

Converting Colors

YUV(64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894)
contains.

YUV(64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(64.2160, -14.4035,
-0.1894)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	404623
RGB	64, 70, 35
RGB Percent	25%, 27%, 14%
CMY	0.7490, 0.7255, 0.8627
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.50, 0.73
HSL	70°, 33%, 21%
HSV	70°, 50%, 27%
XYZ	4.6079, 5.5917, 2.4265
YIQ	64.2160, 7.6590, -12.1570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

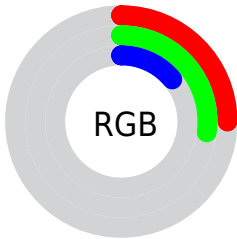
Format	Color
RYB	35, 70, 41
Decimal	4212259
CIELab	28.36, -8.88, 20.20
CIElCh	28, 22.064, 113.739
Yxy	5.5917, 0.3649, 0.4429
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282402339 (0xFF404623)
YUV	64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894
Hunter-Lab	23.6467, -6.5985, 10.4685

Details

The YUV color **64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **40.7840, 14.4035, 0.1894**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.1730, -15.8613, 0.7253**, and **21.8290, -10.7617, -1.6040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.1190, -17.3137, -0.1044**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.3130, -11.4933, -0.2745**.

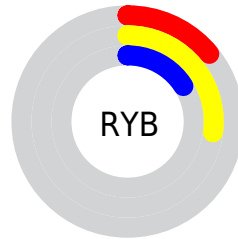
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (27%)

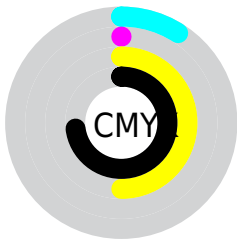
Blue (14%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (16%)

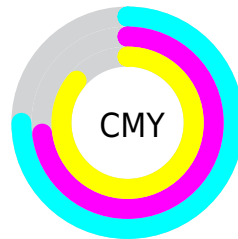


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894 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 64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.2160, -14.4035,
-0.1894

■ 64.2160, -14.4035,
-0.1894

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 42.0310, -13.8193,
-0.9042

■ 112.1730,
-15.8613, 0.7253

■ 21.8290, -10.7617,
-1.6040

■ 137.7600,
-16.1507, 0.2105

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.9450,
-16.7349, 0.9252

■ 191.4180,
-17.4611, 0.5104

■ 219.3040,
-17.8979, 0.6104

■ 247.6030,

-18.0453, 1.2252

253.1760, -6.9888,
1.5996

64.2160, -14.4035,
-0.1894

64.2160, -14.4035,
-0.1894

63.1190, -17.3137,
-0.1044

65.3130, -11.4933,
-0.2745

62.0220, -20.2238,
-0.0193

66.4100, -8.5831,
-0.3596

60.6260, -22.9866,
-0.5490

67.8060, -5.8204,
0.1701

59.5290, -25.8968,
-0.4639

68.9030, -2.9102,
0.0851

58.4320, -28.8070,
-0.3789

70.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 71.0970, 2.9102,
-0.0851

■ 72.1940, 5.8204,
-0.1701

■ 73.5900, 8.5831,
0.3596

■ 74.6870, 11.4933,
0.2745

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.1360, -16.3360, 13.0357



64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894



61.8380, -7.8081, -15.6439

Triad

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



64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894



54.1540, 19.6441, -47.4931



68.7950, 1.0871, 24.7358

Complementary

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



64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894



40.7840, 14.4035, 0.1894

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.



69.3790, 8.6872, 13.6996



64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894



62.3570, 18.5580, -25.7461

Square

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



64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894



53.7320, 12.9501, -47.1230



67.5770, 14.9985, -4.0140



67.4550, -6.6333, 27.6650

Rectangle

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



64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894



58.8950, -0.9342, -27.0949



67.5770, 14.9985, -4.0140



68.5820, 4.1501, 22.2916

Sweetspot

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



64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894



89.5070, -5.6730, -0.4446



48.9870, -6.8956, 18.4284



44.4900, -3.1996, -0.4297



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.



64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894



82.7400, -22.5498, -0.6490



59.1330, -11.8976, -10.6406



35.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



82.6310, -40.7371, -0.5534



189.4610, -93.4043, -1.2813

Inverse Universe

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



40.7840, 14.4035, 0.1894



45.9610, 22.6972, 0.0342



45.8670, 11.8976, 10.6406



32.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



16.3690, 40.7371, 0.5534



37.5390, 93.4043, 1.2813

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

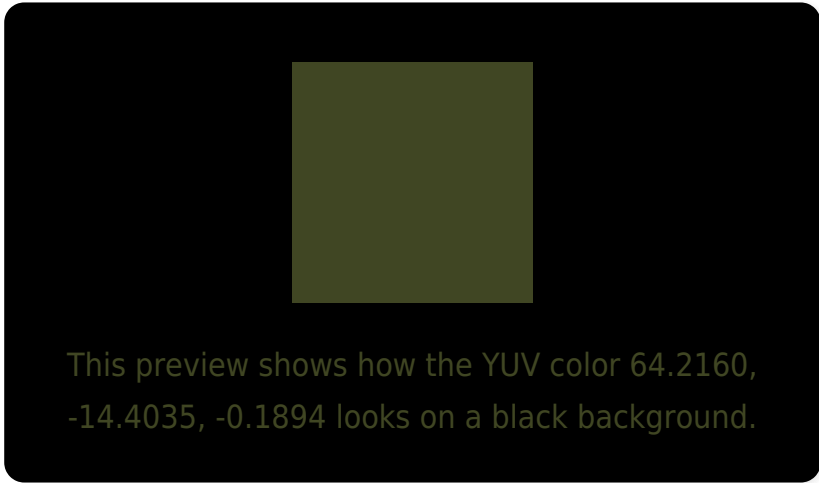
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

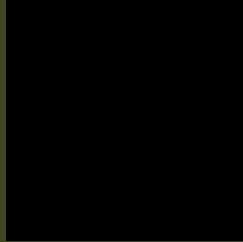
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.2160, -14.4035,

-0.1894.

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

64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894

Protanopia

65.3310, -15.4462, 7.6027

Deuteranopia

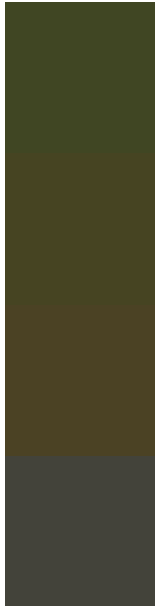
66.3040, -14.4469, 13.7654



Tritanopia

67.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894

Protanomaly

64.7220, -15.1459, 4.6288

Deuteranomaly

65.2710, -14.4306, 8.5323

Tritanomaly

65.9740, -3.9312, 0.8998

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894

Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.9200, -5.3836, 0.0702

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894 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(64, 70, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 70, 35)  
}
```

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(64, 70, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 70, 35) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894 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(64, 70, 35) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 70, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 70, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 70, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 70, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 70, 35)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 64.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 70, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 70,  
35) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor