

# Converting Colors

YUV(66.8160, -11.2483,  
-32.2876)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(66.8160, -11.2483,  
-32.2876)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1E5A2C
RGB	30, 90, 44
RGB Percent	12%, 35%, 17%
CMY	0.8824, 0.6471, 0.8275
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.51, 0.65
HSL	134°, 50%, 24%
HSV	134°, 67%, 35%
XYZ	4.6462, 7.7702, 3.6378
YIQ	66.8160, -20.9940, -27.0260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

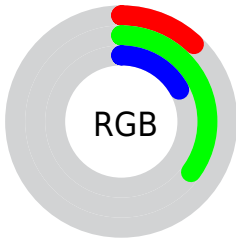
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	30, 79, 90
Decimal	1989164
CIELab	33.50, -30.54, 20.93
CIELCh	33, 37.024, 145.578
Yxy	7.7702, 0.2894, 0.4840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280179244 (0xFF1E5A2C)
YUV	66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876
Hunter-Lab	27.8751, -19.0291, 11.7750

# Details

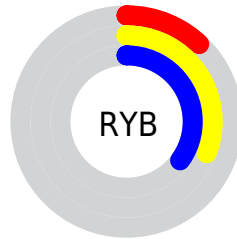
The YUV color **66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **53.1840, 11.2483, 32.2876**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.6590, -13.1429, -31.2729**, and **25.2410, -12.4438, -22.1364** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.3270, -12.9792, -37.1208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.3050, -9.5174, -27.4545**.

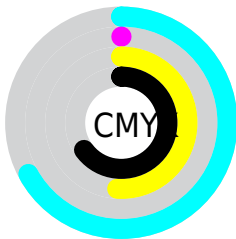
# Distribution



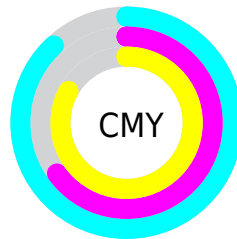
- Red (12%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876 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 66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.8160, -11.2483,  
-32.2876

66.8160, -11.2483,  
-32.2876

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

41.2500, -9.4902,  
-36.1763

117.6590,  
-13.1429, -31.2729

25.2410, -12.4438,  
-22.1364

143.1320,  
-13.8691, -31.6878

12.3270, -6.0772,  
-10.8108

170.6050,  
-14.5953, -32.1026

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

198.1920,  
-14.8847, -32.6174

226.3660,  
-15.4634, -33.6470

239.9900, -8.3761,

-20.1622

251.9670, 0.0163,  
-5.2331

66.8160, -11.2483,  
-32.2876

66.8160, -11.2483,  
-32.2876

63.3270, -12.9792,  
-37.1208

70.3050, -9.5174,  
-27.4545

59.8380, -14.7101,  
-41.9539

73.7940, -7.7864,  
-22.6213

56.3490, -16.4411,  
-46.7871

77.2830, -6.0555,  
-17.7882

55.2240, -16.8724,  
-48.4314

80.7720, -4.3246,  
-12.9550

84.2610, -2.5937,  
-8.1219

■ 87.6360, -1.2995,  
-3.1888

■ 91.1250, 0.4314,  
1.6444

■ 94.6140, 2.1623,  
6.4775

■ 98.1030, 3.8932,  
11.3107

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.2190, -25.7440, -2.8231



66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876



62.9130, 4.9729, -55.1747

# Triad

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



66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876



64.3390, 35.8219, -56.4253



77.1370, -10.9135, 47.2379

# Complementary

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



66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876



53.1840, 11.2483, 32.2876

# 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.



78.6710, 2.6272, 44.1385



66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876



79.4270, 25.9185, -6.5135

# Square

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



66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876



67.3080, 29.4282, -59.0291



80.8780, 15.3431, 25.5400



76.8680, -23.1059, 37.8268



# Rectangle

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



66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876



65.3070, 14.1456, -57.2742



80.8780, 15.3431, 25.5400



77.4020, -6.1142, 47.8824

# Sweetspot

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



66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876



108.0710, -4.4720, -12.3403



78.9740, -24.1442, -2.6082



53.5600, -2.7411, -7.5071



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876



80.6860, -17.5932, -50.5906



70.2360, 1.8557, -35.2870



44.0490, -1.0102, -2.6740



67.5340, -20.4763, -59.2273



145.3890, -44.5618, -127.5062



# Inverse Universe

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



53.1840, 11.2483, 32.2876



59.3140, 17.5932, 50.5906



49.7640, -1.8557, 35.2870



42.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



42.4660, 20.4763, 59.2273

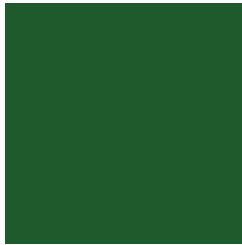


91.6110, 44.5618, 127.5062



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

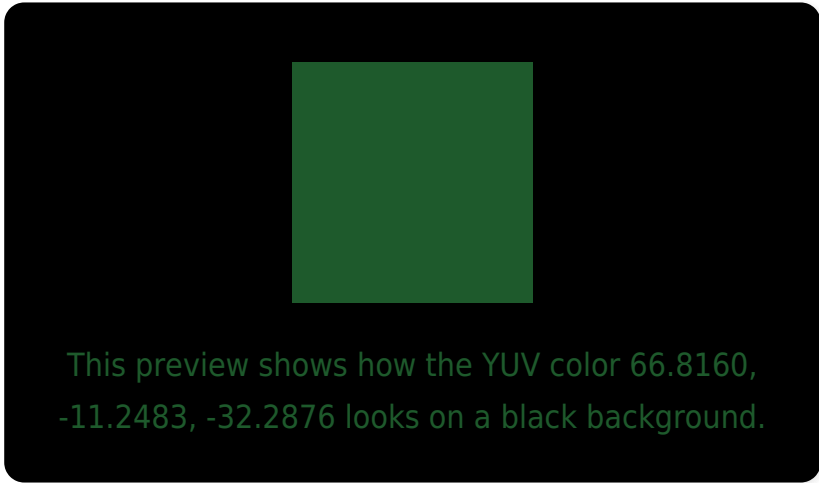
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876.



# 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

66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876

### Protanopia

76.9460, -18.2144, 8.8174

### Deuteranopia

77.9020, -14.7417, 14.9949



**Tritanopia**

73.5390, 9.1013, -25.9057

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876

## Protanomaly

73.1290, -15.8396, -6.2521

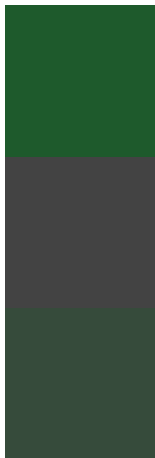
## Deuteranomaly

73.5470, -13.0877, -2.2337

## Tritanomaly

71.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.8970, -3.8932, -11.3107

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876 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(30, 90, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 90, 44)  
}
```

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(30, 90, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 90, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876 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(30, 90, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 90, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 90, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 90, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 90, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 90, 44)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.8160, -11.2483, -32.2876 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 90, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 90,  
44) }
```

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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