

# Converting Colors

YUV(65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505)  
contains.

<b>YUV(65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505)</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(65.0200, -0.5029,  
-25.4505)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	245040
RGB	36, 80, 64
RGB Percent	14%, 31%, 25%
CMY	0.8588, 0.6863, 0.7490
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.20, 0.69
HSL	158°, 38%, 23%
HSV	158°, 55%, 31%
XYZ	4.5216, 6.4826, 5.8634
YIQ	65.0200, -21.0880, -14.3040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

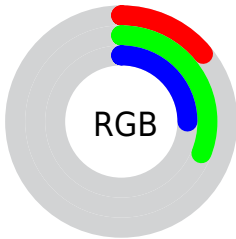
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	36, 63, 80
Decimal	2379840
CIE Lab	30.60, -19.69, 4.82
CIE LCh	31, 20.266, 166.250
Yxy	6.4826, 0.2681, 0.3843
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280569920 (0xFF245040)
YUV	65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505
Hunter-Lab	25.4609, -12.8565, 4.1686

# Details

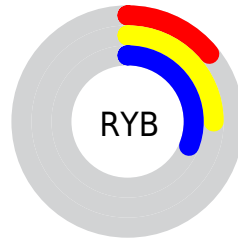
The YUV color **65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **50.9800, 0.5029, 25.4505**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.4930, -1.2290, -25.8654**, and **23.0530, -0.5191, -20.2175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.2860, -0.6340, -30.0688**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.7540, -0.3717, -20.8323**.

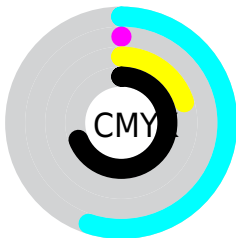
# Distribution



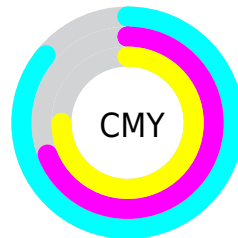
- Red (14%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505 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 65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.0200, -0.5029,  
-25.4505

65.0200, -0.5029,  
-25.4505

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

41.2370, 0.3762,  
-27.3948

114.4930, -1.2290,  
-25.8654

23.0530, -0.5191,  
-20.2175

140.0800, -1.5184,  
-26.3802

2.3480, -1.1576,  
-2.0592

166.6670, -1.8078,  
-26.8950

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

193.3680, -1.6604,  
-27.5097

221.9550, -1.9498,  
-28.0245

243.0250, 1.9597,

-21.9469

252.6080, 1.1793,  
-4.9182

65.0200, -0.5029,  
-25.4505

65.0200, -0.5029,  
-25.4505

62.2860, -0.6340,  
-30.0688

67.7540, -0.3717,  
-20.8323

59.5520, -0.7651,  
-34.6871

70.4880, -0.2406,  
-16.2140

56.8180, -0.8963,  
-39.3054

73.2220, -0.1094,  
-11.5957

54.0840, -1.0274,  
-43.9237

75.9560, 0.0217,  
-6.9774

52.7740, -0.8746,  
-46.2828

78.6900, 0.1528,  
-2.3591

■ 81.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

■ 84.0440, -0.0217,  
6.9774

■ 86.7780, 0.1094,  
11.5957

■ 89.5120, 0.2406,  
16.2140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.2300, -8.9874, -10.7257



65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505



60.2660, 9.7289, -40.5753

# Triad

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



65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505



72.1420, 14.7200, -8.0175



72.2820, -10.9850, 23.4317

# Complementary

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



65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505



50.9800, 0.5029, 25.4505

# 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.



73.3130, -4.5913, 26.0355



65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505



74.2860, 9.7190, 9.3962

# Square

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



65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505



67.3030, 17.1056, -26.5757



74.2290, 2.8451, 20.8472



71.7880, -15.1785, 15.0949



# Rectangle

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



65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505



59.0140, 15.2761, -46.4933



74.2290, 2.8451, 20.8472



72.7490, -9.2433, 24.7761

# Sweetspot

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



65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505



98.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661



66.6120, -15.0917, -12.8147



50.2550, -0.1257, -6.3626



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505



81.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202



63.3220, 8.2223, -23.9614



39.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



69.2730, -1.1206, -60.7524



153.0560, -2.4926, -134.2301



# Inverse Universe

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



50.9800, 0.5029, 25.4505



59.4810, 0.7489, 39.9202



52.6780, -8.2223, 23.9614



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



35.7270, 1.1206, 60.7524

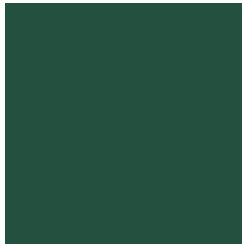


78.9440, 2.4926, 134.2301



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

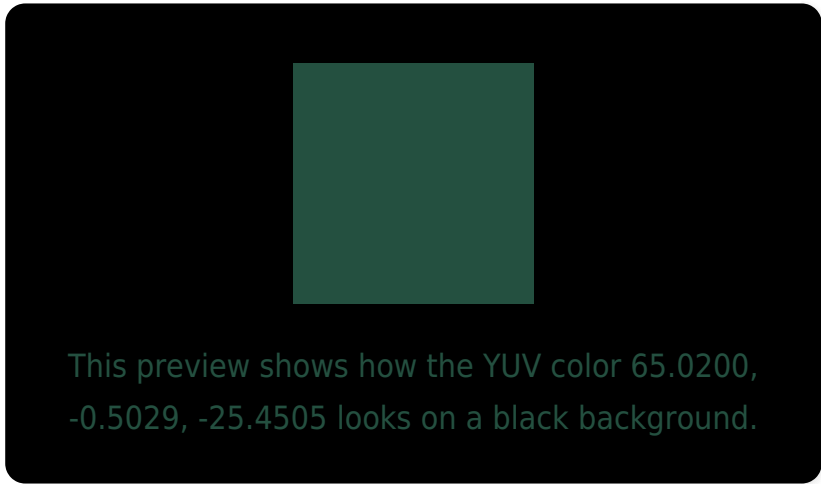
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.0200, -0.5029,

-25.4505.

# 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

65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505

### Protanopia

71.8280, -5.8312, 3.6588

### Deuteranopia

72.2460, -3.0793, 7.6773



## Tritanopia

67.3330, 8.2168, -22.2170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505

## Protanomaly

69.2180, -4.0515, -7.2072

## Deuteranomaly

69.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184

## Tritanomaly

66.5240, 5.1647, -23.2615

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505 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(36, 80, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 80, 64)  
}
```

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(36, 80, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 80, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505 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(36, 80, 64) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 80, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 80, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 80, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 80, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 80, 64)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 65.0200, -0.5029, -25.4505 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 80, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 80,  
64) }
```

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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