

# Converting Colors

YUV(66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(66.6630, -19.0609,  
0.2955)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	434A1C
RGB	67, 74, 28
RGB Percent	26%, 29%, 11%
CMY	0.7373, 0.7098, 0.8902
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.62, 0.71
HSL	69°, 45%, 20%
HSV	69°, 62%, 29%
XYZ	4.9731, 6.1747, 2.0283
YIQ	66.6630, 10.5940, -15.7900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

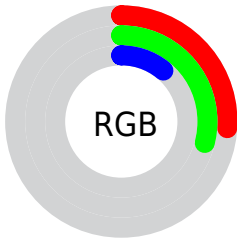
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 74, 35
Decimal	4409884
CIE Lab	29.85, -10.61, 26.03
CIE LCh	30, 28.113, 112.182
Yxy	6.1747, 0.3774, 0.4686
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282599964 (0xFF434A1C)
YUV	66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955
Hunter-Lab	24.8489, -7.7617, 12.5546

# Details

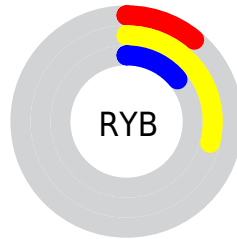
The YUV color **66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **35.3370, 19.0609, -0.2955**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.3210, -20.3713, 0.5955**, and **24.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.5660, -21.9710, 0.3806**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.7600, -16.1507, 0.2105**.

# Distribution



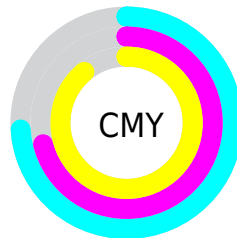
- Red (26%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955 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 66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66.6630, -19.0609,  
0.2955

■ 66.6630, -19.0609,  
0.2955

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 43.5490, -19.4977,  
0.3955

■ 115.3210,  
-20.3713, 0.5955

■ 24.1880, -11.9247,  
-1.9189

■ 140.5060,  
-20.9555, 1.3102

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 167.2780,  
-21.8291, 1.5102

■ 194.4630,  
-22.4133, 2.2249

■ 222.3490,  
-22.8501, 2.3249

■ 248.7730,

-22.5661, 4.5841

252.3780,  
-10.0464, 2.2995

66.6630, -19.0609,  
0.2955

66.6630, -19.0609,  
0.2955

65.5660, -21.9710,  
0.3806

67.7600, -16.1507,  
0.2105

64.3550, -25.3180,  
0.5657

68.9710, -12.8037,  
0.0254

63.2580, -28.2282,  
0.6507

70.0680, -9.8935,  
-0.0596

62.2750, -30.7016,  
0.6358

71.5780, -6.6940,  
0.3701

72.6750, -3.7838,  
0.2850

■ 73.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 74.9830, 2.4734,  
0.0149

■ 76.0800, 5.3836,  
-0.0702

■ 77.2910, 8.7305,  
-0.2552

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.6050, -21.0043, 17.0094



66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955



63.5340, -10.1233, -19.7623

# Triad

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



66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955



58.2290, 22.5651, -51.0668



71.5940, 2.6652, 31.9281

# Complementary

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



66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955



35.3370, 19.0609, -0.2955

# 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.



72.6120, 12.0233, 17.0033



66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955



57.8150, 27.2062, -46.3188

# Square

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



66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955



57.3510, 14.1240, -50.2968



70.5210, 19.9561, -7.4729



70.5700, -7.6760, 35.4571



# Rectangle

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



66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955



57.5300, -0.7543, -38.1758



70.5210, 19.9561, -7.4729



72.3700, 5.7336, 27.7395

# Sweetspot

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



66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955



93.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553



45.8630, -8.8065, 24.6761



46.4470, -4.6574, 0.4850



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955



85.3890, -30.2648, 0.5358



59.7860, -15.6705, -13.8443



37.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



85.5880, -42.1949, 0.3613



193.3150, -95.3043, 1.4777



# Inverse Universe

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



35.3370, 19.0609, -0.2955



35.6110, 30.2648, -0.5358



42.2140, 15.6705, 13.8443



34.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



16.4120, 42.1949, -0.3613



36.6850, 95.3043, -1.4777



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

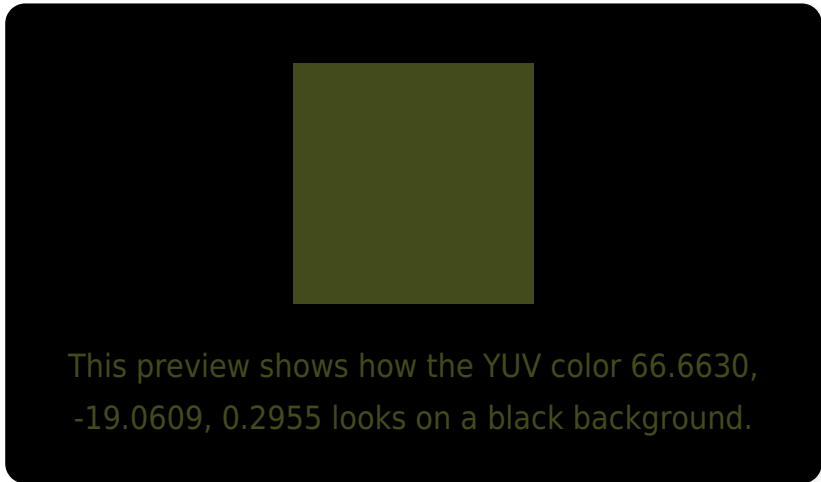
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

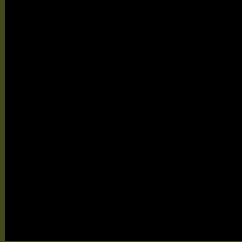
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.6630, -19.0609,

0.2955.

# 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

66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955

### Protanopia

67.4900, -19.9616, 9.2173

### Deuteranopia

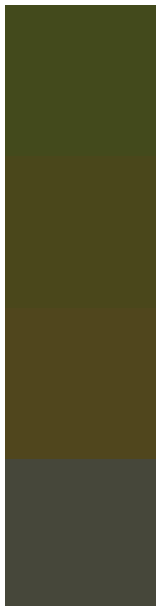
68.7620, -19.1097, 15.9947



## Tritanopia

70.5810, 2.1786, 1.2445

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955

## Protanomaly

66.8810, -19.6613, 6.2434

## Deuteranomaly

68.3160, -19.3828, 10.2469

## Tritanomaly

69.2190, -5.5310, 0.6849

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.1650, -6.9833, -0.1447

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955 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(67, 74, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 74, 28)  
}
```

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(67, 74, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 74, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955 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(67, 74, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 74, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 74, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 74, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 74, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 74, 28)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.6630, -19.0609, 0.2955 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 74, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 74,  
28) }
```

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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