

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(63.3860, -18.9243,  
3.1695)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	434519
RGB	67, 69, 25
RGB Percent	26%, 27%, 10%
CMY	0.7373, 0.7294, 0.9020
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.64, 0.73
HSL	63°, 47%, 18%
HSV	63°, 64%, 27%
XYZ	4.6183, 5.5197, 1.7417
YIQ	63.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

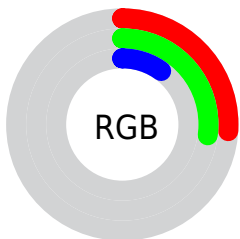
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	25, 69, 27
Decimal	4408601
CIELab	28.17, -7.92, 25.76
CIElCh	28, 26.948, 107.094
Yxy	5.5197, 0.3888, 0.4646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282598681 (0xFF434519)
YUV	63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695
Hunter-Lab	23.4941, -6.0262, 12.0505

# Details

The YUV color **63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **30.6140, 18.9243, -3.1695**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.3430, -20.3821, 4.0842**, and **21.5410, -10.6197, -0.4745** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.5880, -21.9819, 3.8693**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.1840, -15.8667, 2.4696**.

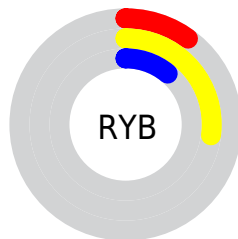
# Distribution



 Red (26%)

 Green (27%)

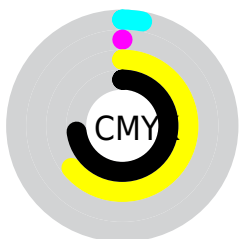
 Blue (10%)



 Red (10%)

 Yellow (27%)

 Blue (11%)

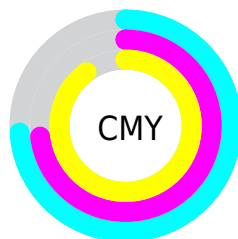



 Cyan (3%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (64%)

 Black (73%)



 Cyan (74%)

 Magenta (73%)

 Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695 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 63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.3860, -18.9243,  
3.1695

■ 63.3860, -18.9243,  
3.1695

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.7450, -20.0873,  
2.8546

■ 111.3430,  
-20.3821, 4.0842

■ 21.5410, -10.6197,  
-0.4745

■ 137.4140,  
-21.4031, 4.8989

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.3000,  
-21.8399, 4.9989

■ 190.4850,  
-22.4241, 5.7137

■ 218.3710,  
-22.8609, 5.8136

■ 247.1430,

-23.7345, 6.0136

251.9220,  
-11.7935, 2.6994

63.3860, -18.9243,  
3.1695

63.3860, -18.9243,  
3.1695

62.5880, -21.9819,  
3.8693

64.1840, -15.8667,  
2.4696

61.4910, -24.8921,  
3.9544

65.2810, -12.9565,  
2.3846

60.6930, -27.9496,  
4.6542

66.0790, -9.8989,  
1.6847

60.2370, -29.6968,  
5.0542

66.8770, -6.8414,  
0.9849

67.8600, -4.3680,  
0.9998

■ 68.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 69.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 70.5530, 4.6574,  
-0.4850

■ 71.3510, 7.7150,  
-1.1848

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.9580, -19.6993, 18.4538



63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695



60.5130, -11.5919, -15.3589

# Triad

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



63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695



54.9690, 20.2283, -48.2078



67.9140, 3.9864, 28.1394

# Complementary

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



63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695



30.6140, 18.9243, -3.1695

# 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.



68.5190, 13.0551, 12.6998



63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695



53.8750, 26.1906, -47.2484

# Square

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



63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695



54.0910, 11.7871, -47.4378



66.0860, 19.6776, -11.4764



66.4280, -5.6340, 33.8276



# Rectangle

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



63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695



56.5910, -3.2494, -31.2133



66.0860, 19.6776, -11.4764



68.6900, 7.0548, 23.9509

# Sweetspot

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



63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695



86.7630, -7.2782, 1.0848



38.7430, -6.7753, 26.5354



44.4470, -4.6574, 0.4850



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695



80.3510, -29.2600, 4.9542



57.1070, -15.8288, -9.7408



35.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



86.5180, -42.6534, 7.4387



198.1320, -97.6791, 16.5472



# Inverse Universe

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



30.6140, 18.9243, -3.1695



29.6490, 29.2600, -4.9542



36.8930, 15.8288, 9.7408



32.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



12.7810, 42.5060, -6.8239



28.8680, 97.6791, -16.5472



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

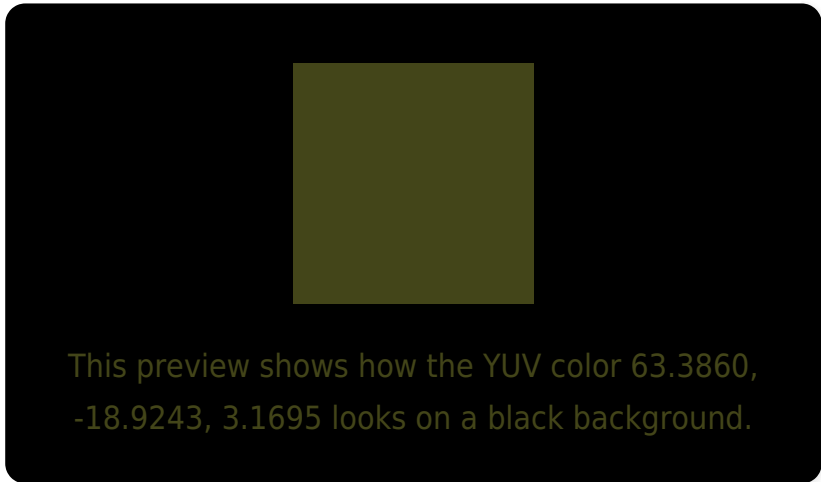
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

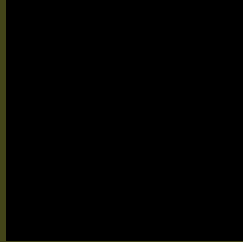
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

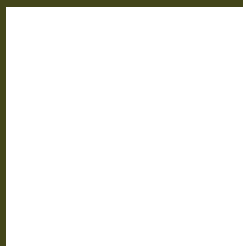
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.3860, -18.9243,



# 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

63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695

### Protanopia

64.1910, -19.8142, 8.6025

### Deuteranopia

64.8760, -18.6729, 15.8947



## Tritanopia

67.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695

## Protanomaly

63.8810, -19.6613, 6.2434

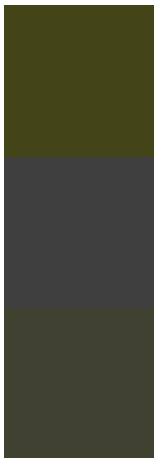
## Deuteranomaly

64.1420, -18.8040, 11.2765

## Tritanomaly

65.8280, -5.8312, 3.6588

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.8770, -6.8414, 0.9849

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695 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(67, 69, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 69, 25)  
}
```

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(67, 69, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 69, 25) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695 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(67, 69, 25) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 69, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 69, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 69, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 69, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 69, 25)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 69, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 69,  
25) }
```

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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