

Converting Colors

YUV(66.0060, 14.2940,
-11.4063)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(66.0060, 14.2940,
-11.4063)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	35435F
RGB	53, 67, 95
RGB Percent	21%, 26%, 37%
CMY	0.7922, 0.7373, 0.6275
CMYK	0.44, 0.29, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	220°, 28%, 29%
HSV	220°, 44%, 37%
XYZ	5.5409, 5.5974, 11.6148
YIQ	66.0060, -17.3320, 5.7400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

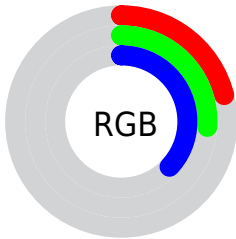
Format	Color
R_{YB}	53, 64, 95
Decimal	3490655
CIE Lab	28.37, 2.61, -18.35
CIE LCh	28, 18.531, 278.095
Yxy	5.5974, 0.2435, 0.2460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281680735 (0xFF35435F)
YUV	66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063
Hunter-Lab	23.6589, 0.4017, -12.5460

Details

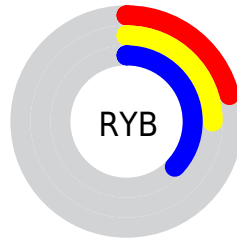
The YUV color **66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **81.9940, -14.2940, 11.4063**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.6470, 15.4570, -11.0914**, and **21.7560, 13.4313, -14.6950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.7930, 17.3571, -13.8505**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.5180, 11.0836, -8.3473**.

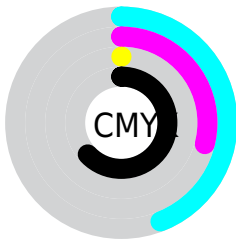
Distribution



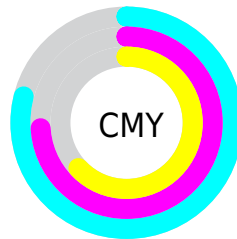
- Red (21%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063 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 66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.0060, 14.2940,
-11.4063

■ 66.0060, 14.2940,
-11.4063

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 43.4790, 13.5679,
-11.8211

■ 114.6470, 15.4570,
-11.0914

■ 21.7560, 13.4313,
-14.6950

■ 139.7610, 15.8938,
-11.1914

■ 3.7790, 11.9410,
-3.3142

■ 166.8750, 16.3306,
-11.2914

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 193.9890, 16.7674,
-11.3914

■ 221.5760, 16.4780,
-11.9062

■ 246.6830, 4.1003,

-8.4920

■ 66.0060, 14.2940,
-11.4063

■ 66.0060, 14.2940,
-11.4063

■ 59.7930, 17.3571,
-13.8505

■ 72.5180, 11.0836,
-8.3473

■ 52.6940, 20.8569,
-16.3946

■ 79.3180, 7.7312,
-6.4179

■ 46.1820, 24.0673,
-19.4536

■ 85.8300, 4.5208,
-3.3589

■ 39.9690, 27.1303,
-21.8978

■ 92.0430, 1.4578,
-0.9147

■ 32.8700, 30.6301,
-24.4420

■ 99.1420, -2.0420,
1.6295

■ 29.6140, 32.2353,
-25.9715

■ 105.3550, -5.1050,
4.0737

■ 111.8670, -8.3154,
7.1326

■ 118.6670,
-11.6678, 9.0620

■ 125.1790,
-14.8782, 12.1210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.9500, 15.8006, -28.0202



66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063



68.6660, 10.0247, 4.6779

Triad

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



66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063



67.5530, -8.6536, 22.3170



61.7820, -2.8505, -19.1028

Complementary

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



66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063



81.9940, -14.2940, 11.4063

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.



63.7360, -9.7298, -5.9075



66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063



66.4830, -12.5631, 16.2394

Square

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



66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063



68.5730, -2.2545, 23.1765



65.4880, -13.5516, 6.5880



58.2840, 5.7760, -32.6981

Rectangle

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



66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063



69.0970, 6.3612, 13.0699



65.4880, -13.5516, 6.5880



62.4190, -5.6296, -14.3995

Sweetspot

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



66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063



111.3460, 5.2524, -4.6884



80.8460, 0.0759, -24.4209



54.4880, 3.2104, -3.0590



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063



77.6230, 21.8779, -17.2094



59.8810, 17.3137, 0.1044



45.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



34.4870, 38.2139, -30.2451



74.3200, 81.6802, -65.1786

Inverse Universe

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



67.1540, -0.0759, 24.4209



79.5300, -0.2613, 37.2462



88.1190, -17.3137, -0.1044



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



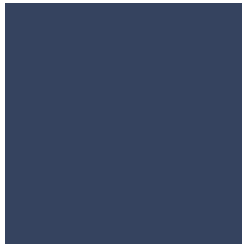
37.7060, -0.3481, 65.1558



80.8800, -0.4338, 139.5482

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

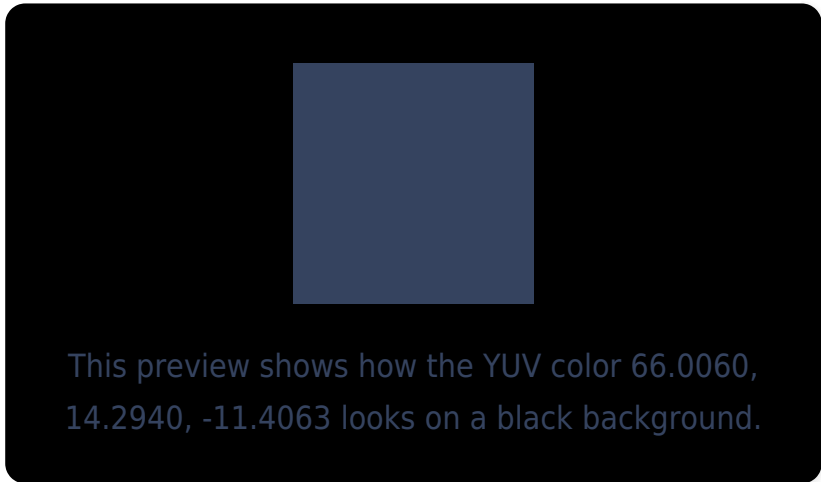
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

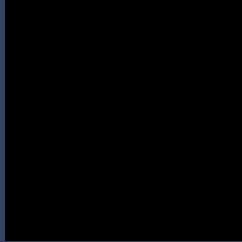
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.0060, 14.2940,

-11.4063.

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

66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063

Protanopia

66.8000, 13.4096, -7.7176

Deuteranopia

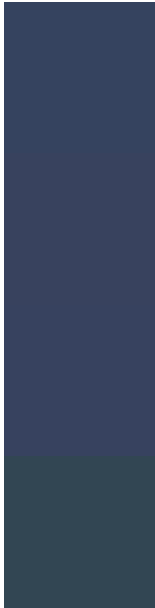
66.3160, 14.1412, -9.0471



Tritanopia

64.6930, 5.5744, -14.6398

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063

Protanomaly

66.2020, 13.7044, -8.9472

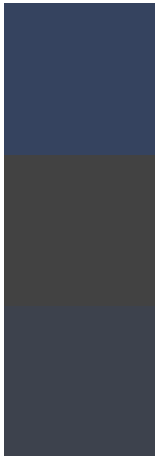
Deuteranomaly

66.0170, 14.2886, -9.6619

Tritanomaly

65.5020, 8.6265, -13.5953

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063

Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.7590, 5.5418, -4.1736

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063 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(53, 67, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 67, 95)  
}
```

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(53, 67, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 67, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063 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(53, 67, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 67, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 67, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 67, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 67, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 67, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.0060, 14.2940, -11.4063 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 67, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 67,  
95) }
```

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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