

# Converting Colors

YUV(67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(67.7460, -25.0178,  
-2.4082)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	414F11
RGB	65, 79, 17
RGB Percent	25%, 31%, 7%
CMY	0.7451, 0.6902, 0.9333
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.78, 0.69
HSL	74°, 65%, 19%
HSV	74°, 78%, 31%
XYZ	5.0771, 6.7563, 1.5668
YIQ	67.7460, 11.5580, -22.2500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

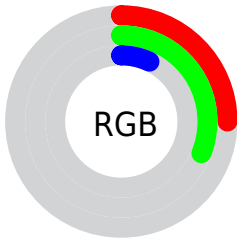
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	17, 79, 31
Decimal	4280081
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.25, -15.34, 32.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 36.220, 115.055
Yxy	6.7563, 0.3789, 0.5042
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282470161 (0xFF414F11)
YUV	67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082
Hunter-Lab	25.9928, -10.6213, 14.6210

# Details

The YUV color **67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **28.2540, 25.0178, 2.4082**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.8170, -26.0388, -1.5935**, and **26.2260, -12.9294, -6.3372** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.2360, -28.2173, -2.8380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2560, -21.8182, -1.9785**.

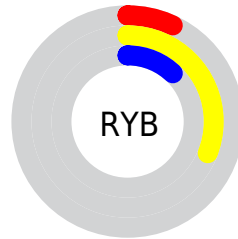
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (31%)

Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (12%)

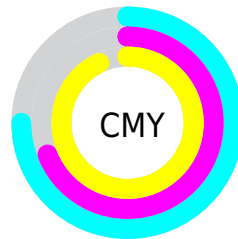


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082 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 67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 67.7460, -25.0178,  
-2.4082

■ 67.7460, -25.0178,  
-2.4082

■ 254.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

■ 45.4300, -22.3970,  
-3.0081

■ 116.8170,  
-26.0388, -1.5935

■ 26.2260, -12.9294,  
-6.3372

■ 142.7030,  
-26.4756, -1.4935

■ 5.2830, -2.6045,  
-4.6332

■ 169.4750,  
-27.3492, -1.2936


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 196.6600,  
-27.9334, -0.5788


■ 225.0190,  
-29.0964, -0.8937


■ 247.4480,


-26.3499, 4.8691


 251.2380,  
-14.4143, 3.2993


 67.7460, -25.0178,  
-2.4082


 67.7460, -25.0178,  
-2.4082


 66.2360, -28.2173,  
-2.8380


 69.2560, -21.8182,  
-1.9785


 64.7260, -31.4169,  
-3.2677

 70.7660, -18.6186,  
-1.5488

 64.6120, -31.8537,  
-3.1677

 71.9770, -15.2717,  
-1.7338

 73.4870, -12.0721,  
-1.3041

 74.9970, -8.8725,  
-0.8744

■ 76.3930, -6.1097,  
-0.3447

■ 77.6040, -2.7628,  
-0.5297

■ 79.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

■ 80.6240, 3.6364,  
0.3298

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.4390, -29.3034, 18.9090



67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082



61.8270, -11.2537, -30.5433

# Triad

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



67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082



62.9880, 28.1069, -55.2405



73.0730, 2.9220, 42.9090

# Complementary

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



67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082



28.2540, 25.0178, 2.4082

# 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.



75.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956



67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082



60.6060, 34.2112, -53.1515

# Square

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



67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082



62.1270, 17.1924, -54.4854



73.6010, 25.3397, -7.5431



71.6530, -10.1819, 45.9083



# Rectangle

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



67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082



57.0940, 0.4467, -50.0714



73.6010, 25.3397, -7.5431



74.1910, 7.3008, 38.4205

# Sweetspot

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



67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082



97.4700, -9.5987, -1.2892



43.1690, -12.9013, 31.4238



48.3930, -6.1097, -0.3447



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.



67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082



84.4780, -38.6897, -3.9272



58.7760, -20.5956, -20.8516



37.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



83.4950, -41.1630, -3.9421



188.2320, -92.7984, -8.9735



# Inverse Universe

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



28.2540, 25.0178, 2.4082



23.5220, 38.6897, 3.9272



37.2240, 20.5956, 20.8516



34.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



18.5050, 41.1630, 3.9421

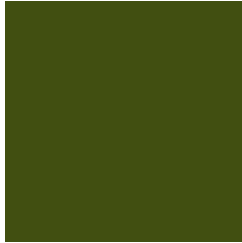


41.7680, 92.7984, 8.9735



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

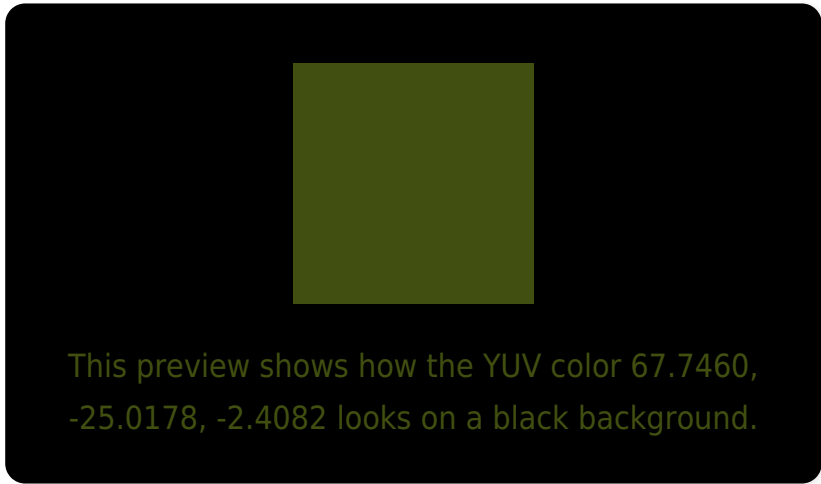
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

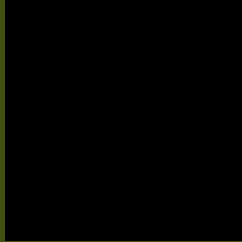
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.7460, -25.0178,

-2.4082.

# 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

67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082

### Protanopia

70.0790, -26.6609, 11.3317

### Deuteranopia

70.9920, -24.6461, 18.4240



## Tritanopia

73.6730, 2.6262, -2.3442

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082

## Protanomaly

69.1600, -26.2079, 5.9987

## Deuteranomaly

69.6490, -24.4770, 10.8318

## Tritanomaly

71.6270, -7.7041, -2.3039

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.8830, -9.3093, -0.7744

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082 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(65, 79, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 79, 17)  
}
```

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(65, 79, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 79, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082 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(65, 79, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 79, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 79, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 79, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 79, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 79, 17)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 67.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 79, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 79,  
17) }
```

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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