

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(68.1650, 3.3697,  
39.3203)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	712C4B
RGB	113, 44, 75
RGB Percent	44%, 17%, 29%
CMY	0.5569, 0.8275, 0.7059
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.34, 0.56
HSL	333°, 44%, 31%
HSV	333°, 61%, 44%
XYZ	8.9807, 5.8201, 7.3067
YIQ	68.1650, 31.1730, 24.2690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

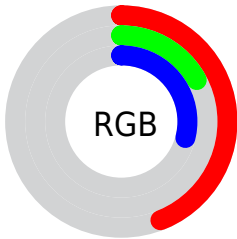
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	113, 44, 75
Decimal	7416907
CIE Lab	28.95, 33.97, -3.77
CIE LCh	29, 34.175, 353.672
Yxy	5.8201, 0.4062, 0.2633
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285606987 (0xFF712C4B)
YUV	68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203
Hunter-Lab	24.1248, 24.2301, -1.0697

# Details

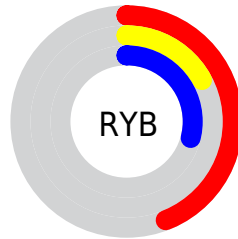
The YUV color **68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **88.8350, -3.3697, -39.3203**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.6600, 2.6326, 42.3942**, and **22.0720, 4.4015, 35.0169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.0240, 3.9322, 45.5830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.3060, 2.8071, 33.0576**.

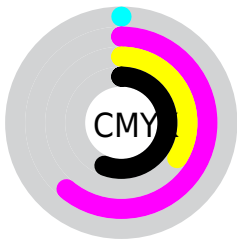
# Distribution



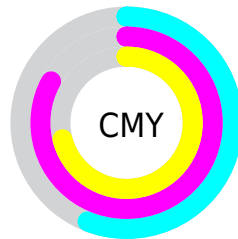
- Red (44%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203 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 68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.1650, 3.3697,  
39.3203

68.1650, 3.3697,  
39.3203

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

43.0940, 4.3907,  
38.5056

118.6600, 2.6326,  
42.3942

22.0720, 4.4015,  
35.0169

145.1440, 1.9010,  
43.7237

12.9430, -3.4229,  
24.6060

172.1550, 1.8956,  
45.4681

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.8670, 2.0376,  
46.5976

220.0930, 5.8702,  
30.6134

239.1510, 7.8136,

13.8996

■ 68.1650, 3.3697,  
39.3203

■ 68.1650, 3.3697,  
39.3203

■ 61.0240, 3.9322,  
45.5830

■ 75.3060, 2.8071,  
33.0576

■ 53.2960, 4.7841,  
52.3604

■ 83.0340, 1.9552,  
26.2802

■ 46.0410, 4.9098,  
58.7230

■ 90.2890, 1.8295,  
19.9175

■ 39.6010, 5.6197,  
64.3709

■ 97.4300, 1.2670,  
13.6549

■ 105.1580, 0.4151,  
6.8774

■ 112.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 119.5540, -0.2731,  
-5.7479

■ 126.6950, -0.8356,  
-12.0105

■ 134.4230, -1.6875,  
-18.7880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.3290, 14.6278, 21.6365



68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203



66.6850, -8.7187, 43.2493

# Triad

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



68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203



63.0990, -23.7128, -0.9638



58.9130, 25.1859, -51.6667

# Complementary

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



68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203



88.8350, -3.3697, -39.3203

# 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.



57.6930, 15.4344, -50.5968



68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203



57.8490, -11.2646, -27.0546

# Square

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



68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203



65.4220, -26.8300, 18.9239



54.6150, 3.6408, -47.8974



56.6450, 31.7270, -49.6777



# Rectangle

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



68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203



66.5890, -16.5594, 38.0714



54.6150, 3.6408, -47.8974



58.8160, 22.2757, -51.5816

# Sweetspot

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



68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203



130.4410, 1.2616, 15.3992



63.2280, 24.5376, 16.4630



63.5820, 0.6991, 9.1366



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203



77.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970



66.3920, -11.0393, 40.8752



52.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



42.0360, 5.8983, 68.3744



86.5070, 12.0750, 140.7524



# Inverse Universe

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



68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203



77.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970



90.6080, 11.0393, -40.8752



52.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



42.0360, 5.8983, 68.3744

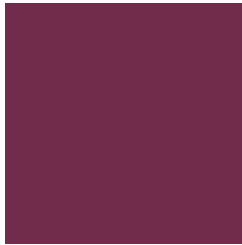


86.5070, 12.0750, 140.7524



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

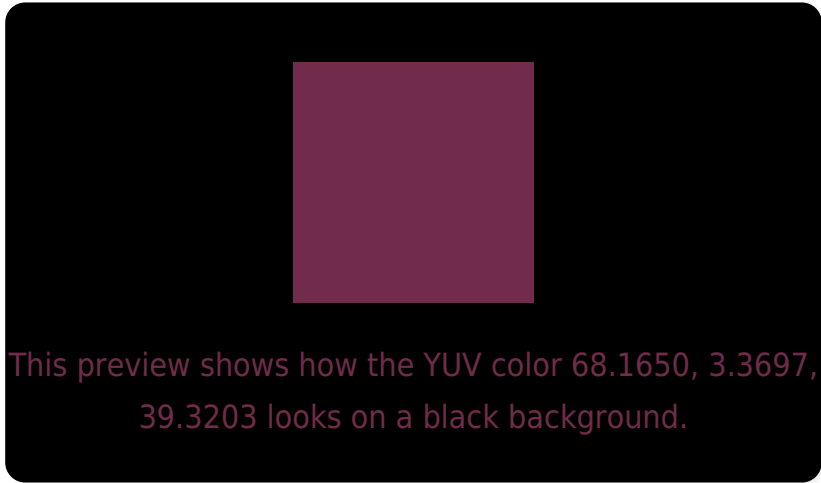
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

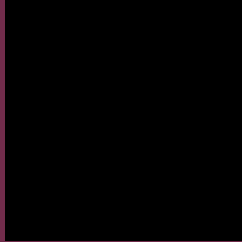
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.1650, 3.3697,



# 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

68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203

### Protanopia

69.1270, 10.7834, -5.3734

### Deuteranopia

69.9620, 1.0047, 4.4183



## Tritanopia

67.8800, -7.8288, 37.8162

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203

## Protanomaly

68.5420, 8.1138, 10.9257

## Deuteranomaly

69.5660, 1.6930, 17.0436

## Tritanomaly

67.9170, -3.9031, 38.6608

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.8430, 1.5564, 14.1697

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203 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(113, 44, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 44, 75)  
}
```

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(113, 44, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 44, 75) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203 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(113, 44, 75) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 44, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 44, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 44, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 44, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 44,  
75) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.1650, 3.3697, 39.3203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 44, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 44,  
75) }
```

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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