

Converting Colors

YUV(67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(67.2340, -5.0454,
-15.1142)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	324E39
RGB	50, 78, 57
RGB Percent	20%, 31%, 22%
CMY	0.8039, 0.6941, 0.7765
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.27, 0.69
HSL	135°, 22%, 25%
HSV	135°, 36%, 31%
XYZ	4.7783, 6.4223, 4.8587
YIQ	67.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

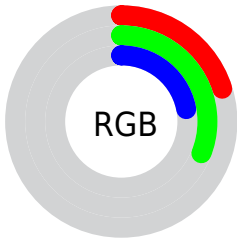
Format	Color
RYB	50, 72, 78
Decimal	3296825
CIELab	30.45, -15.70, 9.15
CIELCh	30, 18.170, 149.748
Yxy	6.4223, 0.2975, 0.3999
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281486905 (0xFF324E39)
YUV	67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142
Hunter-Lab	25.3422, -10.6926, 6.3723

Details

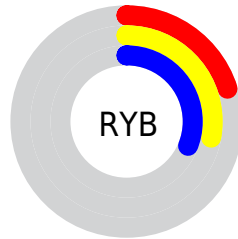
The YUV color $[67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $[60.7660, 5.0454, 15.1142]$, and the grayscale version is $[67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[115.4080, -5.6241, -16.1438]$, and $[22.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[64.1580, -6.4869, -19.4326]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[70.3100, -3.6038, -10.7959]$.

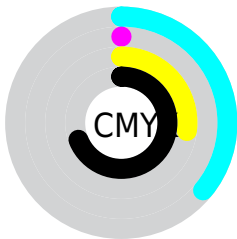
Distribution



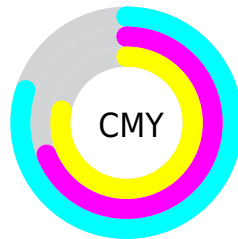
- Red (20%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142 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 67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.2340, -5.0454,
-15.1142

■ 67.2340, -5.0454,
-15.1142

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 44.6470, -4.7560,
-14.5994

■ 115.4080, -5.6241,
-16.1438

■ 22.7610, -4.3192,
-14.6994

■ 141.2940, -6.0609,
-16.0438

■ 1.7610, -0.8682,
-1.5444

■ 167.8810, -6.3503,
-16.5586

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.1690, -6.4923,
-17.6882

■ 223.1690, -6.4923,
-17.6882

■ 245.8860, -3.8878,

-13.0550

■ 67.2340, -5.0454,
-15.1142

■ 67.2340, -5.0454,
-15.1142

■ 64.1580, -6.4869,
-19.4326

■ 70.3100, -3.6038,
-10.7959

■ 61.0820, -7.9284,
-23.7509

■ 73.3860, -2.1623,
-6.4775

■ 58.3050, -9.5174,
-27.4545

■ 76.1630, -0.5734,
-2.7740

■ 55.3430, -10.5221,
-31.8728

■ 79.1250, 0.4314,
1.6444

■ 52.2670, -11.9636,
-36.1912

■ 82.2010, 1.8729,
5.9627

■ 49.1910, -13.4052,
-40.5095

■ 85.2770, 3.3144,
10.2811

■ 48.0660, -13.8365,
-42.1539

■ 88.3530, 4.7560,
14.5994

■ 91.1300, 6.3449,
18.3030

■ 94.2060, 7.7864,
22.6213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.4160, -11.0511, -2.1188



67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142



64.3340, 3.2863, -27.4799

Triad

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



67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142



69.7990, 14.8891, -15.6097



72.6070, -7.2013, 23.1467

Complementary

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



67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142



60.7660, 5.0454, 15.1142

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.



73.3170, -0.6493, 21.6470



67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142



72.6870, 11.4933, 0.2745

Square

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



67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142



65.4120, 15.0799, -30.1793



73.6950, 6.0664, 14.2995



72.0210, -11.8424, 18.3986

Rectangle

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



67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142



62.7830, 8.9810, -34.0127



73.6950, 6.0664, 14.2995



72.8890, -4.8753, 23.7763

Sweetspot

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



67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142



97.7990, -1.8729, -5.9627



72.7150, -11.1985, -1.5041



48.3370, -1.1521, -3.8035



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.



67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142



85.0820, -7.9284, -23.7509



68.8300, 1.0698, -16.5139



36.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



62.8380, -18.1611, -55.1089



141.5080, -41.6624, -124.1025

Inverse Universe

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



60.7660, 5.0454, 15.1142



74.9180, 7.9284, 23.7509



59.1700, -1.0698, 16.5139



35.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



39.2760, 18.5979, 55.0089



88.3780, 41.2256, 124.2025

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

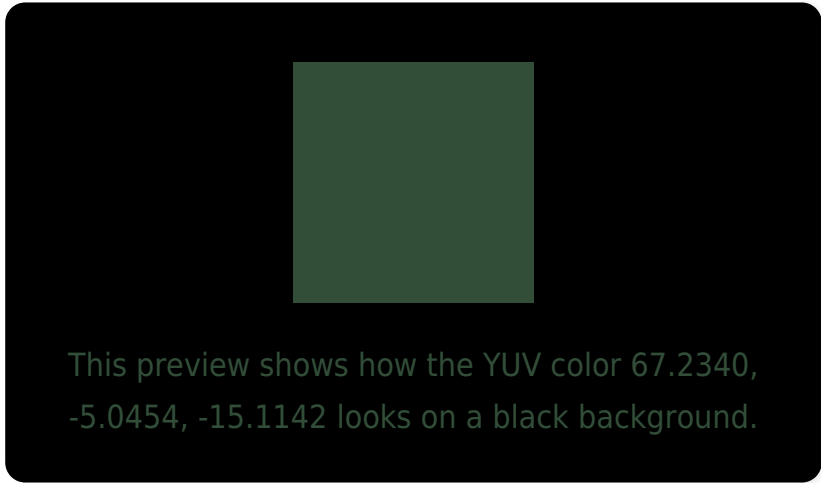
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

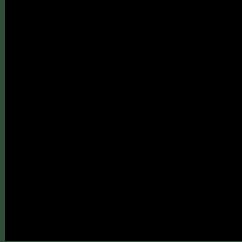
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.2340, -5.0454,

-15.1142.

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

67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142

Protanopia

70.5570, -8.1626, 4.7735

Deuteranopia

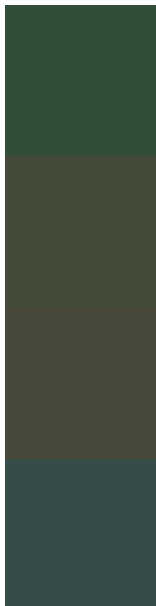
72.0460, -6.4317, 9.6067



Tritanopia

69.7040, 5.5689, -12.8954

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142

Protanomaly

69.7410, -7.2673, -2.4039

Deuteranomaly

70.1050, -5.9678, 0.7849

Tritanomaly

68.6670, 1.6432, -13.7400

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142

Achromatopsia

67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.0980, -2.0203, -5.3479

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142 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, 78, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 78, 57)  
}
```

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, 78, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 78, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142 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, 78, 57) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 78, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 78, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 78, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 78, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 78, 57)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 67.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 78, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 78,  
57) }
```

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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