

# Converting Colors

YUV(65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(65.0600, -1.0156,  
-0.9296)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40423F
RGB	64, 66, 63
RGB Percent	25%, 26%, 25%
CMY	0.7490, 0.7412, 0.7529
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.05, 0.74
HSL	100°, 2%, 25%
HSV	100°, 5%, 26%
XYZ	4.9598, 5.3453, 5.4730
YIQ	65.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	63, 66, 65
Decimal	4211263
CIELab	27.70, -1.50, 1.53
CIELCh	28, 2.145, 134.541
Yxy	5.3453, 0.3143, 0.3388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282401343 (0xFF40423F)
YUV	65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296
Hunter-Lab	23.1199, -2.1673, 2.1488

# Details

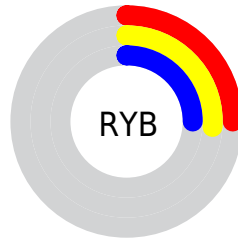
The YUV color **65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **63.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296**, and **22.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.0660, -3.4835, -2.6889**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296**.

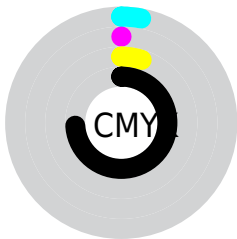
# Distribution



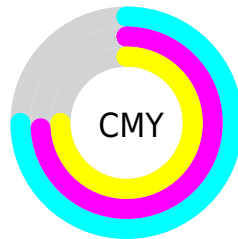
- Red (25%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296 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 65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.0600, -1.0156,  
-0.9296

■ 65.0600, -1.0156,  
-0.9296

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 43.0600, -1.0156,  
-0.9296

■ 113.0600, -1.0156,  
-0.9296

■ 22.4730, -0.7262,  
-0.4148

■ 138.0600, -1.0156,  
-0.9296

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 164.6470, -1.3050,  
-1.4444

■ 191.6470, -1.3050,  
-1.4444

■ 219.6470, -1.3050,  
-1.4444

■ 247.9460, -1.4524,

-0.8296

■ 65.0600, -1.0156,  
-0.9296

■ 65.0600, -1.0156,  
-0.9296

■ 63.0660, -3.4835,  
-2.6889

■ 67.0540, 1.4524,  
0.8296

■ 60.8870, -5.3673,  
-5.1629

■ 69.2330, 3.3361,  
3.3037

■ 58.8930, -7.8352,  
-6.9222

■ 71.2270, 5.8041,  
5.0629

■ 56.7140, -9.7190,  
-9.3962

■ 73.4060, 7.6878,  
7.5369

■ 54.7200, -12.1870,  
-11.1554

■ 75.4000, 10.1558,  
9.2962

■ 52.7260, -14.6549,  
-12.9147

■ 77.3940, 12.6238,  
11.0555

■ 50.5470, -16.5387,  
-15.3887

■ 79.5730, 14.5075,  
13.5295

■ 48.5530, -19.0066,  
-17.1480

■ 81.5670, 16.9755,  
15.2887

■ 46.3740, -20.8904,  
-19.6220

■ 83.7460, 18.8592,  
17.7628

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



64.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592

# Triad

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



65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



65.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



65.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739

# Complementary

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



65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



63.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296

# 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.



65.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



65.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

# Square

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



65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



65.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



65.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



65.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



# Rectangle

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



65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



64.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



65.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



65.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739

# Sweetspot

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



65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



86.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



65.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



171.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



85.5330, -1.7418, -1.3444



64.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444



32.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



66.5070, -32.7880, -30.2626



153.9130, -75.8791, -69.2067



# Inverse Universe

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



63.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



83.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444



64.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



31.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



30.4930, 32.7880, 30.2626

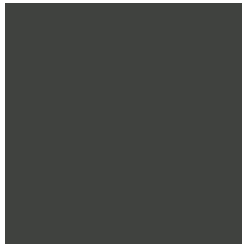


70.3860, 75.7317, 69.8215



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

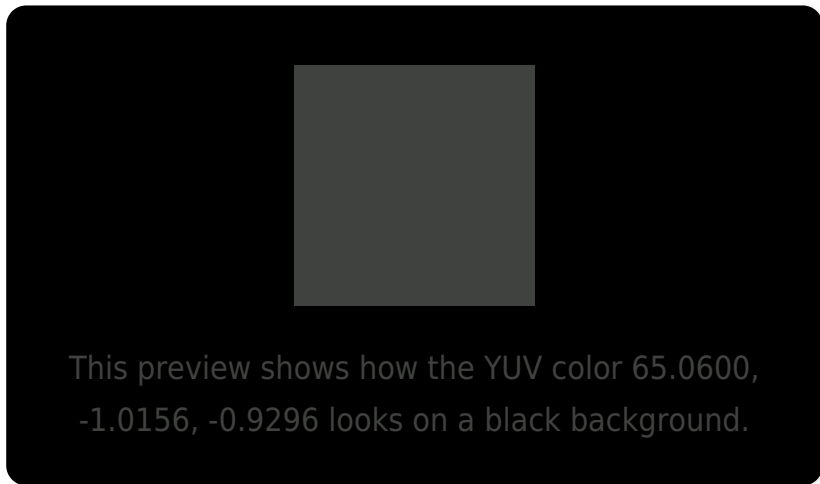
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

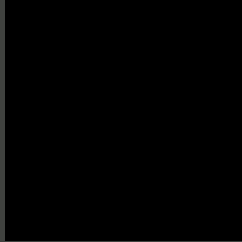
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



**YUV 65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.0600, -1.0156,

-0.9296.

# 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

65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296

### Protanopia

65.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

### Deuteranopia

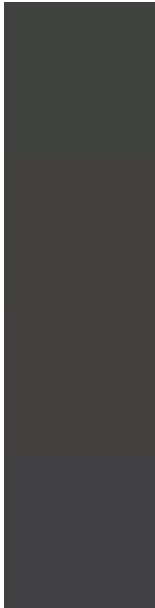
65.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



## Tritanopia

65.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296

## Protanomaly

64.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147

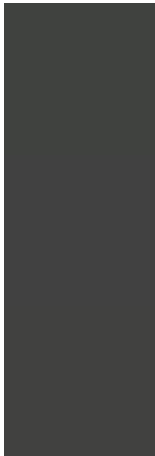
## Deuteranomaly

65.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739

## Tritanomaly

65.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296 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, 66, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 66, 63)  
}
```

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, 66, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 66, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296 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, 66, 63) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 66, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 66, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 66, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 66, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 66, 63)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 65.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 66, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 66,  
63) }
```

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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