

Converting Colors

YUV(82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(82.6140, -4.7397,
-19.8325)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C6049
RGB	60, 96, 73
RGB Percent	24%, 38%, 29%
CMY	0.7647, 0.6235, 0.7137
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.24, 0.62
HSL	142°, 23%, 31%
HSV	142°, 38%, 38%
XYZ	7.2489, 9.8074, 7.8143
YIQ	82.6140, -14.0730, -14.7850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

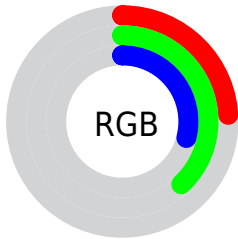
Format	Color
RYB	60, 86, 96
Decimal	3956809
CIELab	37.49, -18.54, 9.12
CIElCh	37, 20.662, 153.813
Yxy	9.8074, 0.2915, 0.3943
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282146889 (0xFF3C6049)
YUV	82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325
Hunter-Lab	31.3168, -13.4868, 7.1275

Details

The YUV color $[82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $[73.3860, 4.7397, 19.8325]$, and the grayscale version is $[83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[132.7880, -5.3185, -20.8621]$, and $[36.2550, -3.5767, -19.5176]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[78.9400, -5.8864, -25.3804]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[86.2880, -3.5930, -14.2846]$.

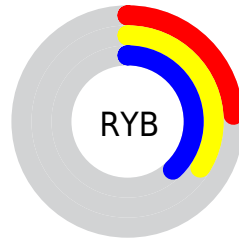
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (38%)

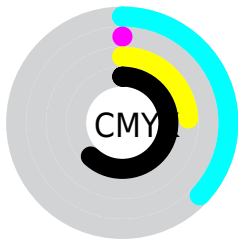
Blue (29%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (38%)

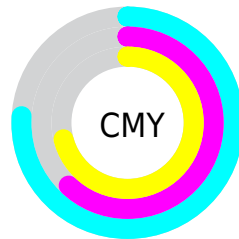


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325 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 82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

82.6140, -4.7397,
-19.8325

82.6140, -4.7397,
-19.8325

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

59.0270, -4.4503,
-19.3177

132.7880, -5.3185,
-20.8621

36.2550, -3.5767,
-19.5176

158.6740, -5.7553,
-20.7621

17.4790, -6.6451,
-15.3291

185.9620, -5.8973,
-21.8917

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

213.5490, -6.1867,
-22.4065

240.3750, -5.6079,
-21.3769

252.0100, 1.4741,

-6.1478

■ 82.6140, -4.7397,
-19.8325

■ 82.6140, -4.7397,
-19.8325

■ 78.9400, -5.8864,
-25.3804

■ 86.2880, -3.5930,
-14.2846

■ 75.5650, -7.1805,
-30.3135

■ 89.6630, -2.2989,
-9.3515

■ 71.8910, -8.3273,
-35.8614

■ 93.3370, -1.1521,
-3.8035

■ 68.4020, -10.0582,
-40.6946

■ 96.8260, 0.5788,
1.0296

■ 64.7280, -11.2049,
-46.2425

■ 100.5000, 1.7255,
6.5775

■ 61.0540, -12.3516,
-51.7904

■ 104.1740, 2.8722,
12.1254

■ 60.3420, -12.4936,
-52.9199

■ 107.5490, 4.1663,
17.0585

■ 111.2230, 5.3131,
22.6064

■ 114.5980, 6.6072,
27.5396

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.3510, -12.4980, -4.6928



82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325



79.1590, 5.3446, -34.3424

Triad

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



82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325



86.6680, 16.9257, -15.4948



89.1730, -8.9593, 27.0353

Complementary

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



82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325



73.3860, 4.7397, 19.8325

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.



90.4100, -1.6811, 25.9504



82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325



89.7520, 12.9403, 2.8485

Square

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



82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325



81.4870, 18.0009, -33.7531



90.7170, 6.0555, 17.7882



88.3480, -14.4686, 20.7428

Rectangle

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



82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325



77.7220, 11.4761, -40.9752



90.7170, 6.0555, 17.7882



89.4550, -6.6333, 27.6650

Sweetspot

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



82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325



119.7880, -1.8675, -7.7071



88.0090, -13.8084, -4.3929



60.6250, -1.2941, -4.9331



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325



104.1520, -7.4699, -30.8283



84.6660, 3.1227, -21.6321



46.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



70.4180, -14.5031, -61.7566



150.7980, -31.4524, -132.2498

Inverse Universe

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



73.3860, 4.7397, 19.8325



89.8480, 7.4699, 30.8283



71.3340, -3.1227, 21.6321



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



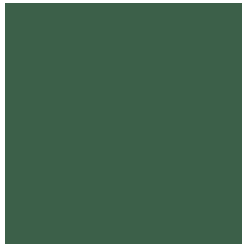
41.6960, 14.9399, 61.6566



89.2020, 31.4524, 132.2498

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325 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 82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325 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 82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325.

-19.8325.

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

82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325

Protanopia

87.6280, -9.1836, 5.5882

Deuteranopia

88.6440, -6.7265, 10.8362



Tritanopia

85.1380, 7.3270, -16.7840

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325

Protanomaly

85.9150, -7.8461, -3.4335

Deuteranomaly

86.3930, -6.1097, -0.3447

Tritanomaly

83.9870, 2.9644, -17.5286

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325

Achromatopsia

83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.0870, -2.0149, -7.0923

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325 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, 96, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 96, 73)  
}
```

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, 96, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 96, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325 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, 96, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 96, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 96, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 96, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 96, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 96, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 82.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 96, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 96,  
73) }
```

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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