

# Converting Colors

YUV(66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(66.3690, -16.4509,  
3.1844)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	464721
RGB	70, 71, 33
RGB Percent	27%, 28%, 13%
CMY	0.7255, 0.7216, 0.8706
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.54, 0.72
HSL	62°, 37%, 20%
HSV	62°, 54%, 28%
XYZ	5.0535, 5.9184, 2.3149
YIQ	66.3690, 11.6020, -12.0300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

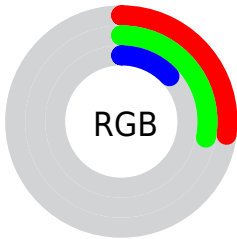
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	33, 71, 34
Decimal	4605729
CIE Lab	29.21, -6.84, 22.54
CIE LCh	29, 23.550, 106.880
Yxy	5.9184, 0.3803, 0.4454
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282795809 (0xFF464721)
YUV	66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844
Hunter-Lab	24.3277, -5.4941, 11.3878

# Details

The YUV color **66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **37.6310, 16.4509, -3.1844**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.3260, -17.9087, 4.0991**, and **24.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.5710, -19.5085, 3.8842**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.1670, -13.3933, 2.4845**.

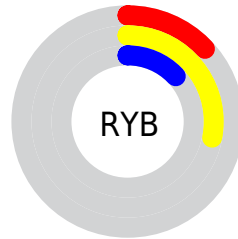
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (28%)

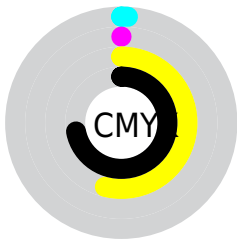
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (13%)

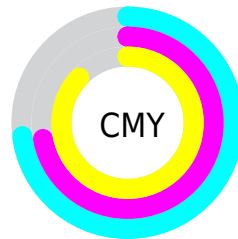


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844 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 66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66.3690, -16.4509,  
3.1844

■ 66.3690, -16.4509,  
3.1844

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 44.0700, -16.3035,  
2.5696

■ 114.3260,  
-17.9087, 4.0991

■ 24.2100, -11.9355,  
1.5698

■ 140.2120,  
-18.3455, 4.1991

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.3970,  
-18.9297, 4.9138

■ 194.1690,  
-19.8033, 5.1138

■ 222.0550,  
-20.2401, 5.2138

■ 249.7560,

-20.0927, 4.5990

252.9480, -7.8624,  
1.7996

66.3690, -16.4509,  
3.1844

66.3690, -16.4509,  
3.1844

65.5710, -19.5085,  
3.8842

67.1670, -13.3933,  
2.4845

64.7730, -22.5661,  
4.5841

67.9650, -10.3357,  
1.7847

63.6760, -25.4763,  
4.6691

69.0620, -7.4256,  
1.6996

62.8780, -28.5339,  
5.3690

69.8600, -4.3680,  
0.9998

62.3080, -30.7178,  
5.8689

70.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 71.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 72.3680, 5.2416,  
-1.1997

■ 73.1660, 8.2992,  
-1.8996

■ 74.2630, 11.2093,  
-1.9847

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.9300, -17.2205, 16.7244



66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844



63.5780, -10.1450, -12.7849

# Triad

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



66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844



56.0290, 19.2127, -49.1374



70.7780, 3.5604, 24.7507

# Complementary

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



66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844



37.6310, 16.4509, -3.1844

# 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.



70.7530, 11.4608, 10.7406



66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844



60.6870, 21.3533, -35.6825

# Square

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



66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844



54.7920, 11.9345, -48.0526



68.5270, 17.4882, -9.2322



69.5200, -5.1864, 30.2390



# Rectangle

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



66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844



61.2220, -3.5604, -24.7507



68.5270, 17.4882, -9.2322



70.7390, 6.0447, 21.2769

# Sweetspot

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



66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844



89.9910, -6.4046, 0.8849



44.9490, -5.8909, 22.8467



44.9740, -3.9312, 0.8998



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.



66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844



84.6760, -25.4763, 4.6691



60.6880, -13.6502, -8.4964



35.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



87.1160, -42.9482, 8.6683



199.3280, -98.2687, 19.0063



# Inverse Universe

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



37.6310, 16.4509, -3.1844



40.3240, 25.4763, -4.6691



43.3120, 13.6502, 8.4964



32.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



12.1830, 42.8008, -8.0535



27.6720, 98.2687, -19.0063



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

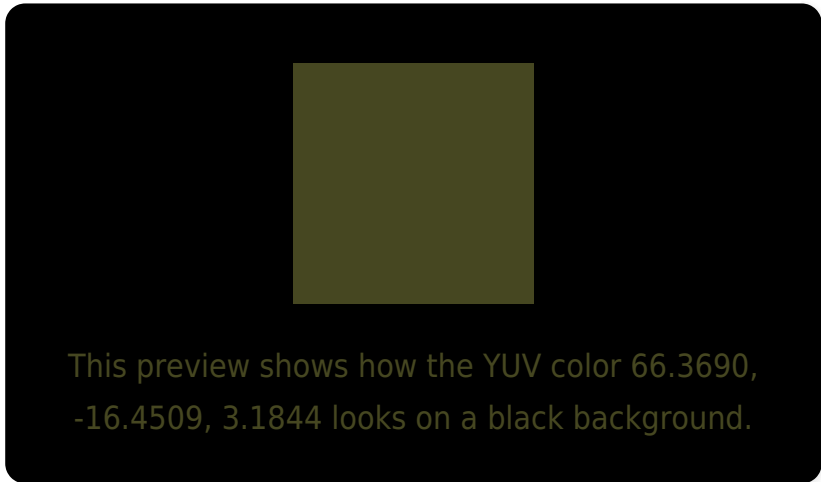
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

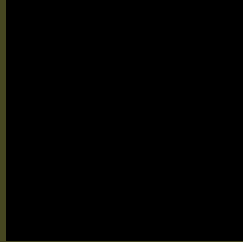
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.3690, -16.4509,

3.1844.

# 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

66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844

### Protanopia

66.8750, -17.1934, 8.0026

### Deuteranopia

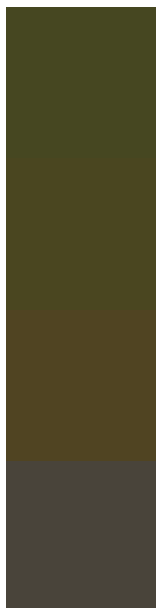
68.0330, -16.7783, 14.8801



## Tritanopia

69.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844

## Protanomaly

66.8640, -17.1880, 6.2583

## Deuteranomaly

67.7120, -16.6200, 10.7766

## Tritanomaly

68.3550, -5.1050, 4.0737

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.1050, -5.9678, 0.7849

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844 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(70, 71, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 71, 33)  
}
```

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(70, 71, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 71, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844 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(70, 71, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 71, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(70, 71, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 71, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 71, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 71, 33)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 71, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 71,  
33) }
```

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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