

# Converting Colors

YUV(67.7990, 24.7491,  
-51.5667)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667)  
contains.

<b>YUV(67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(67.7990, 24.7491,  
-51.5667)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	095876
RGB	9, 88, 118
RGB Percent	4%, 35%, 46%
CMY	0.9647, 0.6549, 0.5373
CMYK	0.92, 0.25, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	197°, 86%, 25%
HSV	197°, 92%, 46%
XYZ	6.8724, 8.3455, 18.3882
YIQ	67.7990, -56.7140, -7.4180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

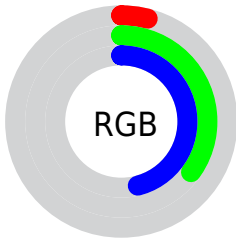
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	9, 55, 118
Decimal	612470
CIE Lab	34.69, -10.20, -23.15
CIE LCh	35, 25.296, 246.221
Yxy	8.3455, 0.2045, 0.2483
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278802550 (0xFF095876)
YUV	67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667
Hunter-Lab	28.8886, -8.0913, -17.5172

# Details

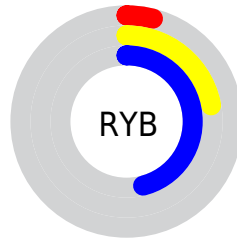
The YUV color **67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **59.2010, -24.7491, 51.5667**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.4090, 22.9694, -40.7007**, and **33.1070, 17.6952, -29.0348** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.9340, 26.6545, -56.0701**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.1480, 22.1120, -45.7338**.

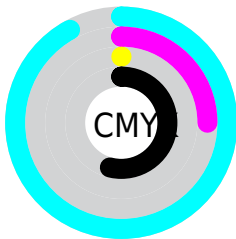
# Distribution



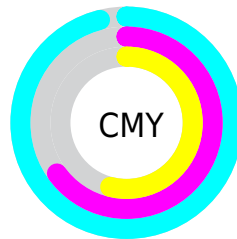
- Red (4%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667 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 67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.7990, 24.7491,  
-51.5667

67.7990, 24.7491,  
-51.5667

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

48.7570, 21.8118,  
-42.7599

123.4090, 22.9694,  
-40.7007

33.1070, 17.6952,  
-29.0348

150.2350, 23.5481,  
-39.6711

18.8590, 13.8735,  
-16.5393

177.3490, 23.9849,  
-39.7711

3.5510, 11.0674,  
-3.1142

205.3490, 23.9849,  
-39.7711

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

231.1570, 11.7546,  
-36.9717

243.9370, 5.4541,

-22.7467

252.6080, 1.1793,  
-4.9182

67.7990, 24.7491,  
-51.5667

67.7990, 24.7491,  
-51.5667

63.9340, 26.6545,  
-56.0701

73.1480, 22.1120,  
-45.7338

78.4970, 19.4750,  
-39.9009

84.1340, 16.6959,  
-35.1975

89.4830, 14.0589,  
-29.3646

94.8320, 11.4218,  
-23.5317

■ 100.1810, 8.7848,  
-17.6987

■ 106.1170, 5.8583,  
-12.3806

■ 111.1670, 3.3687,  
-7.1625

■ 116.5160, 0.7316,  
-1.3295

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.3870, 19.5292, -57.3444



67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667



79.2700, 20.5729, -18.6538

# Triad

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



67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667



82.9270, -2.4290, 32.5130



77.1720, -14.3818, -7.1668

# Complementary

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



67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667



59.2010, -24.7491, 51.5667

# 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.



79.7180, -19.0880, 9.0173



67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667



81.9240, -11.3015, 31.6387

# Square

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



67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667



83.9780, 6.9128, 22.8213



81.1480, -17.8210, 22.6722



73.6840, -4.2812, -26.9099



# Rectangle

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



67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667



82.5710, 17.4665, -2.2548



81.1480, -17.8210, 22.6722



78.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487

# Sweetspot

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



67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667



133.0990, 9.8112, -20.2578



76.2890, -18.8765, -59.0125



64.2310, 6.2951, -12.4806



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667



82.5990, 34.7077, -72.4393



36.1010, 40.3762, -23.7676



56.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



66.1510, 27.5336, -58.0144



134.7470, 56.8197, -118.1731



# Inverse Universe

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



50.5970, 18.4397, 59.1124



58.4010, 25.9313, 82.9633



90.8990, -40.3762, 23.7676



55.2500, 0.8628, 3.2888



46.6240, 20.8914, 66.1048



95.3840, 42.2087, 135.5982



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

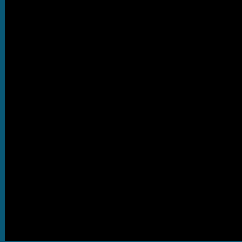
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667.



# 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

67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667

### Protanopia

81.2560, 15.1568, -8.1175

### Deuteranopia

80.6620, 19.3936, -13.7356



## Tritanopia

64.5890, 16.4716, -56.6446

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667

## Protanomaly

76.3680, 18.5526, -24.0017

## Deuteranomaly

76.3290, 21.0368, -27.4755

## Tritanomaly

65.6970, 19.3764, -54.9853

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.8820, 8.9322, -18.3135

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667 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(9, 88, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 88, 118)  
}
```

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(9, 88, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 88, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667 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(9, 88, 118) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 88, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(9, 88, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 88, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 88, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 88, 118)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 67.7990, 24.7491, -51.5667 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 88, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 88,  
118) }
```

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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