

# Converting Colors

YUV(67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(67.3740, -0.1844,  
59.3080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	872143
RGB	135, 33, 67
RGB Percent	53%, 13%, 26%
CMY	0.4706, 0.8706, 0.7373
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.50, 0.47
HSL	340°, 61%, 33%
HSV	340°, 76%, 53%
XYZ	11.5486, 6.6439, 5.9839
YIQ	67.3740, 49.8780, 32.1980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

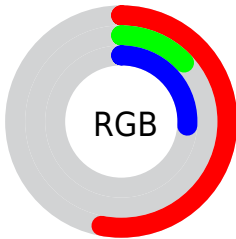
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	135, 33, 67
Decimal	8855875
CIE Lab	30.98, 45.14, 4.96
CIE LCh	31, 45.411, 6.276
Yxy	6.6439, 0.4777, 0.2748
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287045955 (0xFF872143)
YUV	67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080
Hunter-Lab	25.7757, 34.8685, 4.2786

# Details

The YUV color **67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **100.6260, 0.1844, -59.3080**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.5870, -3.2474, 61.7522**, and **26.7700, -0.8726, 46.6827** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.1300, -0.0641, 67.4150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.6180, -0.3047, 51.2010**.

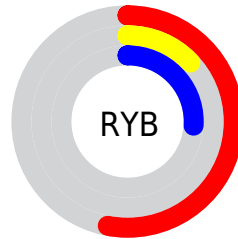
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (13%)

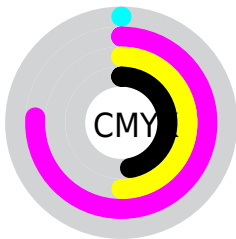
Blue (26%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (26%)

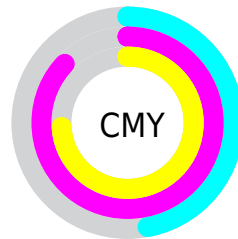


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080 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 67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.3740, -0.1844,  
59.3080

67.3740, -0.1844,  
59.3080

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

37.1230, 3.8834,  
61.2821

121.5870, -3.2474,  
61.7522

26.7700, -0.8726,  
46.6827

148.6690, -4.2738,  
64.3113

16.9720, -7.3812,  
34.2276

176.5660, -4.7160,  
66.1556

4.4850, -2.2111,  
9.2217

196.3900, -1.1783,  
51.4010

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

216.0180, 2.9491,  
34.1872

236.2330, 6.7871,

16.4587

253.8260, 0.5788,  
1.0296

■ 67.3740, -0.1844,  
59.3080

■ 67.3740, -0.1844,  
59.3080

■ 58.1300, -0.0641,  
67.4150

■ 76.6180, -0.3047,  
51.2010

■ 49.4730, -0.2332,  
75.0072

■ 85.2750, -0.1356,  
43.6088

■ 45.4950, -0.2440,  
78.4959

■ 94.5190, -0.2559,  
35.5018

■ 103.1760, -0.0868,  
27.9096

■ 112.4200, -0.2071,  
19.8027

■ 121.0770, -0.0380,  
12.2105

■ 130.3210, -0.1583,  
4.1035

■ 138.9780, 0.0108,  
-3.4887

■ 148.2220, -0.1094,  
-11.5957

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.4610, 14.5627, 42.5687



67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080



68.4600, -17.4818, 53.9706

# Triad

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



67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080



61.7460, -28.4688, -15.5632



65.0400, 35.9693, -57.0401

# Complementary

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



67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080



100.6260, 0.1844, -59.3080

# 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.



64.6520, 24.3286, -56.6998



67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080



55.9710, -6.3947, -49.0866

# Square

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



67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080



67.9560, -33.5023, 12.3166



61.3630, 9.1880, -53.8154



60.4410, 41.1946, -53.0068



# Rectangle

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



67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080



69.0060, -29.0900, 43.8447



61.3630, 9.1880, -53.8154



65.5300, 32.7697, -57.4698

# Sweetspot

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



67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080



148.8550, 0.0715, 23.8062



64.9600, 34.5297, 31.6071



72.5010, 0.2460, 14.4696



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080



69.8820, -0.4348, 93.0655



73.4770, -19.9552, 53.9557



62.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



43.7720, -0.3806, 75.6220



1.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Inverse Universe

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



67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080



69.8820, -0.4348, 93.0655



94.5230, 19.9552, -53.9557



62.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



43.7720, -0.3806, 75.6220

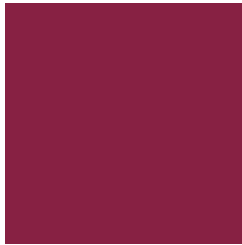


1.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

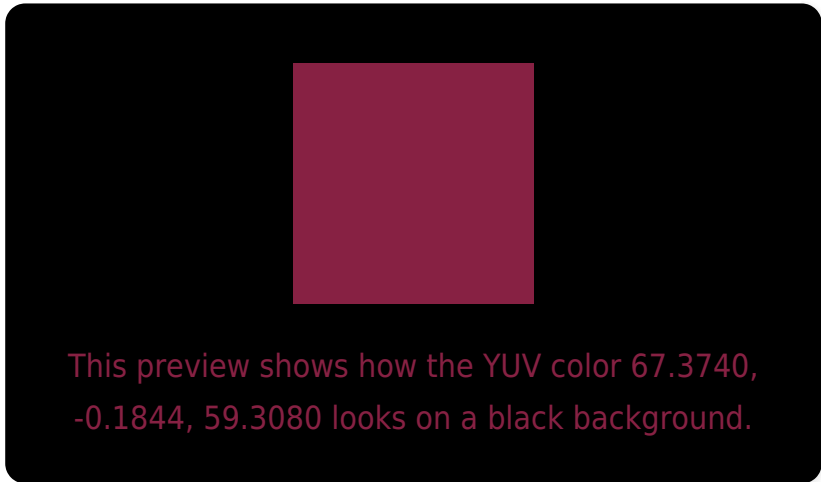
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

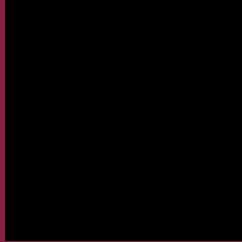
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.3740, -0.1844,



# 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

67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080

### Protanopia

74.8130, 6.9942, -3.3440

### Deuteranopia

74.4590, -6.1423, 10.1215



## Tritanopia

67.6330, -13.1301, 58.2039

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080

## Protanomaly

71.9730, 4.4503, 19.3177

## Deuteranomaly

71.8510, -3.8705, 28.1947

## Tritanomaly

67.4850, -8.6201, 58.3337

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.4310, -0.2125, 21.5470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080 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(135, 33, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 33, 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(135, 33, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 33, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080 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(135, 33, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 33, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(135, 33, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 33, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 33, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 33,  
67) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 67.3740, -0.1844, 59.3080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 33, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135, 33,  
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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