

# Converting Colors

YUV(64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(64.9330, -11.7990,  
4.4438)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	464329
RGB	70, 67, 41
RGB Percent	27%, 26%, 16%
CMY	0.7255, 0.7373, 0.8392
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.41, 0.73
HSL	54°, 26%, 22%
HSV	54°, 41%, 27%
XYZ	4.9332, 5.4765, 2.8949
YIQ	64.9330, 10.1340, -7.4500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

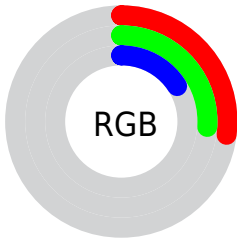
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">44, 70, 41</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4604713</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">28.05, -3.37, 16.26</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">28, 16.603, 101.702</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">5.4765, 0.3708, 0.4116</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282794793 (0xFF464329)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">23.4019, -3.3251, 9.0470</a>

# Details

The YUV color **64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **46.0670, 11.7990, -4.4438**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.0040, -12.8200, 5.2585**, and **22.1610, -10.9254, 4.2438** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.5480, -14.5672, 5.6584**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.3180, -9.0308, 3.2291**.

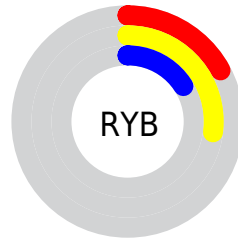
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (26%)

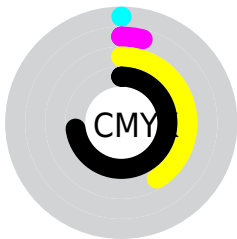
Blue (16%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (16%)

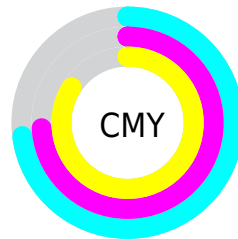


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438 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 64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.9330, -11.7990,  
4.4438

■ 64.9330, -11.7990,  
4.4438

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 42.7480, -11.2148,  
3.7290

■ 113.0040,  
-12.8200, 5.2585

■ 22.1610, -10.9254,  
4.2438

■ 138.1890,  
-13.4042, 5.9732

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 165.0750,  
-13.8410, 6.0732

■ 191.9610,  
-14.2778, 6.1732

■ 219.8470,  
-14.7146, 6.2732

■ 247.8470,

-14.7146, 6.2732

253.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998

64.9330, -11.7990,  
4.4438

64.9330, -11.7990,  
4.4438

63.5480, -14.5672,  
5.6584

66.3180, -9.0308,  
3.2291

62.7500, -17.6247,  
6.3582

67.1160, -5.9732,  
2.5293

61.3650, -20.3929,  
7.5729

68.5010, -3.2050,  
1.3146

59.9800, -23.1611,  
8.7875

69.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

58.5950, -25.9293,  
10.0022

71.2710, 2.3314,  
-1.1147

■ 57.9110, -28.5501,  
10.6021

■ 72.0690, 5.3890,  
-1.8145

■ 73.4540, 8.1572,  
-3.0292

■ 74.8390, 10.9254,  
-4.2438

■ 76.2240, 13.6936,  
-5.4584

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.2870, -11.9735, 13.7803



64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438



63.1920, -7.9827, -6.3074

# Triad

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



64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438



58.9020, 11.8803, -30.6091



68.3100, 3.2982, 15.5141

# Complementary

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



64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438



46.0670, 11.7990, -4.4438

# 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.



67.6230, 8.5669, 5.5926



64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438



62.4130, 13.6004, -22.2872

# Square

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



64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438



59.0180, 5.9071, -28.0798



66.1590, 12.2466, -8.0324



67.7360, -2.8278, 20.4025



# Rectangle

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



64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438



62.1740, -4.0298, -14.1846



66.1590, 12.2466, -8.0324



68.3420, 4.7614, 12.8551

# Sweetspot

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



64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438



90.1590, -4.5154, 1.6146



50.0130, -2.9644, 17.5286



44.6150, -2.7682, 1.2146



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.



64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438



83.8210, -18.6458, 7.1730



63.4050, -11.0457, -3.8632



34.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



81.8440, -40.3491, 15.0458



187.0340, -92.2078, 35.0502



# Inverse Universe

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



46.0670, 11.7990, -4.4438



54.1790, 18.6458, -7.1730



47.5950, 11.0457, 3.8632



32.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



17.1560, 40.3491, -15.0458



39.3790, 92.4972, -34.5354



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

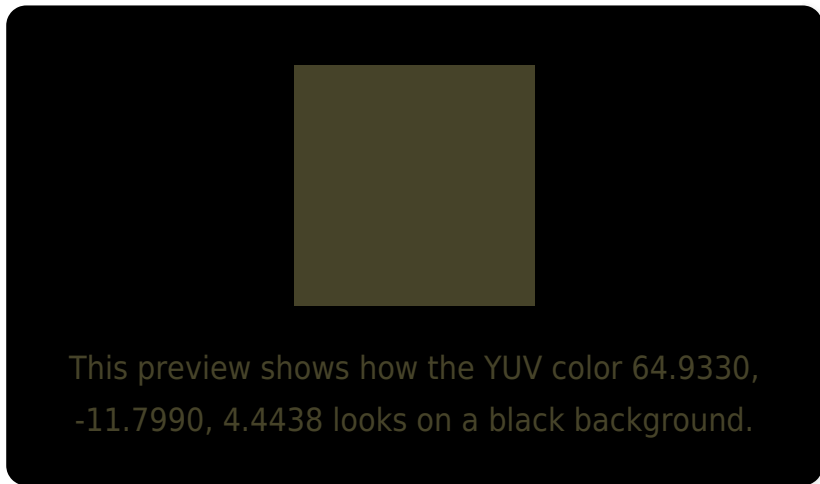
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

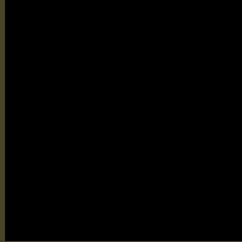
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438.



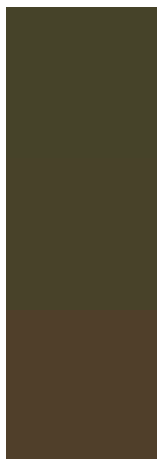
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.9330, -11.7990,



# 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

64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438

### Protanopia

64.9440, -11.8044, 6.1881

### Deuteranopia

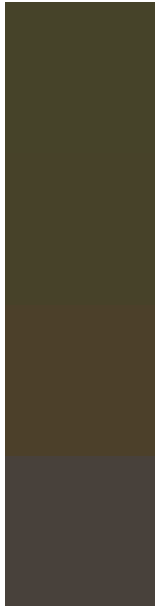
65.6890, -11.6787, 12.5507



## Tritanopia

67.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438

## Protanomaly

64.6450, -11.6570, 5.5733

## Deuteranomaly

65.0800, -11.3784, 9.5768

## Tritanomaly

66.4090, -3.6526, 4.9033

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.1590, -4.5154, 1.6146

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438 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(70, 67, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 67, 41)  
}
```

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(70, 67, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 67, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438 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(70, 67, 41) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 67, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(70, 67, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 67, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 67, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 67, 41)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 64.9330, -11.7990, 4.4438 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 67, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 67,  
41) }
```

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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