

Converting Colors

YUV(66.7740, -20.5946,
25.6312)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312)
contains.

YUV(66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(66.7740, -20.5946,
25.6312)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	603C19
RGB	96, 60, 25
RGB Percent	38%, 24%, 10%
CMY	0.6235, 0.7647, 0.9020
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.74, 0.62
HSL	30°, 59%, 24%
HSV	30°, 74%, 38%
XYZ	6.6152, 5.7887, 1.6884
YIQ	66.7740, 32.6910, -3.2530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

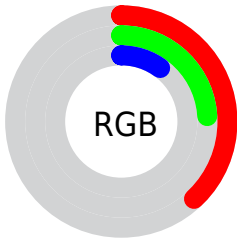
Format	Color
RYB	96, 94, 25
Decimal	6306841
CIELab	28.87, 12.25, 27.49
CIELCh	29, 30.101, 65.981
Yxy	5.7887, 0.4694, 0.4108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284496921 (0xFF603C19)
YUV	66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312
Hunter-Lab	24.0597, 6.9739, 12.6812

Details

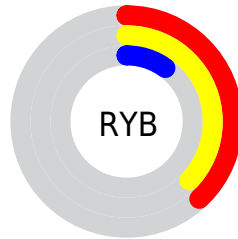
The YUV color **66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **54.2260, 20.5946, -25.6312**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346**, and **24.3200, -11.9898, 19.0134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.6990, -23.5156, 29.2050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.8490, -17.6736, 22.0574**.

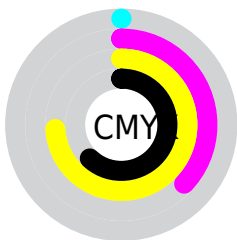
Distribution



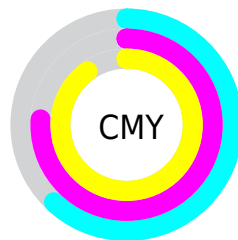
- Red (38%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312 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 66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.7740, -20.5946,
25.6312

66.7740, -20.5946,
25.6312

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

43.5350, -21.4628,
24.0868

115.6390,
-22.5000, 30.1346

24.3200, -11.9898,
19.0134

141.7100,
-23.5210, 30.9493

5.3820, -2.6533,
11.0660

168.4930,
-24.4000, 32.8936

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

195.9770,
-25.1317, 34.2232

221.4710,
-24.3892, 29.4049

240.9850,

-20.6986, 12.2912

■ 251.8080,
-12.2303, 2.7994

■ 66.7740, -20.5946,
25.6312

■ 66.7740, -20.5946,
25.6312

■ 62.6990, -23.5156,
29.2050

■ 70.8490, -17.6736,
22.0574

■ 58.7380, -25.9998,
32.6788

■ 74.8100, -15.1893,
18.5836

■ 56.2930, -27.7524,
34.8230

■ 78.8850, -12.2683,
15.0099

■ 82.2590, -9.4947,
12.0509

■ 86.3340, -6.5737,
8.4771

■ 90.4090, -3.6526,
4.9033

■ 94.3700, -1.1684,
1.4295

■ 98.4450, 1.7526,
-2.1443

■ 102.4060, 4.2368,
-5.6181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.0170, -12.3334, 35.9421



66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312



65.1050, -22.7298, 10.4319

Triad

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



66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312



55.1680, 8.2982, -48.3823



70.0280, 17.7342, 5.2374

Complementary

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



66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312



54.2260, 20.5946, -25.6312

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.



63.0670, 25.1100, -27.2458



66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312



57.2030, 18.6339, -50.1670

Square

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



66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312



55.7430, -3.8173, -35.7316



56.5650, 26.3435, -49.6075



69.7550, 8.5018, 26.5249

Rectangle

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



66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312



63.8260, -19.6342, -2.4784



56.5650, 26.3435, -49.6075



68.6570, 20.3821, -4.0842

Sweetspot

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



66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312



113.5900, -8.1789, 10.0066



50.4470, 5.6956, 39.9500



56.7790, -4.8210, 6.3328



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312



79.4740, -32.2787, 39.9263



87.3190, -30.7233, 7.6132



46.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



65.7730, -32.4261, 40.5411



141.0260, -69.5258, 86.8002

Inverse Universe

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



54.2260, 20.5946, -25.6312



59.5260, 32.2787, -39.9263



33.6810, 30.7233, -7.6132



45.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



46.2270, 32.4261, -40.5411



98.9740, 69.5258, -86.8002

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

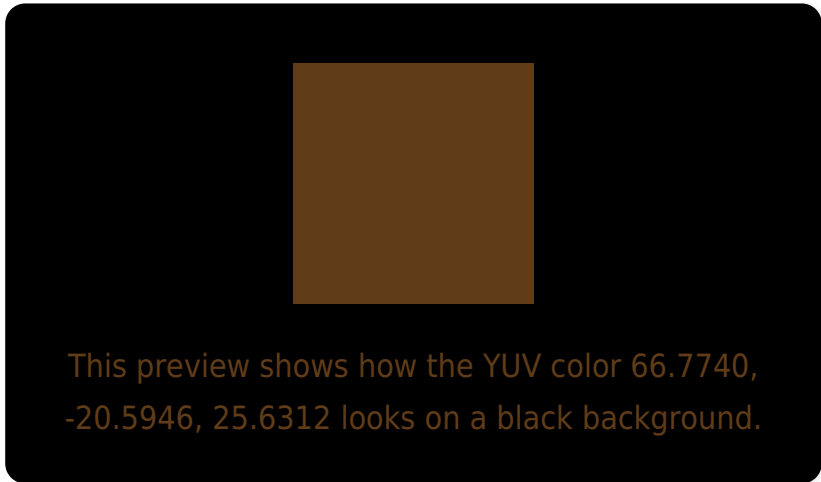
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

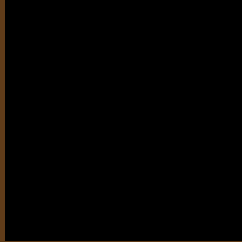
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.7740, -20.5946,

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

66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312

Protanopia

66.3050, -19.3774, 8.5025

Deuteranopia

66.4910, -21.4411, 17.1094



Tritanopia

69.0140, -4.4439, 25.4207

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312

Protanomaly

66.5230, -19.9778, 14.4503

Deuteranomaly

66.6270, -21.0151, 20.4981

Tritanomaly

67.8200, -10.2643, 25.5909

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312

Achromatopsia

67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.8180, -7.3053, 9.8066

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312 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(96, 60, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 60, 25)  
}
```

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(96, 60, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 60, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312 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(96, 60, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 60, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 60, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 60, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 60, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 60, 25)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 60, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 60,  
25) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor