

Converting Colors

YUV(76.3780, -13.4974,
-10.8555)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(76.3780, -13.4974,
-10.8555)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	405831
RGB	64, 88, 49
RGB Percent	25%, 35%, 19%
CMY	0.7490, 0.6549, 0.8078
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.44, 0.65
HSL	97°, 28%, 27%
HSV	97°, 44%, 35%
XYZ	6.1585, 8.2912, 4.1815
YIQ	76.3780, -1.7850, -17.2170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

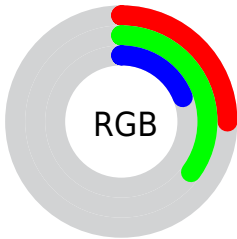
Format	Color
RYB	49, 88, 73
Decimal	4216881
CIELab	34.58, -17.20, 19.73
CIELCh	35, 26.179, 131.080
Yxy	8.2912, 0.3305, 0.4450
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282406961 (0xFF405831)
YUV	76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555
Hunter-Lab	28.7944, -12.2133, 11.5460

Details

The YUV color **76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **60.6220, 13.4974, 10.8555**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.7370, -14.6603, -11.1703**, and **30.9760, -13.7922, -9.6260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.8570, -16.6915, -13.0296**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.8990, -10.3032, -8.6814**.

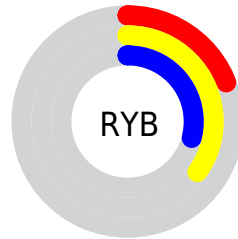
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (35%)

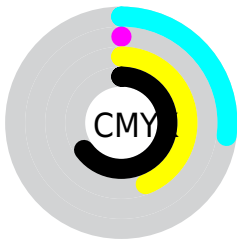
Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (29%)

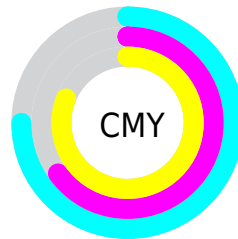


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555 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 76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.3780, -13.4974,
-10.8555

■ 76.3780, -13.4974,
-10.8555

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 53.4920, -13.0606,
-10.9555

■ 125.7370,
-14.6603, -11.1703

■ 30.9760, -13.7922,
-9.6260

■ 151.6230,
-15.0971, -11.0704

■ 14.0880, -6.9454,
-12.3552

■ 178.7970,
-15.6759, -12.1000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 205.6830,
-16.1127, -12.0000

■ 234.2700,
-16.4021, -12.5148

■ 250.2420,

-10.4723, -1.0892

■ 76.3780, -13.4974,
-10.8555

■ 76.3780, -13.4974,
-10.8555

■ 73.8570, -16.6915,
-13.0296

■ 78.8990, -10.3032,
-8.6814

■ 71.0370, -19.7382,
-15.8184

■ 81.7190, -7.2565,
-5.8926

■ 68.6300, -22.4956,
-18.0925

■ 84.1260, -4.4991,
-3.6185

■ 65.8100, -25.5423,
-20.8814

■ 86.9460, -1.4524,
-0.8296

■ 63.2890, -28.7365,
-23.0555

■ 89.4670, 1.7418,
1.3444

■ 61.8220, -30.4782,
-24.3999

■ 91.9880, 4.9359,
3.5185

■ 94.8080, 7.9827,
6.3074

■ 97.2150, 10.7400,
8.5814

■ 100.0350, 13.7867,
11.3703

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.1800, -19.8087, 6.8581



76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555



71.8190, -2.3758, -31.4133

Triad

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



76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555



68.6360, 25.3225, -48.7928



82.1830, -4.0342, 34.0425

Complementary

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



76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555



60.6220, 13.4974, 10.8555

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.



83.3590, 5.7390, 25.9952



76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555



79.9930, 20.7095, -15.7799

Square

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



76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555



65.7290, 20.8396, -57.6443



83.5400, 14.5238, 8.2964



81.4680, -13.0487, 32.0386

Rectangle

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



76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555



64.1350, 8.3144, -53.6154



83.5400, 14.5238, 8.2964



82.6820, -0.8292, 32.7279

Sweetspot

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



76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555



110.5990, -5.2253, -4.0333



74.1620, -12.4049, 12.1359



56.0660, -3.4835, -2.6889



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.



76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555



96.6840, -21.0432, -17.2629



72.3490, -9.5391, -20.4771



41.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



75.0680, -37.0085, -29.8776



164.8550, -81.2735, -65.6478

Inverse Universe

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



60.6220, 13.4974, 10.8555



72.0170, 21.1906, 16.6481



64.6510, 9.5391, 20.4771



40.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444



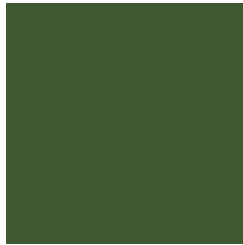
31.9320, 37.0085, 29.8776



69.8460, 81.4209, 65.0331

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

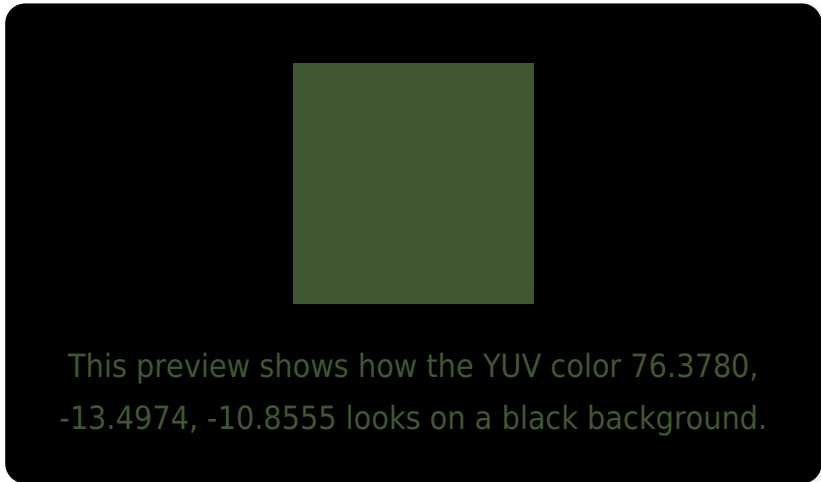
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.3780, -13.4974,

-10.8555.

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

76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555

Protanopia

79.4020, -16.4672, 8.4174

Deuteranopia

80.9020, -14.7417, 14.9949



Tritanopia

79.9110, 4.9739, -8.6919

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555

Protanomaly

78.5860, -15.5719, 1.2401

Deuteranomaly

79.5480, -14.5672, 5.6584

Tritanomaly

78.7770, -1.8621, -9.4514

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555

Achromatopsia

76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.0120, -4.9359, -3.5185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555 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(64, 88, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 88, 49)  
}
```

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(64, 88, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 88, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555 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(64, 88, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 88, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(64, 88, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 88, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 88, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 88, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 76.3780, -13.4974, -10.8555 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 88, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 88,  
49) }
```

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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