

Converting Colors

YUV(68.0850, 17.7061,
-32.5235)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(68.0850, 17.7061,
-32.5235)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F5068
RGB	31, 80, 104
RGB Percent	12%, 31%, 41%
CMY	0.8784, 0.6863, 0.5922
CMYK	0.70, 0.23, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	200°, 54%, 26%
HSV	200°, 70%, 41%
XYZ	5.9324, 7.0281, 14.1406
YIQ	68.0850, -36.9080, -2.9240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

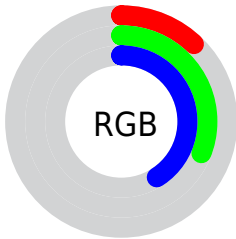
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 60, 104
Decimal	2052200
CIE _{Lab}	31.87, -8.00, -18.75
CIE _{LCh}	32, 20.383, 246.880
Yxy	7.0281, 0.2189, 0.2593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280242280 (0xFF1F5068)
YUV	68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235
Hunter-Lab	26.5106, -6.4495, -13.0676

Details

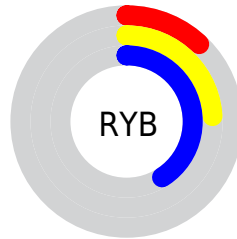
The YUV color **68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **66.9150, -17.7061, 32.5235**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.8080, 17.8427, -29.6496**, and **27.6300, 14.4794, -24.2315** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.3340, 20.0483, -37.1269**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.8360, 15.3639, -27.9202**.

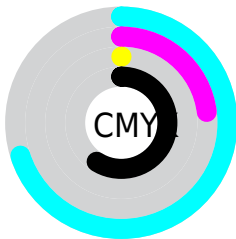
Distribution



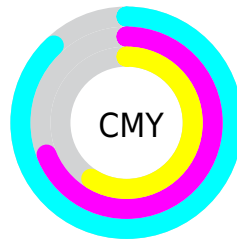
- Red (12%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235 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 68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.0850, 17.7061,
-32.5235

68.0850, 17.7061,
-32.5235

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

42.5790, 18.4486,
-37.3418

118.8080, 17.8427,
-29.6496

27.6300, 14.4794,
-24.2315

144.9220, 18.2795,
-29.7496

12.2080, 11.2365,
-10.7064

172.0360, 18.7163,
-29.8496

1.2540, 4.8048,
-1.0998

199.7370, 18.8637,
-30.4643

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

226.4830, 14.0589,
-29.3646

244.8340, 5.0118,

-20.9024

253.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591

68.0850, 17.7061,
-32.5235

68.0850, 17.7061,
-32.5235

63.3340, 20.0483,
-37.1269

72.8360, 15.3639,
-27.9202

57.6970, 22.8274,
-41.8303

78.4730, 12.5848,
-23.2168

52.9460, 25.1696,
-46.4336

83.2240, 10.2426,
-18.6134

88.8610, 7.4635,
-13.9101

93.6120, 5.1213,
-9.3067

■ 98.9500, 2.4897,
-5.2181

■ 104.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 108.7510, -2.3422,
4.6034

■ 114.3880, -5.1213,
9.3067

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.7260, 15.4181, -45.3637



68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235



73.5650, 16.4835, -13.6505

Triad

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



68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235



76.8830, -2.4073, 25.5356



71.9810, -11.3296, -6.1223

Complementary

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



68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235



66.9150, -17.7061, 32.5235

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.



73.4450, -15.0094, 7.5027



68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235



76.0480, -9.3907, 25.3909

Square

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



68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235



76.9020, 5.4713, 18.5029



75.0380, -14.3157, 18.3837



69.2440, -3.5713, -21.2620

Rectangle

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



68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235



75.8440, 13.3879, -0.7402



75.0380, -14.3157, 18.3837



72.2590, -12.9457, -1.1041

Sweetspot

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



68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235



121.3450, 6.7319, -12.5806



76.4730, -11.0792, -39.8798



60.3950, 4.2423, -7.3624



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235



79.4940, 27.3645, -50.4222



46.9530, 28.1242, -13.9908



48.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



58.3090, 27.9487, -51.1370



123.2690, 58.5344, -108.1069

Inverse Universe

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



58.4130, 10.6424, 39.9798



64.4510, 16.5397, 61.8715



88.0470, -28.1242, 13.9908



47.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



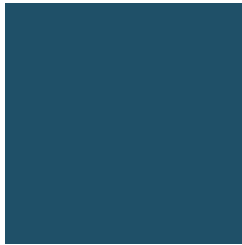
43.1630, 16.6816, 63.0010



90.9400, 35.5256, 132.4796

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235 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 68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

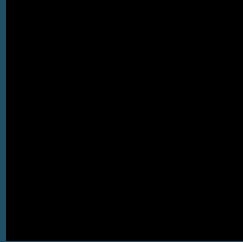
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.0850, 17.7061,

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

68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235

Protanopia

75.0560, 11.8044, -6.1881

Deuteranopia

74.5440, 15.0148, -9.2471



Tritanopia

65.1460, 11.7600, -38.7160

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235

Protanomaly

72.5710, 14.0155, -15.4098

Deuteranomaly

72.1300, 16.2049, -17.6540

Tritanomaly

66.3250, 13.6438, -36.2420

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235

Achromatopsia

68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.9430, 6.4371, -11.3510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235 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(31, 80, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 80, 104)  
}
```

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(31, 80, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 80, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235 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(31, 80, 104) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 80, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 80, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 80, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 80, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 80,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 80, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 80,  
104) }
```

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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