

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694)  
contains.

<b>YUV(68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694)</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(68.1580, -19.7979,  
3.3694)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	484A1C
RGB	72, 74, 28
RGB Percent	28%, 29%, 11%
CMY	0.7176, 0.7098, 0.8902
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.62, 0.71
HSL	63°, 45%, 20%
HSV	63°, 62%, 29%
XYZ	5.3309, 6.3591, 2.0451
YIQ	68.1580, 13.5740, -14.7300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

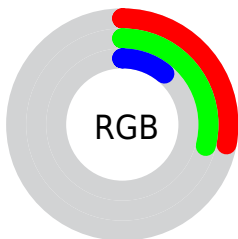
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	28, 74, 30
Decimal	4737564
CIE Lab	30.30, -8.18, 26.67
CIE LCh	30, 27.893, 107.057
Yxy	6.3591, 0.3881, 0.4630
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282927644 (0xFF484A1C)
YUV	68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694
Hunter-Lab	25.2173, -6.3958, 12.8438

# Details

The YUV color **68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **33.8420, 19.7979, -3.3694**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.1150, -21.2557, 4.2841**, and **25.6830, -12.6617, 1.1550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.9560, -16.7403, 2.6696**.

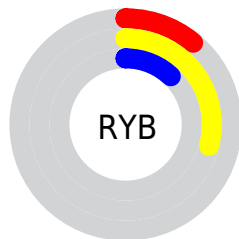
# Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (29%)

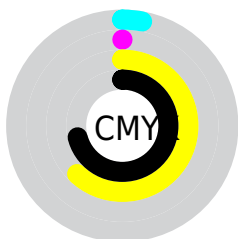
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (12%)

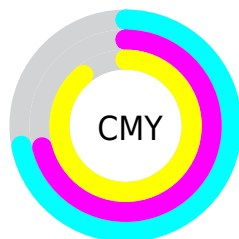


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (62%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694 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 68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.1580, -19.7979,  
3.3694

68.1580, -19.7979,  
3.3694

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

45.0440, -20.2347,  
3.4694

117.1150,  
-21.2557, 4.2841

25.6830, -12.6617,  
1.1550

142.3000,  
-21.8399, 4.9989

1.1740, -0.5788,  
-1.0296

169.0720,  
-22.7135, 5.1989

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

196.2570,  
-23.2977, 5.9136

224.1430,  
-23.7345, 6.0136

249.1860,

-22.2767, 5.0989

252.3780,  
-10.0464, 2.2995

68.1580, -19.7979,  
3.3694

68.1580, -19.7979,  
3.3694

67.3600, -22.8555,  
4.0693

68.9560, -16.7403,  
2.6696

66.1490, -26.2025,  
4.2543

70.1670, -13.3933,  
2.4845

65.3510, -29.2600,  
4.9542

70.9650, -10.3357,  
1.7847

64.6670, -31.8808,  
5.5540

71.8770, -6.8414,  
0.9849

72.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998

■ 73.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 74.6840, 2.6208,  
-0.5999

■ 75.7810, 5.5310,  
-0.6849

■ 76.6930, 9.0254,  
-1.4848

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.0290, -20.7203, 19.2686



68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694



65.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737

# Triad

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



68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694



59.2890, 21.5495, -51.9965



73.0390, 4.4178, 29.7838

# Complementary

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



68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694



33.8420, 19.7979, -3.3694

# 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.



73.9320, 13.3445, 13.2146



68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694



57.4940, 27.3645, -50.4222

# Square

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



68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694



57.5960, 12.5242, -50.5117



70.4280, 20.9880, -11.7764



71.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720



# Rectangle

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



68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694



61.1780, -3.5388, -31.7281



70.4280, 20.9880, -11.7764



73.5160, 7.6336, 24.9805

# Sweetspot

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



68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694



94.5350, -8.1518, 1.2848



42.9280, -7.3595, 27.2501



46.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694



87.7810, -31.4440, 5.4541



61.2810, -16.4075, -10.7704



37.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



89.1760, -43.9638, 7.7386



200.7900, -98.9895, 16.8472



# Inverse Universe

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



33.8420, 19.7979, -3.3694



33.2190, 31.4440, -5.4541



40.7190, 16.4075, 10.7704



34.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



12.8240, 43.9638, -7.7386



29.2100, 98.9895, -16.8472



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

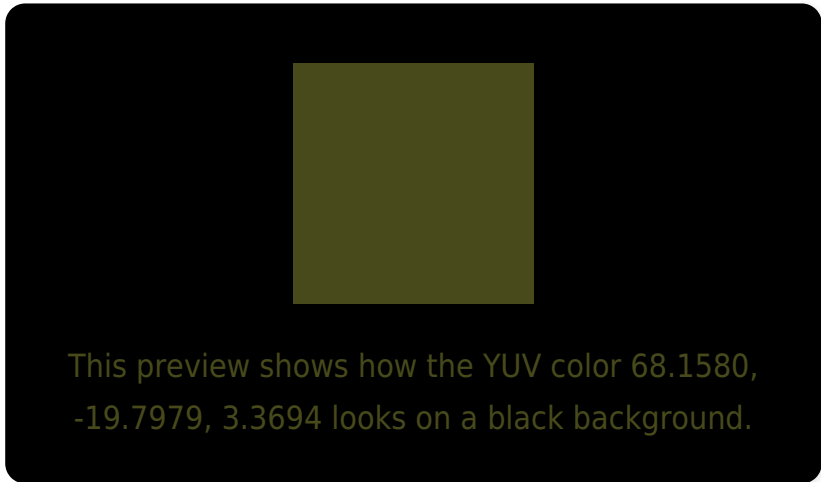
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

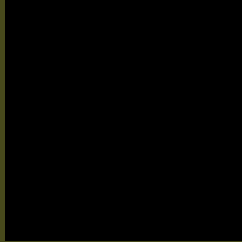
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.1580, -19.7979,



# 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

68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694

### Protanopia

69.2620, -20.8352, 9.4172

### Deuteranopia

69.9470, -19.6939, 16.7095



## Tritanopia

72.0760, 1.4415, 4.3183

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694

## Protanomaly

68.9520, -20.6823, 7.0581

## Deuteranomaly

69.2130, -19.8250, 12.0912

## Tritanomaly

70.7140, -6.2680, 3.7588

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.7630, -7.2782, 1.0848

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694 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(72, 74, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 74, 28)  
}
```

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(72, 74, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 74, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694 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(72, 74, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 74, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(72, 74, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 74, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 74, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 74, 28)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 74, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 74,  
28) }
```

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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