

# Converting Colors

YUV(76.5170, -11.1009,  
-32.9024)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(76.5170, -11.1009,  
-32.9024)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	276436
RGB	39, 100, 54
RGB Percent	15%, 39%, 21%
CMY	0.8471, 0.6078, 0.7882
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.46, 0.61
HSL	135°, 44%, 27%
HSV	135°, 61%, 39%
XYZ	6.0597, 9.8120, 5.0646
YIQ	76.5170, -21.5900, -27.2380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

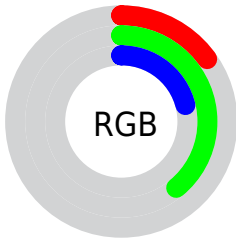
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	39, 88, 100
Decimal	2581558
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.50, -30.87, 20.32
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 36.959, 146.647
Yxy	9.8120, 0.2894, 0.4687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280771638 (0xFF276436)
YUV	76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024
Hunter-Lab	31.3241, -20.2860, 12.3408

# Details

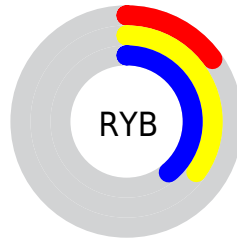
The YUV color **76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **62.4830, 11.1009, 32.9024**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.6480, -13.1375, -33.0173**, and **31.6640, -10.6804, -27.7693** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.6150, -13.1212, -38.2504**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.4190, -9.0806, -27.5545**.

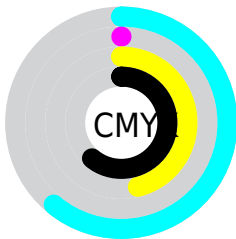
# Distribution



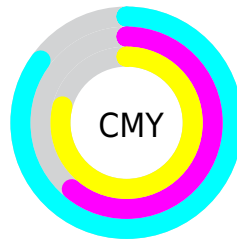
- Red (15%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024 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 76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76.5170, -11.1009,  
-32.9024

■ 76.5170, -11.1009,  
-32.9024

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.6520, -9.1954,  
-37.4058

■ 127.6480,  
-13.1375, -33.0173

■ 31.6640, -10.6804,  
-27.7693

■ 153.6480,  
-13.1375, -33.0173

■ 19.3710, -9.5499,  
-16.9884

■ 181.1210,  
-13.8637, -33.4321

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 209.2950,  
-14.4424, -34.4617

■ 232.4850,  
-12.5641, -30.2433

■ 244.4620, -4.1718,

-15.3142

■ 76.5170, -11.1009,  
-32.9024

■ 76.5170, -11.1009,  
-32.9024

■ 72.6150, -13.1212,  
-38.2504

■ 80.4190, -9.0806,  
-27.5545

■ 68.8270, -14.7047,  
-43.6983

■ 84.2070, -7.4971,  
-22.1065

■ 64.9250, -16.7250,  
-49.0462

■ 88.1090, -5.4767,  
-16.7586

■ 61.5500, -18.0191,  
-53.9793

■ 91.8970, -3.8932,  
-11.3107

■ 95.7990, -1.8729,  
-5.9627

■ 99.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 103.4890, 1.7309,  
4.8331

■ 107.2770, 3.3144,  
10.2811

■ 111.1790, 5.3348,  
15.6290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.0340, -25.1598, -3.5378



76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024



70.0370, 6.8838, -61.4224

# Triad

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



76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024



71.4630, 37.7327, -62.6731



87.2080, -11.9345, 48.0526

# Complementary

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



76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024



62.4830, 11.1009, 32.9024

# 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.



88.8560, 2.0430, 44.8533



76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024



89.4380, 25.9131, -4.7691

# Square

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



76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024



73.8450, 31.6284, -64.7621



91.3620, 14.6115, 26.8695



86.7540, -23.5427, 37.9267



# Rectangle

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



76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024



72.3170, 15.6197, -63.4220



91.3620, 14.6115, 26.8695



87.4730, -7.1352, 48.6972

# Sweetspot

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



76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024



121.0710, -4.4720, -12.3403



88.8600, -24.5810, -2.5082



60.5600, -2.7411, -7.5071



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024



93.3870, -17.4458, -51.2054



79.9370, 2.0031, -35.9017



49.0490, -1.0102, -2.6740



70.6970, -21.0496, -62.0013



148.8940, -43.8247, -130.5800



# Inverse Universe

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



62.4830, 11.1009, 32.9024



71.6130, 17.4458, 51.2054



59.0630, -2.0031, 35.9017



47.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



44.3030, 21.0496, 62.0013

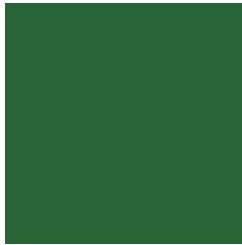


93.2200, 44.2615, 130.4801



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

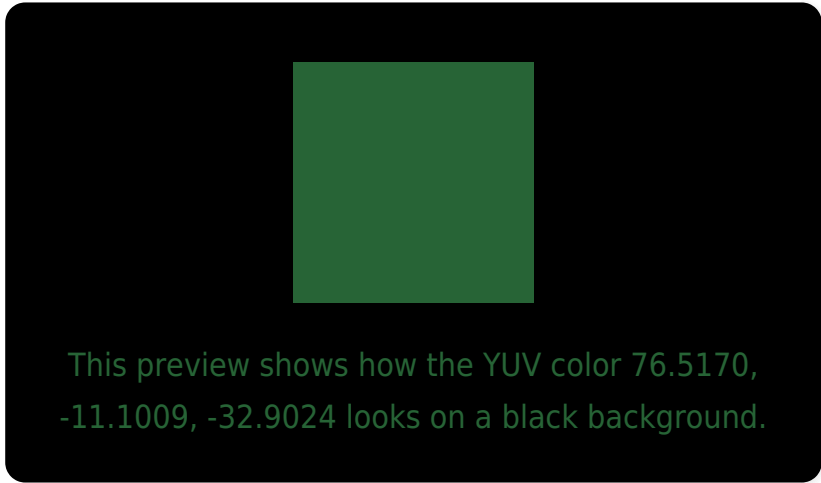
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024.



# 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

76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024

### Protanopia

86.3590, -17.9250, 9.3322

### Deuteranopia

87.6140, -14.5997, 16.1245



## Tritanopia

82.9410, 9.3961, -27.1353

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024

## Protanomaly

82.5420, -15.5502, -5.7373

## Deuteranomaly

83.8460, -13.2351, -1.6189

## Tritanomaly

80.6820, 2.1288, -29.5391

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024

## Achromatopsia

77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

76.5980, -3.7458, -11.9254

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024 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(39, 100, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 100, 54)  
}
```

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(39, 100, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 100, 54) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024 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(39, 100, 54) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 100, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 100, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 100, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 100, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 100,  
54) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 76.5170, -11.1009, -32.9024 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 100, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 100,  
54) }
```

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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