

Converting Colors

YUV(65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(65.1950, -6.0121,
-31.7430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D5635
RGB	29, 86, 53
RGB Percent	11%, 34%, 21%
CMY	0.8863, 0.6627, 0.7922
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.38, 0.66
HSL	145°, 50%, 23%
HSV	145°, 66%, 34%
XYZ	4.4771, 7.1738, 4.5169
YIQ	65.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

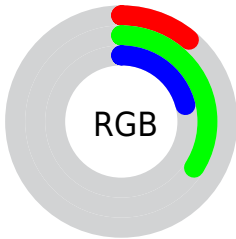
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 69, 86
Decimal	1922613
CIE _{Lab}	32.20, -27.18, 13.87
CIE _{LCh}	32, 30.515, 152.970
Y _{xy}	7.1738, 0.2769, 0.4437
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280112693 (0xFF1D5635)
Y _{UV}	65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430
Hunter-Lab	26.7840, -17.0348, 8.7501




Details

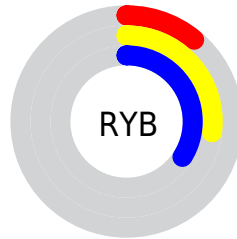
The YUV color **65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **49.8050, 6.0121, 31.7430**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.1520, -7.4699, -30.8283**, and **24.5060, -7.6445, -21.4918** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.9340, -6.8695, -36.7761**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.4560, -5.1548, -26.7099**.

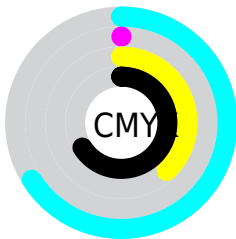
Distribution







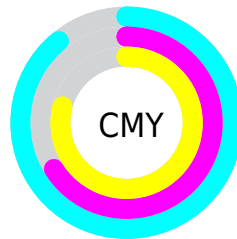
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (34%)
-  Blue (21%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Blue (34%)



-  Cyan (66%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (38%)
-  Black (66%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (66%)
-  Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430 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 65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.1950, -6.0121,
-31.7430

■ 65.1950, -6.0121,
-31.7430

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 39.9280, -4.4015,
-35.0169

■ 115.1520, -7.4699,
-30.8283

■ 24.5060, -7.6445,
-21.4918

■ 141.3260, -8.0487,
-31.8579

■ 8.2180, -4.0515,
-7.2072

■ 168.2120, -8.4855,
-31.7579

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.5000, -8.6275,
-32.8875

■ 223.9730, -9.3537,
-33.3023

■ 240.2330, -3.5659,

-23.0063

251.4120, 1.7689,
-7.3773

65.1950, -6.0121,
-31.7430

65.1950, -6.0121,
-31.7430

61.9340, -6.8695,
-36.7761

68.4560, -5.1548,
-26.7099

58.9720, -7.8742,
-41.1944

71.4180, -4.1501,
-22.2916

55.7110, -8.7315,
-46.2275

74.6790, -3.2927,
-17.2585

54.5860, -9.1629,
-47.8719

77.6410, -2.2880,
-12.8402

80.9020, -1.4307,
-7.8071

■ 84.1630, -0.5734,
-2.7740

■ 87.1250, 0.4314,
1.6444

■ 90.3860, 1.2887,
6.6775

■ 93.3480, 2.2934,
11.0958

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.5480, -18.0182, -7.4966



65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430



60.4340, 8.1670, -53.0006

Triad

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



65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430



70.0880, 26.5786, -31.6492



75.4410, -12.0494, 38.2012

Complementary

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



65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430



49.8050, 6.0121, 31.7430

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.



76.3020, -1.1349, 37.4461



65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430



77.0600, 19.1974, 2.5784

Square

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



65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430



62.7600, 27.2333, -55.0405



77.7980, 9.9596, 25.6102



75.0840, -20.7474, 27.9903

Rectangle

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



65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430



62.3720, 15.5926, -54.7002



77.7980, 9.9596, 25.6102



75.3640, -8.5605, 39.1458

Sweetspot

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



65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430



103.9400, -2.4354, -12.2254



72.3260, -21.3597, -9.0559



51.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430



79.1620, -9.4469, -50.1311



68.3870, 6.2182, -34.5424



41.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



67.9390, -11.3089, -59.5825



149.2310, -24.7639, -130.8756

Inverse Universe

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



49.8050, 6.0121, 31.7430



54.8380, 9.4469, 50.1311



46.6130, -6.2182, 34.5424



40.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



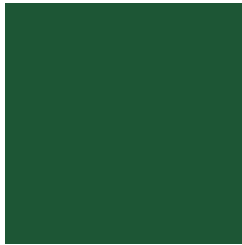
39.0610, 11.3089, 59.5825



85.7690, 24.7639, 130.8756

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

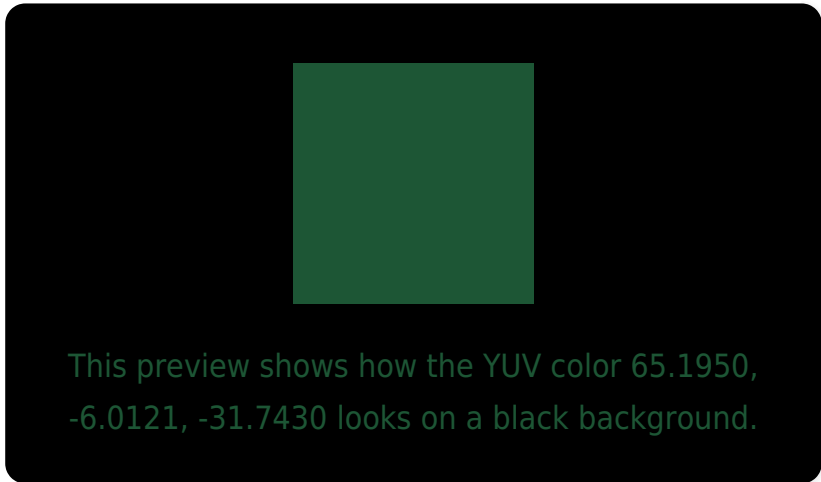
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.1950, -6.0121,

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

65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430

Protanopia

74.1290, -12.3886, 6.9029

Deuteranopia

75.2590, -9.4947, 12.0509



Tritanopia

70.4250, 8.6645, -25.8057

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430

Protanomaly

70.9100, -10.3086, -6.9371

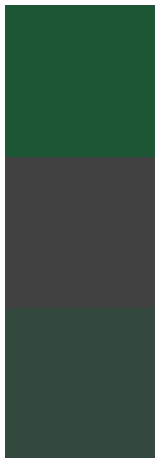
Deuteranomaly

71.5020, -8.1355, -3.9483

Tritanomaly

68.3340, 3.2863, -27.4799

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430

Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.3530, -2.1460, -11.7106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430 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(29, 86, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 86, 53)  
}
```

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(29, 86, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 86, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430 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(29, 86, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 86, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 86, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 86, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 86, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 86, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 65.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 86, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 86,  
53) }
```

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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