

Converting Colors

YUV(66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(66.9410, -3.9149,
-4.3333)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E473B
RGB	62, 71, 59
RGB Percent	24%, 28%, 23%
CMY	0.7569, 0.7216, 0.7686
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.17, 0.72
HSL	105°, 9%, 25%
HSV	105°, 17%, 28%
XYZ	5.0293, 5.8464, 5.0011
YIQ	66.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

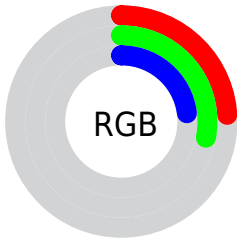
Format	Color
RYB	59, 71, 68
Decimal	4081467
CIELab	29.02, -6.35, 6.00
CIElCh	29, 8.733, 136.615
Yxy	5.8464, 0.3168, 0.3682
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282271547 (0xFF3E473B)
YUV	66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333
Hunter-Lab	24.1793, -5.1860, 4.6624

Details

The YUV color **66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **63.0590, 3.9149, 4.3333**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.8270, -4.3517, -4.2333**, and **24.3540, -3.6255, -3.8185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2340, -1.5944, -1.9592**.

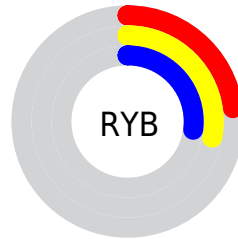
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (28%)

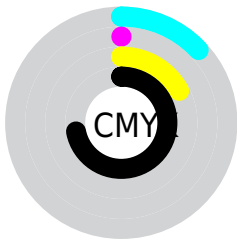
Blue (23%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (27%)

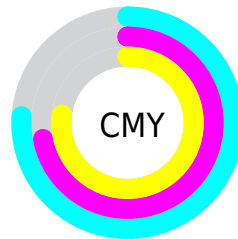


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333 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 66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.9410, -3.9149,
-4.3333

■ 66.9410, -3.9149,
-4.3333

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 44.9410, -3.9149,
-4.3333

■ 114.8270, -4.3517,
-4.2333

■ 24.3540, -3.6255,
-3.8185

■ 140.4140, -4.6411,
-4.7481

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 167.0010, -4.9305,
-5.2629

■ 194.0010, -4.9305,
-5.2629

■ 222.0010, -4.9305,
-5.2629

■ 250.0010, -4.9305,

-5.2629

■ 66.9410, -3.9149,
-4.3333

■ 66.9410, -3.9149,
-4.3333

■ 64.6480, -6.2355,
-6.7073

■ 69.2340, -1.5944,
-1.9592

■ 62.0560, -8.4086,
-9.6961

■ 71.8260, 0.5788,
1.0296

■ 59.7630, -10.7292,
-12.0702

■ 74.1190, 2.8993,
3.4036

■ 57.4700, -13.0497,
-14.4442

■ 76.4120, 5.2199,
5.7777

■ 54.8780, -15.2229,
-17.4330

■ 79.1180, 7.8298,
8.6665

■ 52.4710, -17.9802,
-19.7071

■ 81.4110, 10.1504,
11.0406

■ 50.1780, -20.3008,
-22.0811

■ 83.7040, 12.4709,
13.4146

■ 47.5860, -22.4739,
-25.0699

■ 86.2960, 14.6441,
16.4034

■ 47.0590, -23.2001,
-25.4847

■ 88.5890, 16.9646,
18.7774

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.7030, -6.2626, 2.0145



66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333



66.1190, -0.5517, -9.7514

Triad

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



66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333



67.3670, 6.7211, -9.0919



69.7950, -2.3639, 11.5808

Complementary

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



66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333



63.0590, 3.9149, 4.3333

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.



69.6960, 1.1359, 9.0366



66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333



68.8840, 5.9732, -2.5293

Square

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



66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333



66.7040, 5.5689, -12.8954



69.7600, 4.0623, 3.7185



69.1000, -4.9793, 10.4363

Rectangle

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



66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333



65.7920, 2.0745, -12.0956



69.7600, 4.0623, 3.7185



69.7240, -1.3429, 10.7661

Sweetspot

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



66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333



90.2340, -1.5944, -1.9592



67.8710, -4.3734, 2.7441



45.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



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.



66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333



85.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073



66.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775



34.6470, -1.3050, -1.4444



65.5880, -32.3349, -35.5957



150.2920, -74.0940, -81.8171

Inverse Universe

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



63.0590, 3.9149, 4.3333



79.3520, 6.2355, 6.7073



63.6140, 2.1623, 6.4775



33.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444



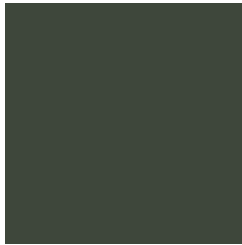
33.7110, 32.1875, 36.2105



76.7080, 74.0940, 81.8171

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

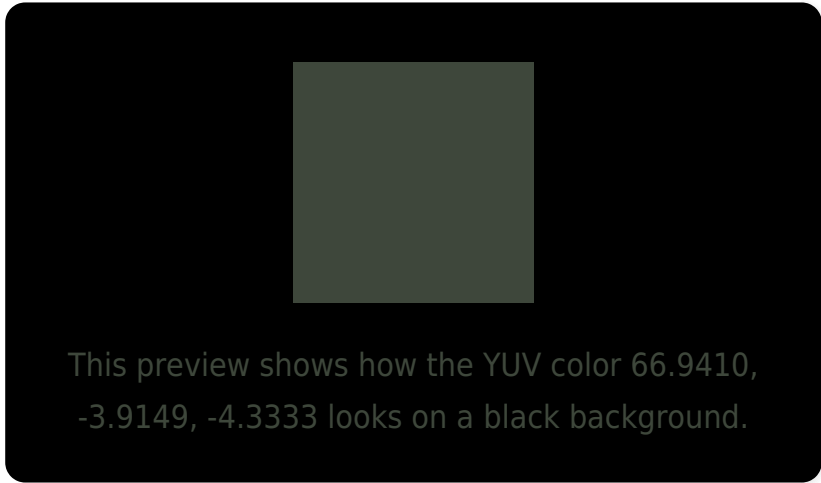
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

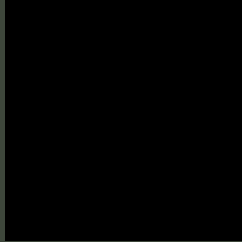
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333.



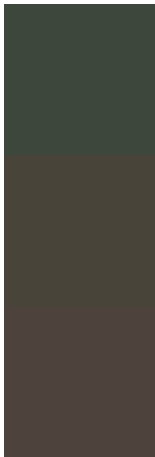
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.9410, -3.9149,

-4.3333.

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

66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333

Protanopia

68.0560, -4.9576, 3.4589

Deuteranopia

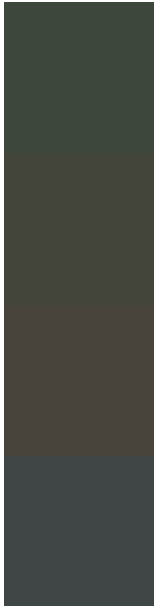
68.9040, -4.3897, 7.9772



Tritanopia

68.0750, 2.9210, -3.5738

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333

Protanomaly

67.4470, -4.6574, 0.4850

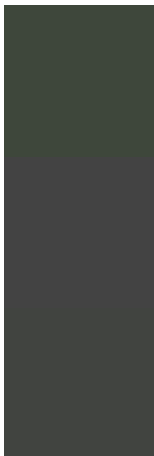
Deuteranomaly

68.2840, -4.0840, 3.2589

Tritanomaly

67.7930, 0.5951, -4.2035

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333

Achromatopsia

67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.6470, -1.3050, -1.4444

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333 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(62, 71, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 71, 59)  
}
```

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(62, 71, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 71, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333 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(62, 71, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 71, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 71, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 71, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 71, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 71, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 71, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 71,  
59) }
```

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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