

# Converting Colors

YUV(65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(65.2800, 1.8340,  
-28.3096)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	215145
RGB	33, 81, 69
RGB Percent	13%, 32%, 27%
CMY	0.8706, 0.6824, 0.7294
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.15, 0.68
HSL	165°, 42%, 22%
HSV	165°, 59%, 32%
XYZ	4.6438, 6.6379, 6.6667
YIQ	65.2800, -24.7560, -13.9080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

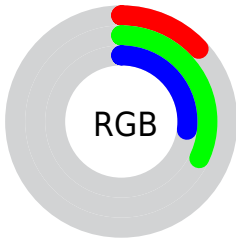
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	33, 60, 81
Decimal	2183493
CIELab	30.97, -19.66, 2.15
CIElCh	31, 19.777, 173.756
Yxy	6.6379, 0.2587, 0.3698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280373573 (0xFF215145)
YUV	65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096
Hunter-Lab	25.7641, -12.9136, 2.6930

# Details

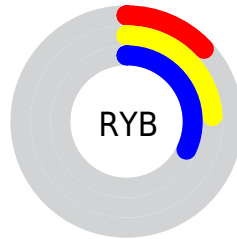
The YUV color **65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **48.7200, -1.8340, 28.3096**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.7530, 1.1078, -28.7244**, and **24.0960, 0.9387, -21.1322** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.6600, 2.1396, -33.0278**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.9000, 1.5283, -23.5913**.

# Distribution



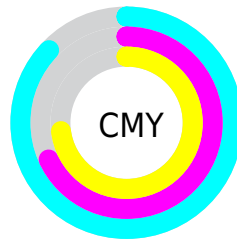
- Red (13%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096 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 65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.2800, 1.8340,  
-28.3096

■ 65.2800, 1.8340,  
-28.3096

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.8990, 3.0078,  
-31.4834

■ 114.7530, 1.1078,  
-28.7244

■ 24.0960, 0.9387,  
-21.1322

■ 140.7530, 1.1078,  
-28.7244

■ 4.1090, -2.0257,  
-3.6036

■ 167.3400, 0.8184,  
-29.2392

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 194.9270, 0.5290,  
-29.7540

■ 222.6280, 0.6764,  
-30.3688

■ 243.1110, 4.8753,

-23.7763

252.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

65.2800, 1.8340,  
-28.3096

65.2800, 1.8340,  
-28.3096

62.6600, 2.1396,  
-33.0278

67.9000, 1.5283,  
-23.5913

60.0400, 2.4453,  
-37.7461

70.5200, 1.2226,  
-18.8730

57.4200, 2.7509,  
-42.4643

73.1400, 0.9170,  
-14.1548

54.8000, 3.0566,  
-47.1826

75.7600, 0.6113,  
-9.4365

54.5010, 3.2040,  
-47.7974

78.6790, 0.1583,  
-4.1035

■ 81.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 83.9190, -0.4531,  
5.3330

■ 86.5390, -0.7587,  
10.0513

■ 89.1590, -1.0644,  
14.7696

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.3760, -7.0874, -13.4848



65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096



61.4230, 11.6235, -41.5900

# Triad

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



65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096



73.5340, 13.5407, -3.0993



73.6300, -12.1426, 21.3725

# Complementary

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



65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096



48.7200, -1.8340, 28.3096

# 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.



74.1450, -6.4805, 25.3058



65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096



75.1400, 7.8190, 12.1552

# Square

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



65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096



69.5210, 16.5051, -20.6279



74.7840, 1.0925, 22.9914



72.1790, -14.8782, 12.1210



# Rectangle

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



65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096



61.8620, 15.8440, -41.9750



74.7840, 1.0925, 22.9914



73.3960, -10.5482, 23.3317

# Sweetspot

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



65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096



98.7490, 0.6167, -11.1809



64.7640, -15.6597, -17.3330



50.0700, 0.4585, -7.0774



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.



65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096



80.4090, 2.7564, -44.2087



59.6040, 10.5482, -23.3317



39.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



70.5270, 3.6842, -61.8522



156.0200, 8.8641, -136.8295



# Inverse Universe

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



48.7200, -1.8340, 28.3096



54.5910, -2.7564, 44.2087



54.3960, -10.5482, 23.3317



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



34.3590, -4.1210, 61.9522

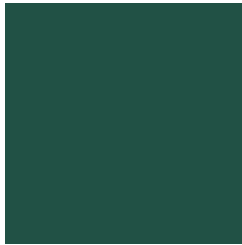


75.9800, -8.8641, 136.8295



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

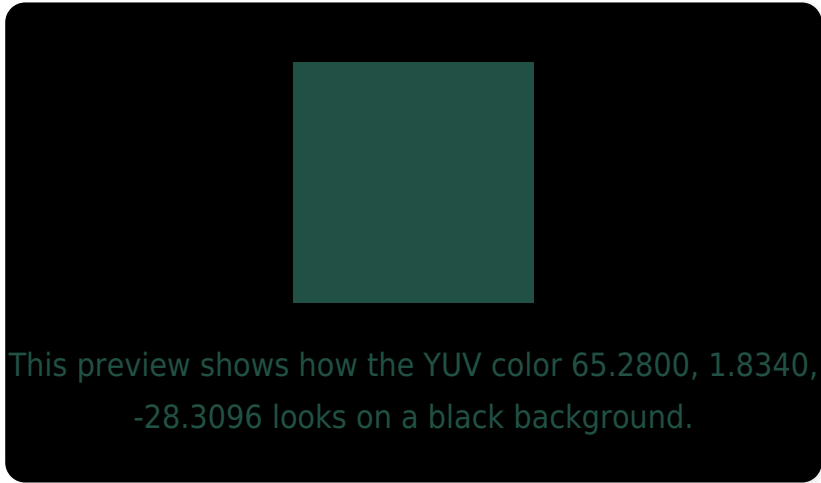
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.2800, 1.8340,



# 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

65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096

### Protanopia

72.2840, -4.0840, 3.2589

### Deuteranopia

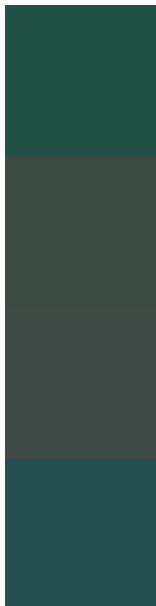
73.1040, -1.0373, 6.0478



## Tritanopia

67.7240, 8.5171, -25.1909

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096

## Protanomaly

69.4890, -1.7201, -8.3219

## Deuteranomaly

70.2550, -0.1257, -6.3626

## Tritanomaly

67.0290, 5.9017, -26.3354

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.0480, 0.4693, -10.5661

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096 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(33, 81, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 81, 69)  
}
```

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(33, 81, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 81, 69) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096 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(33, 81, 69) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 81, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 81, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 81, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 81, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 81, 69)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 65.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 81, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 81,  
69) }
```

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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