

# Converting Colors

YUV(65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(65.6940, -12.6671,  
2.8994)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	454528
RGB	69, 69, 40
RGB Percent	27%, 27%, 16%
CMY	0.7294, 0.7294, 0.8431
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.42, 0.73
HSL	60°, 27%, 21%
HSV	60°, 42%, 27%
XYZ	4.9654, 5.6747, 2.8411
YIQ	65.6940, 9.3090, -9.0190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

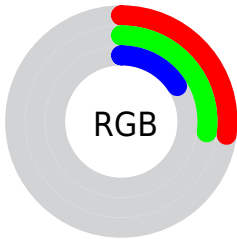
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	40, 69, 40
Decimal	4539688
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	28.58, -5.23, 17.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 18.297, 106.595
Yxy	5.6747, 0.3683, 0.4209
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282729768 (0xFF454528)
YUV	65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994
Hunter-Lab	23.8215, -4.4811, 9.6038

# Details

The YUV color **65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **43.3060, 12.6671, -2.8994**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.7650, -13.6881, 3.7141**, and **23.0360, -11.3567, 2.5994** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.8960, -15.7247, 3.5992**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.4920, -9.6096, 2.1995**.

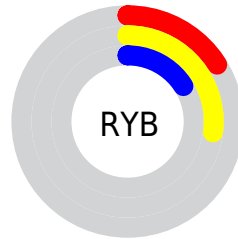
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (27%)

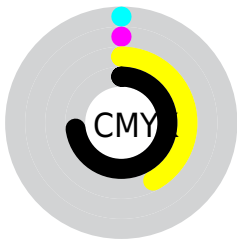
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (16%)

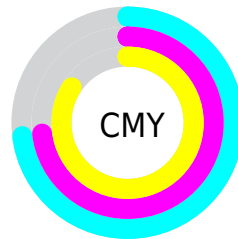


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994 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 65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.6940, -12.6671,  
2.8994

■ 65.6940, -12.6671,  
2.8994

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 43.5090, -12.0829,  
2.1846

■ 113.7650,  
-13.6881, 3.7141

■ 23.0360, -11.3567,  
2.5994

■ 139.5370,  
-14.5617, 3.9141

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 165.5370,  
-14.5617, 3.9141

■ 192.7220,  
-15.1459, 4.6288

■ 220.6080,  
-15.5827, 4.7288

■ 249.4940,

-16.0195, 4.8288

253.8600, -4.3680,  
0.9998

65.6940, -12.6671,  
2.8994

65.6940, -12.6671,  
2.8994

64.8960, -15.7247,  
3.5992

66.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995

64.0980, -18.7823,  
4.2991

67.2900, -6.5520,  
1.4997

63.3000, -21.8399,  
4.9989

68.0880, -3.4944,  
0.7998

62.5020, -24.8975,  
5.6987

68.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

61.8180, -27.5183,  
6.2986

69.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 61.1340, -30.1391,  
6.8985

■ 70.3680, 5.2416,  
-1.1997

■ 71.1660, 8.2992,  
-1.8996

■ 71.9640, 11.3567,  
-2.5994

■ 72.7620, 14.4143,  
-3.2993

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.6460, -13.1365, 13.4655



65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



64.1700, -7.9718, -9.7961

# Triad

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



65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



58.4390, 14.0806, -36.3420



69.1040, 2.4137, 19.2028

# Complementary

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



65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



43.3060, 12.6671, -2.8994

# 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.



69.3460, 8.7034, 8.4666



65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



63.5700, 15.4950, -23.3019

# Square

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



65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



58.2560, 8.2548, -34.4275



67.3980, 13.1148, -6.4880



68.7040, -4.2911, 23.0616



# Rectangle

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



65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



62.3800, -3.1453, -17.8733



67.3980, 13.1148, -6.4880



69.3640, 4.7505, 16.3438

# Sweetspot

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



65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



87.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998



48.6710, -4.2748, 17.8285



45.2020, -3.0576, 0.6998



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



83.9840, -19.2191, 4.3990



61.2090, -10.4560, -6.3223



35.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



87.7140, -43.2430, 9.8978



201.1220, -99.1531, 22.6950



# Inverse Universe

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



43.3060, 12.6671, -2.8994



50.0160, 19.2191, -4.3990



47.4920, 10.6034, 5.7075



32.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



11.2860, 43.2430, -9.8978



25.8780, 99.1531, -22.6950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

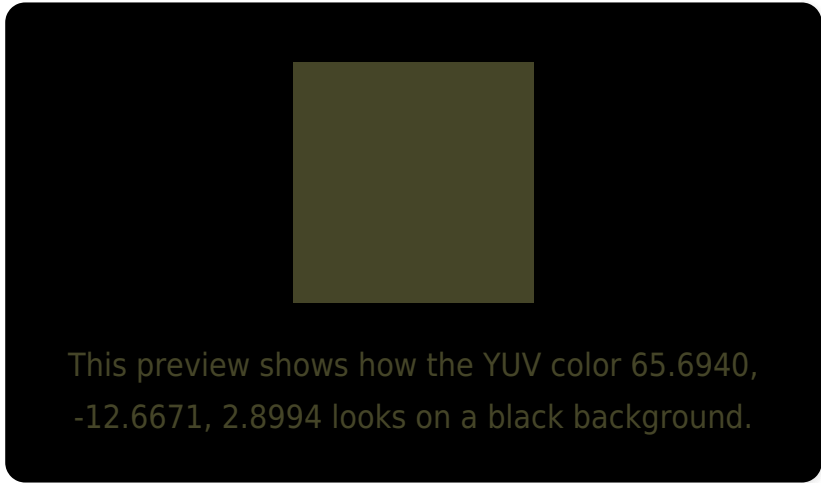
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

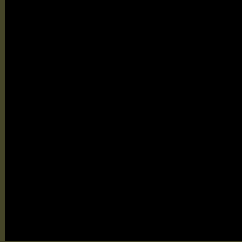
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.6940, -12.6671,

2.8994.

# 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

65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994

### Protanopia

65.9010, -13.2622, 7.1028

### Deuteranopia

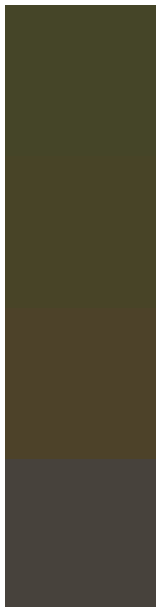
66.7600, -12.6997, 13.3655



## Tritanopia

67.7770, 1.5889, 3.7036

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994

## Protanomaly

65.8900, -13.2568, 5.3585

## Deuteranomaly

66.4390, -12.5414, 9.2620

## Tritanomaly

66.8110, -3.3578, 3.6738

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994 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(69, 69, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 69, 40)  
}
```

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(69, 69, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 69, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994 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(69, 69, 40) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 69, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 69, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 69, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 69, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 69, 40)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 65.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 69, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 69,  
40) }
```

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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