

# Converting Colors

YUV(78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(78.7610, -4.3192,  
-14.6994)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E5946
RGB	62, 89, 70
RGB Percent	24%, 35%, 27%
CMY	0.7569, 0.6510, 0.7255
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.21, 0.65
HSL	138°, 18%, 30%
HSV	138°, 30%, 35%
XYZ	6.6645, 8.6111, 7.1052
YIQ	78.7610, -9.9930, -11.6330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

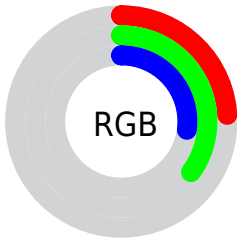
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	62, 83, 89
Decimal	4086086
CIELab	35.22, -14.62, 7.80
CIELCh	35, 16.566, 151.917
Yxy	8.6111, 0.2978, 0.3848
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282276166 (0xFF3E5946)
YUV	78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994
Hunter-Lab	29.3447, -10.8139, 6.1854

# Details

The YUV color  $[78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[72.2390, 4.3192, 14.6994]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[127.9350, -4.8980, -15.7290]$ , and  $[33.7010, -3.3036, -13.7698]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[75.3860, -5.6133, -19.6325]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[82.1360, -3.0250, -9.7663]$ .

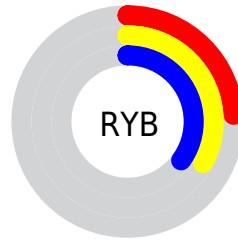
# Distribution



 Red (24%)

 Green (35%)

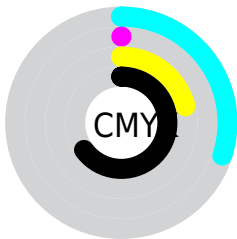
 Blue (27%)



 Red (24%)

 Yellow (33%)

 Blue (35%)

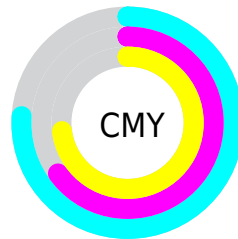


 Cyan (30%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (21%)

 Black (65%)



 Cyan (76%)

 Magenta (65%)

 Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994 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 78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 78.7610, -4.3192,  
-14.6994

■ 78.7610, -4.3192,  
-14.6994

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 55.8750, -3.8824,  
-14.7994

■ 127.9350, -4.8980,  
-15.7290

■ 33.7010, -3.3036,  
-13.7698

■ 154.5220, -5.1873,  
-16.2438

■ 14.0880, -6.9454,  
-12.3552

■ 181.1090, -5.4767,  
-16.7586

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 208.8100, -5.3293,  
-17.3734

■ 236.8100, -5.3293,  
-17.3734

■ 252.1950, 0.8899,

-5.4330

■ 78.7610, -4.3192,  
-14.6994

■ 78.7610, -4.3192,  
-14.6994

■ 75.3860, -5.6133,  
-19.6325

■ 82.1360, -3.0250,  
-9.7663

■ 71.8970, -7.3442,  
-24.4657

■ 85.6250, -1.2941,  
-4.9331

■ 68.5220, -8.6383,  
-29.3988

■ 89.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.1470, -9.9325,  
-34.3319

■ 92.3750, 1.2941,  
4.9331

■ 62.0710, -11.3740,  
-38.6503

■ 95.4510, 2.7357,  
9.2515

■ 58.5820, -13.1049,  
-43.4834

■ 98.9400, 4.4666,  
14.0846

■ 55.2070, -14.3991,  
-48.4165

■ 102.3150, 5.7607,  
19.0177

■ 105.6900, 7.0548,  
23.9509

■ 109.0650, 8.3490,  
28.8840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.3450, -10.0301, -2.9336



78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



76.6440, 3.1335, -25.1208

# Triad

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



78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



81.7670, 13.4259, -12.9507



83.8950, -7.3432, 22.0171

# Complementary

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



78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



72.2390, 4.3192, 14.6994

# 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.



84.4910, -1.2281, 20.6174



78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



84.0570, 10.3249, 1.7040

# Square

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



78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



78.6900, 13.4638, -25.1611



85.1680, 5.3402, 13.8847



83.4230, -11.5475, 17.1690



# Rectangle

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



78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



76.1750, 7.8017, -29.0945



85.1680, 5.3402, 13.8847



84.7640, -5.3067, 22.1320

# Sweetspot

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



78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



110.7990, -1.8729, -5.9627



83.5300, -10.6143, -2.2188



56.3370, -1.1521, -3.8035



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.



78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



99.1360, -6.4760, -22.9213



80.2430, 1.3592, -15.9991



41.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



66.4570, -16.9873, -58.2828



145.9250, -37.4310, -127.9762



# Inverse Universe

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



72.2390, 4.3192, 14.6994



88.9780, 6.9128, 22.8213



70.7570, -1.3592, 15.9991



40.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



40.5430, 16.9873, 58.2828

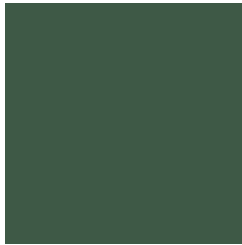


89.0750, 37.4310, 127.9762



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

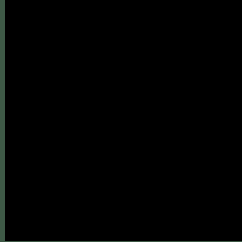
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994.

-14.6994.

# 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

78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994

### Protanopia

82.0840, -7.4364, 5.1883

### Deuteranopia

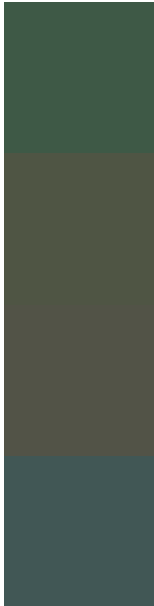
83.2740, -5.5581, 9.4067



## Tritanopia

80.8180, 6.0057, -12.9954

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994

## Protanomaly

81.2680, -6.5411, -1.9890

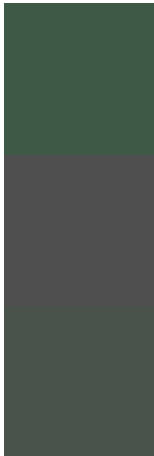
## Deuteranomaly

81.3330, -5.0942, 0.5850

## Tritanomaly

80.1940, 2.3694, -13.3251

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994

## Achromatopsia

79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.2120, -1.5835, -5.4479

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994 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(62, 89, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 89, 70)  
}
```

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(62, 89, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 89, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994 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(62, 89, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 89, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(62, 89, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 89, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 89, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 89, 70)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 78.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 89, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 89,  
70) }
```

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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