

Converting Colors

YUV(67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000)
contains.

YUV(67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000)	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(67.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	434345
RGB	67, 67, 69
RGB Percent	26%, 26%, 27%
CMY	0.7373, 0.7373, 0.7294
CMYK	0.03, 0.03, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	240°, 1%, 27%
HSV	240°, 3%, 27%
XYZ	5.3961, 5.6373, 6.4339
YIQ	67.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

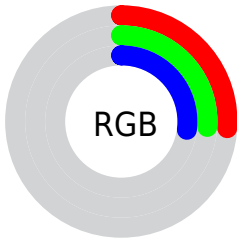
Format	Color
RYB	67, 67, 69
Decimal	4408133
CIELab	28.48, 0.45, -1.21
CIELCh	28, 1.295, 290.450
Yxy	5.6373, 0.3089, 0.3227
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282598213 (0xFF434345)
YUV	67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000
Hunter-Lab	23.7429, -0.9824, 0.5535

Details

The YUV color **67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **68.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000**, and **24.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.0260, 3.9312, -0.8998**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999**.

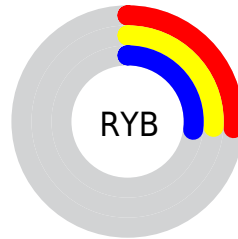
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (26%)

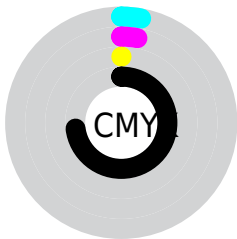
Blue (27%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (27%)

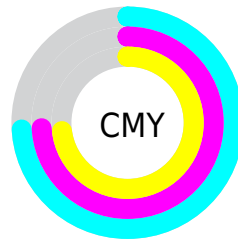


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000 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 67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 67.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 45.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 115.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 24.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 140.3420, 1.3104,
-0.2999

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 167.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 194.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 222.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 250.3420, 1.3104,

-0.2999

■ 67.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 67.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 61.0260, 3.9312,
-0.8998

■ 73.4300, -2.1840,
0.4999

■ 54.8240, 6.9888,
-1.5996

■ 79.6320, -5.2416,
1.1997

■ 48.6220, 10.0464,
-2.2995

■ 85.8340, -8.2992,
1.8996

■ 42.4200, 13.1039,
-2.9993

■ 92.0360, -11.3567,
2.5994

■ 37.1040, 15.7247,
-3.5992

■ 98.2380, -14.4143,
3.2993

■ 30.9020, 18.7823,
-4.2991

■ 103.5540,
-17.0351, 3.8991

■ 24.7000, 21.8399,
-4.9989

■ 109.7560,
-20.0927, 4.5990

■ 18.4980, 24.8975,
-5.6987

■ 115.9580,
-23.1503, 5.2988

■ 12.2960, 27.9551,
-6.3986

■ 122.1600,
-26.2079, 5.9987

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



67.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148

Triad

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



67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



67.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



66.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444

Complementary

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



67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



68.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

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.



67.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296



67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



67.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147

Square

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



67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



67.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



66.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



67.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443

Rectangle

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



67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



67.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



66.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



66.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444

Sweetspot

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



67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



88.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



68.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



45.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



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.



67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



87.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



67.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



34.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



11.2860, 43.2430, -9.8978



25.8780, 99.1531, -22.6950

Inverse Universe

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



67.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



87.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



68.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



34.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



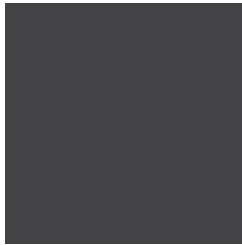
40.8870, 28.6497, 50.9651



93.7510, 65.6918, 116.8594

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

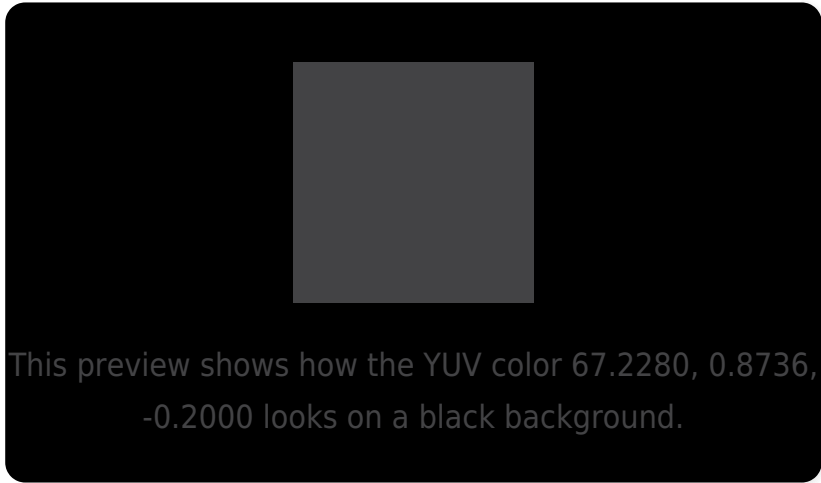
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

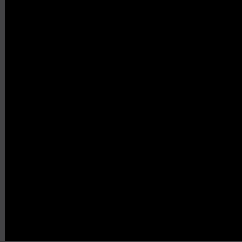
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000.



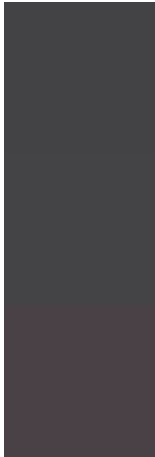
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.2280, 0.8736,

-0.2000.

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

67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

Protanopia

67.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148

Deuteranopia

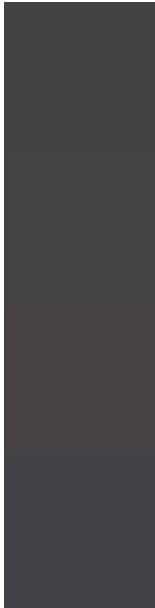
67.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



Tritanopia

67.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

Protanomaly

67.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148

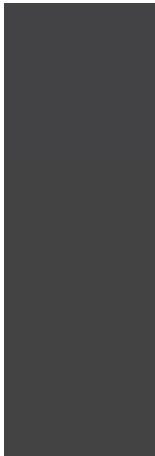
Deuteranomaly

67.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740

Tritanomaly

67.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

Achromatopsia

67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000 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, 67, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 67, 69)  
}
```

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, 67, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 67, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000 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, 67, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 67, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 67, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 67, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 67, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 67, 69)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 67, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 67,  
69) }
```

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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