

# Converting Colors

YUV(67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(67.2000, -0.0986,  
-15.0844)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	324C43
RGB	50, 76, 67
RGB Percent	20%, 30%, 26%
CMY	0.8039, 0.7020, 0.7373
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.12, 0.70
HSL	159°, 21%, 25%
HSV	159°, 34%, 30%
XYZ	4.9130, 6.2522, 6.2581
YIQ	67.2000, -12.6070, -8.3110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

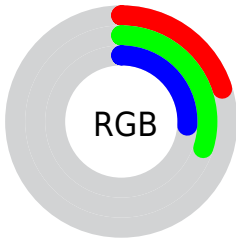
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	50, 66, 76
Decimal	3296323
CIE Lab	30.04, -12.20, 2.20
CIE LCh	30, 12.391, 169.791
Yxy	6.2522, 0.2820, 0.3588
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281486403 (0xFF324C43)
YUV	67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844
Hunter-Lab	25.0045, -8.6856, 2.6642

# Details

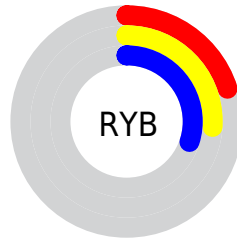
The YUV color  $67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336666$ . A complement of this color would be  $58.8000, 0.0986, 15.0844$ , and the grayscale version is  $67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $115.4880, -0.2406, -16.2140$ , and  $23.3140, 0.3382, -15.1844$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $64.4660, -0.2297, -19.7027$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69.9340, 0.0325, -10.4661$ .

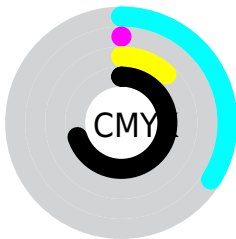
# Distribution



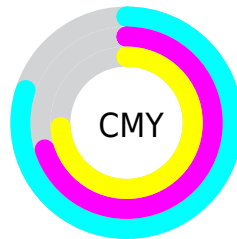
- Red (20%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844 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 67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.2000, -0.0986,  
-15.0844

67.2000, -0.0986,  
-15.0844

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

44.6130, 0.1908,  
-14.5696

115.4880, -0.2406,  
-16.2140

23.3140, 0.3382,  
-15.1844

141.0750, -0.5300,  
-16.7288

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

167.7760, -0.3826,  
-17.3436

194.7760, -0.3826,  
-17.3436

222.7760, -0.3826,  
-17.3436

247.2540, 1.3538,

-14.2548

■ 67.2000, -0.0986,  
-15.0844

■ 67.2000, -0.0986,  
-15.0844

■ 64.4660, -0.2297,  
-19.7027

■ 69.9340, 0.0325,  
-10.4661

■ 62.1450, -0.0715,  
-23.8062

■ 72.2550, -0.1257,  
-6.3626

■ 59.4110, -0.2026,  
-28.4244

■ 74.9890, 0.0054,  
-1.7444

■ 56.9760, -0.4812,  
-32.4280

■ 77.4240, 0.2840,  
2.2592

■ 54.3560, -0.1755,  
-37.1462

■ 80.0440, -0.0217,  
6.9774

■ 51.6220, -0.3066,  
-41.7645

■ 82.7780, 0.1094,  
11.5957

■ 50.3120, -0.1538,  
-44.1236

■ 85.0990, -0.0488,  
15.6992

■ 87.8330, 0.0823,  
20.3175

■ 90.2680, 0.3609,  
24.3210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.5770, -5.2145, -7.5220



67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844



66.5460, 5.1538, -19.7728

# Triad

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



67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844



70.9810, 8.8834, -2.6143



71.4380, -7.6109, 14.5249

# Complementary

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



67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844



58.8000, 0.0986, 15.0844

# 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.



72.1870, -3.5432, 16.4990



67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844



72.1240, 5.3619, 6.9073

# Square

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



67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844



69.4420, 9.6421, -12.6656



72.3160, 0.8302, 13.7549



70.6500, -9.1944, 9.0770



# Rectangle

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



67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844



67.2300, 7.7746, -20.3727



72.3160, 0.8302, 13.7549



71.4920, -6.1586, 15.3545

# Sweetspot

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



67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844



95.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331



67.9530, -8.8508, -7.8518



48.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887



179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844



85.4440, -0.2189, -23.1914



65.8780, 4.9901, -13.9250



36.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



67.5120, -0.2524, -59.2080



152.1100, -1.0402, -133.4005



# Inverse Universe

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



58.8000, 0.0986, 15.0844



72.5560, 0.2189, 23.1914



60.1220, -4.9901, 13.9250



35.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



34.4880, 0.2524, 59.2080



77.7760, 0.6034, 133.5004



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

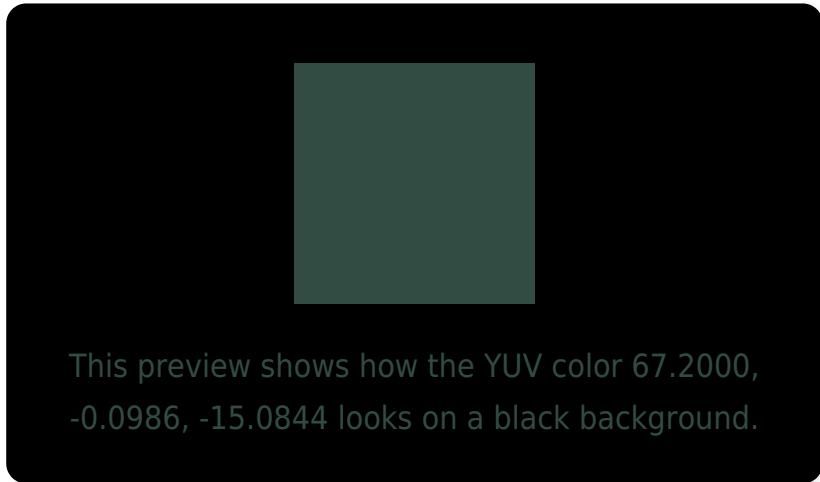
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

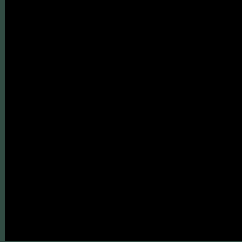
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844.

-15.0844.

# 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

67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844

### Protanopia

70.2130, -3.0630, 2.4442

### Deuteranopia

71.1040, -1.0373, 6.0478



## Tritanopia

68.4050, 5.7163, -13.5102

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844

## Protanomaly

69.1090, -2.0257, -3.6036

## Deuteranomaly

69.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444

## Tritanomaly

68.1230, 3.3904, -14.1399

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844 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(50, 76, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 76, 67)  
}
```

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(50, 76, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 76, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844 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(50, 76, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 76, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 76, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 76, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 76, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 76, 67)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 67.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 76, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 76,  
67) }
```

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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