

# Converting Colors

YUV(65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365)  
contains.

<b>YUV(65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(65.0120, -1.4849,  
9.6365)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C3C3E
RGB	76, 60, 62
RGB Percent	30%, 24%, 24%
CMY	0.7020, 0.7647, 0.7569
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.18, 0.70
HSL	352°, 12%, 27%
HSV	352°, 21%, 30%
XYZ	5.4659, 5.1160, 5.2568
YIQ	65.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

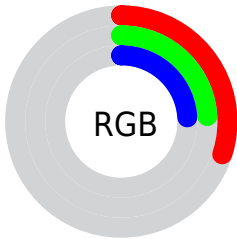
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	76, 60, 62
Decimal	4996158
CIELab	27.06, 7.38, 1.42
CIElCh	27, 7.514, 10.897
Yxy	5.1160, 0.3451, 0.3230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283186238 (0xFF4C3C3E)
YUV	65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365
Hunter-Lab	22.6186, 3.5524, 2.0533

# Details

The YUV color **65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **70.9880, 1.4849, -9.6365**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.6100, -1.7797, 10.8660**, and **22.4140, -1.1901, 8.4069** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.5180, -2.2274, 14.4547**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182**.

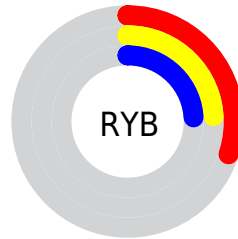
# Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (24%)

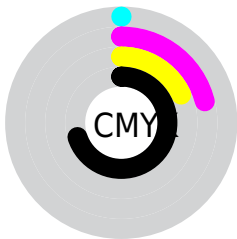
Blue (24%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (24%)

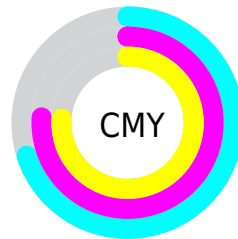


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365 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 65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.0120, -1.4849,  
9.6365

65.0120, -1.4849,  
9.6365

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

42.7130, -1.3375,  
9.0217

112.6100, -1.7797,  
10.8660

22.4140, -1.1901,  
8.4069

138.6100, -1.7797,  
10.8660

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

164.9090, -1.9271,  
11.4808

191.9090, -1.9271,  
11.4808

219.6210, -1.7852,  
12.6104

246.1150, -1.0427,

7.7921

■ 65.0120, -1.4849,  
9.6365

■ 65.0120, -1.4849,  
9.6365

■ 59.5180, -2.2274,  
14.4547

■ 70.5060, -0.7425,  
4.8182

■ 54.7250, -2.8224,  
18.6582

■ 75.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 49.2310, -3.5649,  
23.4764

■ 80.7930, 0.5951,  
-4.2035

■ 44.3240, -4.5967,  
27.7799

■ 85.7000, 1.6269,  
-8.5069

■ 38.9440, -4.9024,  
32.4981

■ 91.0800, 1.9326,  
-13.2252

■ 33.4500, -5.6449,  
37.3163

■ 96.5740, 2.6750,  
-18.0434

■ 28.5430, -6.6767,  
41.6198

■ 101.4810, 3.7069,  
-22.3468

■ 23.8640, -6.8350,  
45.7233

■ 106.8610, 4.0125,  
-27.0651

■ 111.7680, 5.0444,  
-31.3685

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.7990, 1.5781, 7.1923



65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365



64.7300, -3.8109, 9.0068

# Triad

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



65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365



62.9520, -3.9203, -2.5889



63.1390, 5.8475, -8.8919

# Complementary

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



65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365



70.9880, 1.4849, -9.6365

# 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.



62.0740, 4.4005, -11.4659



65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365



62.3150, -1.1413, -7.2923

# Square

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



65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365



63.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293



61.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512



64.0580, 5.3944, -3.5589



# Rectangle

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



65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365



64.3770, -5.1159, 7.5624



61.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512



62.7260, 5.5581, -9.4067

# Sweetspot

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



65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365



94.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



66.0100, 4.9251, 7.0072



48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365



82.5180, -2.2274, 14.4547



68.3060, -4.0949, 6.7476



35.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



31.9800, -9.3571, 61.4075



72.0760, -21.2365, 138.4993



# Inverse Universe

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



65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365



82.5180, -2.2274, 14.4547



67.6940, 4.0949, -6.7476



35.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



31.9800, -9.3571, 61.4075



72.0760, -21.2365, 138.4993



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

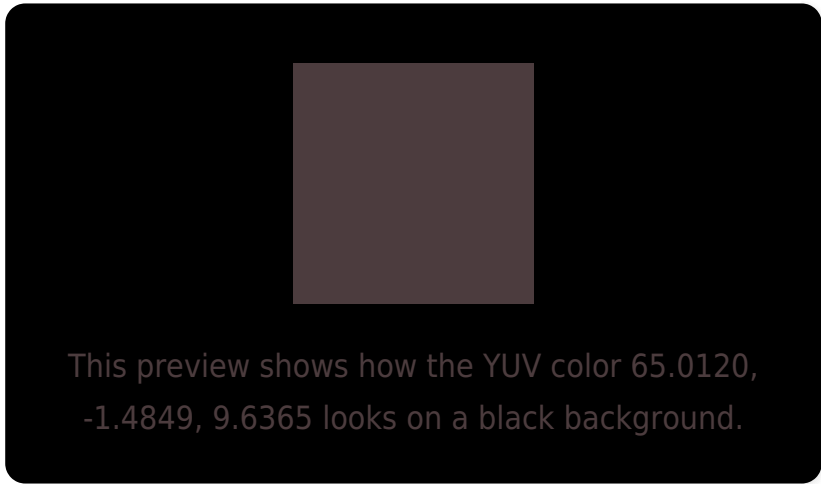
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

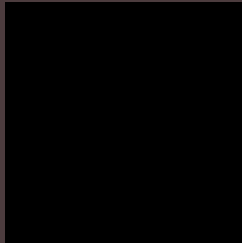
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365.



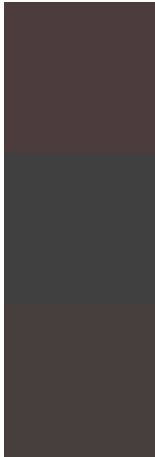
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.0120, -1.4849,



# 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

65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365

### Protanopia

64.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

### Deuteranopia

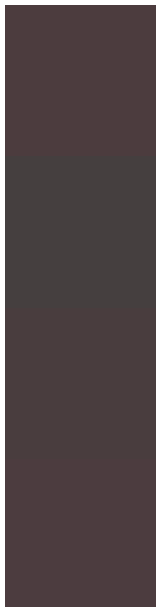
64.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



## Tritanopia

65.2400, -0.6113, 9.4365

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365

## Protanomaly

64.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887

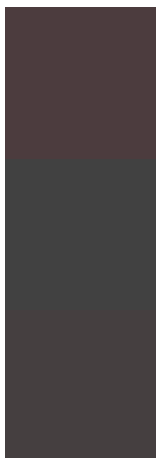
## Deuteranomaly

64.7020, -1.3321, 7.2773

## Tritanomaly

65.1260, -1.0481, 9.5365

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365 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(76, 60, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 60, 62)  
}
```

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(76, 60, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 60, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365 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(76, 60, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 60, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 60, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 60, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 60, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 60, 62)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 65.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 60, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 60,  
62) }
```

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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