5830, -11.1334, -22.4363**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.7890, -6.7980, -12.9700**.

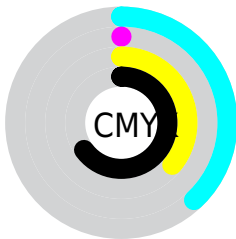
Distribution



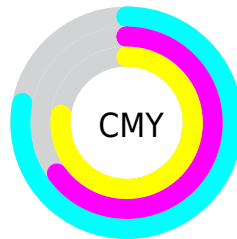
- Red (22%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031 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 76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.1860, -8.9657,
-17.7031

■ 76.1860, -8.9657,
-17.7031

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 52.7130, -8.2395,
-17.2883

■ 125.2460, -9.9813,
-18.6327

■ 30.5280, -7.6553,
-18.0031

■ 151.8330,
-10.2707, -19.1475

■ 14.6750, -7.2348,
-12.8700

■ 178.4200,
-10.5601, -19.6623

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.3060,
-10.9969, -19.5624

■ 234.4800,
-11.5756, -20.5920

■ 248.8050, -4.3409,

-7.7220

■ 76.1860, -8.9657,
-17.7031

■ 76.1860, -8.9657,
-17.7031

■ 72.5830, -11.1334,
-22.4363

■ 79.7890, -6.7980,
-12.9700

■ 68.8660, -13.7379,
-27.0695

■ 83.5060, -4.1935,
-8.3368

■ 65.2630, -15.9057,
-31.8027

■ 87.1090, -2.0257,
-3.6036

■ 61.5460, -18.5102,
-36.4358

■ 90.8260, 0.5788,
1.0296

■ 57.9430, -20.6779,
-41.1690

■ 94.4290, 2.7465,
5.7628

■ 54.2260, -23.2824,
-45.8022

■ 98.1460, 5.3510,
10.3960

■ 53.4000, -23.8612,
-46.8318

■ 101.7490, 7.5187,
15.1291

■ 105.4660, 10.1233,
19.7623

■ 109.0690, 12.2910,
24.4955

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.2330, -16.8769, -0.2043



76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



70.8550, 3.0295, -38.4608

Triad

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



76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



76.5460, 21.9158, -29.4198



82.8470, -7.8126, 32.5832

Complementary

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



76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



69.8140, 8.9657, 17.7031

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.



84.2300, 1.3656, 28.7393



76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



83.1470, 17.1825, -4.5139

Square

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



76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



65.7120, 23.3130, -57.6294



84.5580, 10.5709, 16.1736



82.4520, -15.5058, 26.7906

Rectangle

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



76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



64.9650, 12.8353, -56.9743



84.5580, 10.5709, 16.1736



83.6450, -4.7550, 31.8833

Sweetspot

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



76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



111.7450, -3.3253, -6.7924



85.5260, -14.5563, 2.1697



55.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184



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.



76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



95.8660, -13.7379, -27.0695



78.1240, -1.5401, -19.4027



44.0490, -1.0102, -2.6740



65.2540, -29.2122, -57.2278



140.7150, -62.4705, -123.4071

Inverse Universe

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



69.8140, 8.9657, 17.7031



86.1340, 13.7379, 27.0695



67.8760, 1.5401, 19.4027



43.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



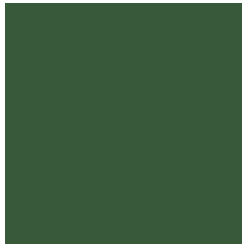
44.6320, 28.7754, 57.3277



96.2850, 62.4705, 123.4071

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

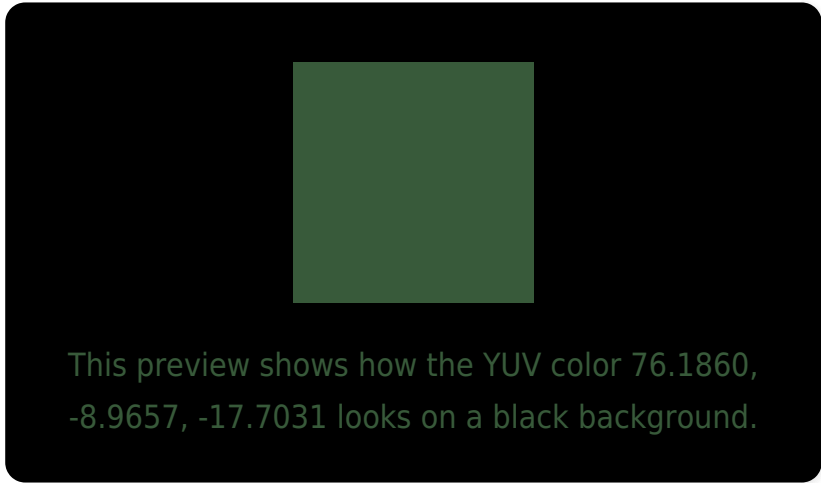
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

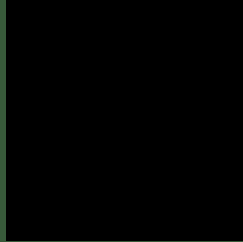
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.1860, -8.9657,

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

76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031

Protanopia

81.0150, -12.8254, 7.0028

Deuteranopia

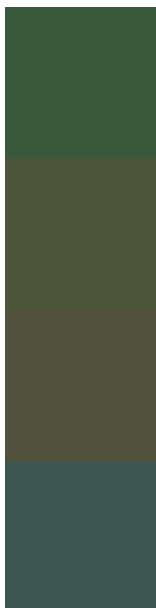
81.7430, -10.2263, 13.3804



Tritanopia

79.9210, 6.4479, -14.8397

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031

Protanomaly

79.3020, -11.4879, -2.0189

Deuteranomaly

79.4920, -9.6096, 2.1995

Tritanomaly

78.1290, 0.9224, -15.8991

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031

Achromatopsia

76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031 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(56, 90, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 90, 58)  
}
```

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(56, 90, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 90, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031 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(56, 90, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 90, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 90, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 90, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 90, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 90, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 76.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 90, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 90,  
58) }
```

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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