

Converting Colors

YUV(65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(65.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	424240
RGB	66, 66, 64
RGB Percent	26%, 26%, 25%
CMY	0.7412, 0.7412, 0.7490
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.03, 0.74
HSL	60°, 2%, 25%
HSV	60°, 3%, 26%
XYZ	5.1204, 5.4248, 5.6277
YIQ	65.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	64, 66, 64
Decimal	4342336
CIELab	27.91, -0.44, 1.21
CIElCh	28, 1.288, 109.901
Yxy	5.4248, 0.3166, 0.3354
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282532416 (0xFF424240)
YUV	65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000
Hunter-Lab	23.2913, -1.5181, 1.9781

Details

The YUV color **65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **64.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000**, and **22.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.9740, -3.9312, 0.8998**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999**.

Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (26%)

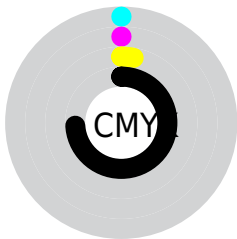
Blue (25%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (25%)

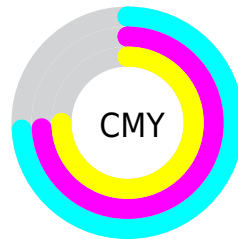


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 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 65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 65.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 43.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 113.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 22.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 138.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

■ 192.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

■ 220.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

■ 248.7720, -0.8736,

0.2000

■ 65.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 65.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 64.9740, -3.9312,
0.8998

■ 66.5700, 2.1840,
-0.4999

■ 64.2900, -6.5520,
1.4997

■ 67.2540, 4.8048,
-1.0998

■ 63.4920, -9.6096,
2.1995

■ 68.0520, 7.8624,
-1.7996

■ 62.8080, -12.2303,
2.7994

■ 68.7360, 10.4832,
-2.3995

■ 62.0100, -15.2879,
3.4992

■ 69.5340, 13.5407,
-3.0993

■ 61.2120, -18.3455,
4.1991

■ 70.3320, 16.5983,
-3.7992

■ 60.5280, -20.9663,
4.7989

■ 71.0160, 19.2191,
-4.3990

■ 59.7300, -24.0239,
5.4988

■ 71.8140, 22.2767,
-5.0989

■ 59.0460, -26.6447,
6.0987

■ 72.4980, 24.8975,
-5.6987

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



65.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148

Triad

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



65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



65.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



66.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444

Complementary

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



65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



64.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

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.



65.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



65.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147

Square

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



65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



65.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



66.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



65.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443

Rectangle

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



65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



65.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



66.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



65.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296

Sweetspot

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



65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



86.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



64.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



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.



65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



86.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



65.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



32.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



85.9420, -42.3694, 9.6979



198.4640, -97.8428, 22.3951

Inverse Universe

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



64.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



83.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



64.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



31.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



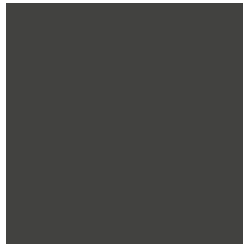
11.0580, 42.3694, -9.6979



25.5360, 97.8428, -22.3951

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

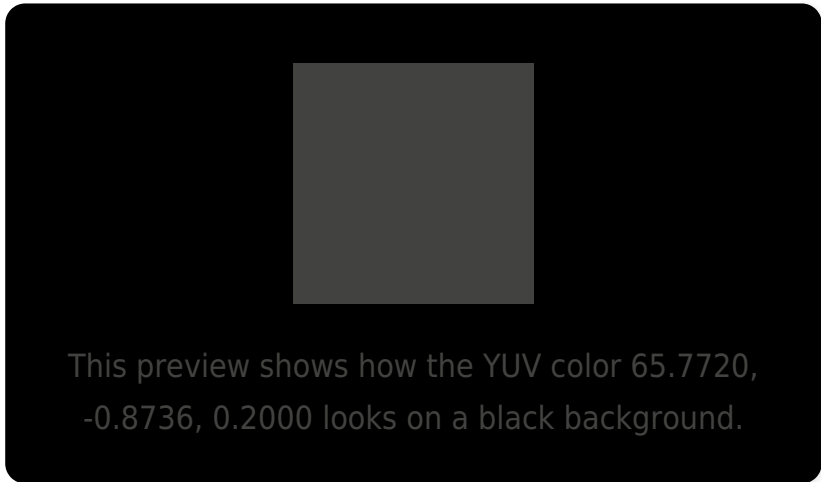
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

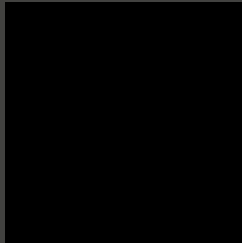
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000.

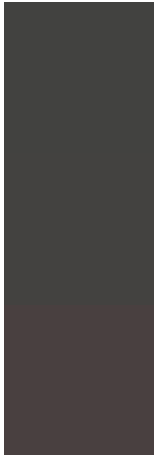


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.7720, -0.8736,

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

65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Protanopia

66.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147

Deuteranopia

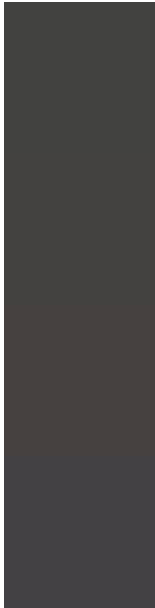
66.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



Tritanopia

66.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Protanomaly

66.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147

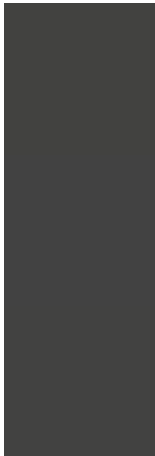
Deuteranomaly

66.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739

Tritanomaly

65.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 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(66, 66, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 66, 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(66, 66, 64) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 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(66, 66, 64) }
```

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

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

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

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

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


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 65.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 66,  
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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