

# Converting Colors

YUV(66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(66.0410, 0.9658,  
-29.8540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	205344
RGB	32, 83, 68
RGB Percent	13%, 33%, 27%
CMY	0.8745, 0.6745, 0.7333
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.18, 0.67
HSL	162°, 44%, 23%
HSV	162°, 61%, 33%
XYZ	4.7323, 6.9109, 6.5534
YIQ	66.0410, -25.5810, -15.4770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

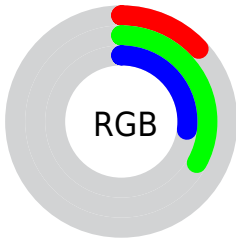
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	32, 62, 83
Decimal	2118468
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.60, -21.24, 3.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 21.563, 170.131
Yxy	6.9109, 0.2601, 0.3798
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280308548 (0xFF205344)
YUV	66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540
Hunter-Lab	26.2887, -13.8728, 3.6220

# Details

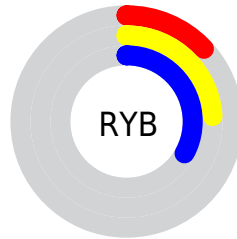
The YUV color **66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **48.9590, -0.9658, 29.8540**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.8130, 0.0922, -29.6540**, and **25.1560, -0.0769, -22.0618** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.4210, 1.2714, -34.5722**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.6610, 0.6601, -25.1357**.

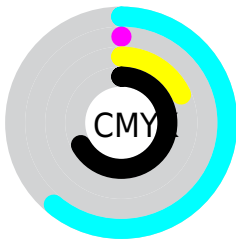
# Distribution



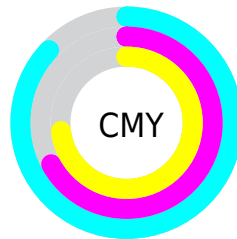
- Red (13%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540 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 66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66.0410, 0.9658,  
-29.8540

■ 66.0410, 0.9658,  
-29.8540

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 41.3610, 2.2870,  
-33.6426

■ 115.8130, 0.0922,  
-29.6540

■ 25.1560, -0.0769,  
-22.0618

■ 141.5140, 0.2396,  
-30.2688

■ 6.4570, -3.1833,  
-5.6628

■ 168.1010, -0.0498,  
-30.7836

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 195.6880, -0.3392,  
-31.2984

■ 224.2750, -0.6286,  
-31.8132

■ 242.9970, 4.4385,

-23.6764

252.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

66.0410, 0.9658,  
-29.8540

66.0410, 0.9658,  
-29.8540

63.4210, 1.2714,  
-34.5722

68.6610, 0.6601,  
-25.1357

60.3880, 1.2877,  
-39.8053

71.6940, 0.6439,  
-19.9026

57.7680, 1.5934,  
-44.5235

74.3140, 0.3382,  
-15.1844

55.4470, 1.7516,  
-48.6270

77.0480, 0.4693,  
-10.5661

79.9670, 0.0163,  
-5.2331

■ 82.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 85.3210, -0.1583,  
4.1035

■ 88.0550, -0.0271,  
8.7218

■ 90.9740, -0.4802,  
14.0548

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.9200, -8.8346, -13.0848



66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540



59.3080, 12.6662, -49.3821

# Triad

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



66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540



74.6800, 15.4408, -5.8584



74.8260, -12.7322, 23.8316

# Complementary

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



66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540



48.9590, -0.9658, 29.8540

# 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.



75.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650



66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540



76.5960, 9.5662, 11.7553

# Square

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



66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540



69.6450, 18.4160, -26.8757



76.4250, 2.2555, 23.3063



73.2610, -15.9047, 14.6801



# Rectangle

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



66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540



59.0780, 18.2025, -51.8114



76.4250, 2.2555, 23.3063



75.0050, -10.8485, 26.3056

# Sweetspot

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



66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540



100.6350, 0.1799, -11.0809



66.4220, -16.9700, -17.0331



49.9560, 0.0217, -6.9774



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.



66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540



80.7570, 1.5988, -46.2679



61.8810, 10.4117, -26.2056



39.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



70.0710, 1.9370, -61.4523



154.8800, 4.4962, -135.8298



# Inverse Universe

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



48.9590, -0.9658, 29.8540



54.2430, -1.5988, 46.2679



53.1190, -10.4117, 26.2056



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



34.9290, -1.9370, 61.4523

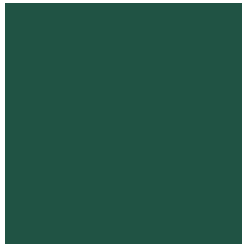


77.1200, -4.4962, 135.8298



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

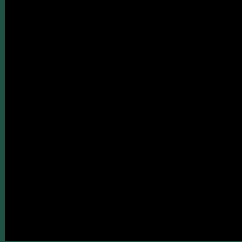
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540.

-29.8540.

# 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

66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540

### Protanopia

73.9420, -5.3944, 3.5589

### Deuteranopia

75.0610, -2.4951, 6.9625



## Tritanopia

68.5390, 9.1013, -25.9057

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540

## Protanomaly

70.8480, -2.8831, -8.6367

## Deuteranomaly

71.6140, -1.2887, -6.6775

## Tritanomaly

67.4310, 6.1965, -27.5650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.0480, 0.4693, -10.5661

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540 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(32, 83, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 83, 68)  
}
```

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(32, 83, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 83, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540 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(32, 83, 68) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 83, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(32, 83, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 83, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 83, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 83, 68)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 83, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 83,  
68) }
```

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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