

# Converting Colors

YUV(76.7540, -37.3467,  
-14.6933)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(76.7540, -37.3467,  
-14.6933)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3C6401
RGB	60, 100, 1
RGB Percent	24%, 39%, 0%
CMY	0.7647, 0.6078, 0.9961
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.99, 0.61
HSL	84°, 98%, 20%
HSV	84°, 99%, 39%
XYZ	6.4261, 10.0772, 1.6351
YIQ	76.7540, 7.9390, -39.2690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

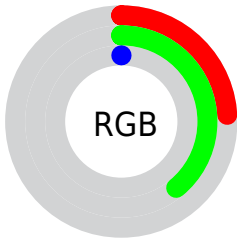
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	1, 100, 41
Decimal	3957761
CIE Lab	37.98, -28.98, 43.73
CIE LCh	38, 52.460, 123.537
Yxy	10.0772, 0.3543, 0.5556
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282147841 (0xFF3C6401)
YUV	76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933
Hunter-Lab	31.7446, -19.4189, 19.1673

# Details

The YUV color **76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **24.2460, 37.3467, 14.6933**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.7370, -34.8733, -14.6783**, and **32.3070, -15.9274, -24.8252** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.6400, -37.7835, -14.5933**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.0900, -33.5684, -13.2339**.

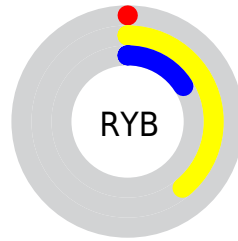
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (39%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (16%)

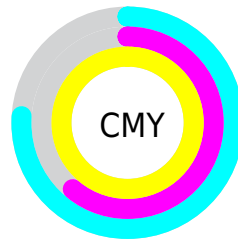


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933 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 76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76.7540, -37.3467,  
-14.6933

■ 76.7540, -37.3467,  
-14.6933

■ 254.0880, -3.4944,  
0.7998

■ 55.0770, -27.1530,  
-17.6075

■ 128.7370,  
-34.8733, -14.6783

■ 32.3070, -15.9274,  
-24.8252

■ 155.5090,  
-35.7469, -14.4784

■ 19.3710, -9.5499,  
-16.9884

■ 182.9820,  
-36.4731, -14.8932


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 210.7540,  
-37.3467, -14.6933


■ 234.8300,  
-35.9052, -10.3749

■ 246.6930,


-27.9496, 4.6542


 250.7820,  
-16.1615, 3.6992


 76.7540, -37.3467,  
-14.6933


 76.7540, -37.3467,  
-14.6933


 76.6400, -37.7835,  
-14.5933

 79.0900, -33.5684,  
-13.2339

 81.4260, -29.7900,  
-11.7746

 83.7620, -26.0117,  
-10.3153

 86.0980, -22.2333,  
-8.8559

 88.4340, -18.4550,  
-7.3966

■ 90.7700, -14.6766,  
-5.9373

■ 93.1060, -10.8983,  
-4.4780

■ 95.4420, -7.1199,  
-3.0186

■ 97.7780, -3.3416,  
-1.5593

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.3390, -41.0861, 18.1197



76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933



67.8080, -9.2723, -59.4676

# Triad

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



76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933



79.2710, 42.2644, -69.5207



82.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038

# Complementary

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



76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933



24.2460, 37.3467, 14.6933

# 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.



89.0470, 19.2038, 47.3168



76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933



74.5410, 49.5263, -65.3725

# Square

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



76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933



78.7860, 27.7135, -69.0953



91.0720, 34.4745, 2.5679



83.1950, -18.8301, 66.4810



# Rectangle

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



76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933



72.4020, 3.2528, -63.4966



91.0720, 34.4745, 2.5679



84.1820, 7.7983, 65.6154

# Sweetspot

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



76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933



120.7700, -14.6766, -5.9373



54.0810, -26.1689, 40.2710



60.5730, -9.1565, -3.1335



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.



76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933



99.6320, -49.1186, -18.9713



62.1030, -30.1238, -44.8173



49.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



87.8370, -43.3036, -17.3970



185.1100, -91.2592, -36.0535



# Inverse Universe

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



24.2460, 37.3467, 14.6933



30.6670, 48.9712, 19.5860



38.8970, 30.1238, 44.8173



47.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



26.8640, 43.4510, 16.7823



56.8900, 91.2592, 36.0535



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

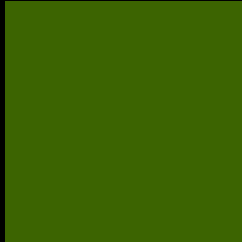
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.7540, -37.3467,

-14.6933.

# 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

76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933

### Protanopia

82.4420, -40.6439, 16.2754

### Deuteranopia

85.6630, -32.3719, 23.0975



## Tritanopia

87.2200, 6.3005, -14.2249

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933

## Protanomaly

80.3050, -39.5904, 4.9945

## Deuteranomaly

82.1190, -34.0757, 9.5426

## Tritanomaly

83.6810, -9.7027, -14.6292

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933

## Achromatopsia

77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

76.7100, -13.6610, -5.0077

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933 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(60, 100, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 100, 1)  
}
```

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(60, 100, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 100, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933 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(60, 100, 1) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 100, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 100, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 100, 1); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 100, 1);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 100, 1)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 76.7540, -37.3467, -14.6933 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 100, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 100,  
1) }
```

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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