

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(68.2800, 8.7360,  
-1.9996)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	424256
RGB	66, 66, 86
RGB Percent	26%, 26%, 34%
CMY	0.7412, 0.7412, 0.6627
CMYK	0.23, 0.23, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	240°, 13%, 30%
HSV	240°, 23%, 34%
XYZ	5.8747, 5.7266, 9.5998
YIQ	68.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

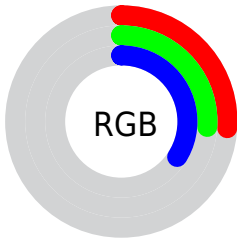
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	66, 66, 86
Decimal	4342358
CIE Lab	28.71, 4.97, -11.93
CIE LCh	29, 12.919, 292.611
Yxy	5.7266, 0.2771, 0.2701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282532438 (0xFF424256)
YUV	68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996
Hunter-Lab	23.9302, 1.9425, -7.0335

# Details

The YUV color **68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **83.7200, -8.7360, 1.9996**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.5080, 9.6096, -2.1995**, and **24.7530, 8.0098, -2.4144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.3060, 12.6671, -2.8994**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998**.

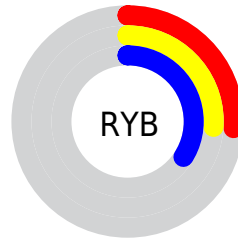
# Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (26%)

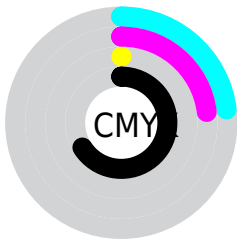
Blue (34%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (34%)

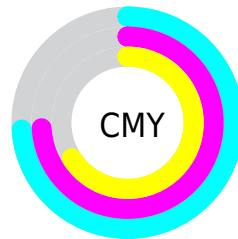


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996 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 68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.2800, 8.7360,  
-1.9996

■ 68.2800, 8.7360,  
-1.9996

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 46.1660, 8.2992,  
-1.8996

■ 116.5080, 9.6096,  
-2.1995

■ 24.7530, 8.0098,  
-2.4144

■ 141.9210, 9.8989,  
-1.6847

■ 2.8670, 8.4466,  
-2.5144

■ 168.6220, 10.0464,  
-2.2995

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 196.0350, 10.3357,  
-1.7847

■ 223.7360, 10.4832,  
-2.3995

■ 249.9830, 2.4734,

0.0149

■ 68.2800, 8.7360,  
-1.9996

■ 68.2800, 8.7360,  
-1.9996

■ 60.3060, 12.6671,  
-2.8994

■ 76.2540, 4.8048,  
-1.0998

■ 53.2180, 16.1615,  
-3.6992

■ 83.3420, 1.3104,  
-0.2999

■ 45.2440, 20.0927,  
-4.5990

■ 91.3160, -2.6208,  
0.5999

■ 38.1560, 23.5871,  
-5.3988

■ 98.4040, -6.1152,  
1.3997

■ 30.1820, 27.5183,  
-6.2986

■ 106.3780,  
-10.0464, 2.2995

■ 22.2080, 31.4495,  
-7.1984

■ 114.3520,  
-13.9775, 3.1993

■ 15.1200, 34.9438,  
-7.9982

■ 121.4400,  
-17.4719, 3.9991

■ 9.8040, 37.5646,  
-8.5981

■ 129.4140,  
-21.4031, 4.8989

■ 136.5020,  
-24.8975, 5.6987

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.9690, 10.3683, -12.2508



68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996



69.4230, 5.2145, 7.5220

# Triad

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



68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996



68.3240, -8.0477, 14.6249



63.7160, 0.6330, -16.4139

# Complementary

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



68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996



83.7200, -8.7360, 1.9996

# 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.



65.2780, -5.0671, -8.1368



68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996



67.2370, -9.4838, 8.5622

# Square

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



68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996



68.9590, -4.4168, 16.6990



66.1220, -8.4411, 0.7700



63.0620, 5.8854, -21.1024



# Rectangle

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



68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996



69.3590, 2.2880, 12.8402



66.1220, -8.4411, 0.7700



64.1570, -1.5564, -14.1697

# Sweetspot

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



68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996



104.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998



80.0200, 2.9481, -12.2955



52.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996



84.5340, 13.5407, -3.0993



71.2700, 7.2619, 4.1482



39.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



12.1980, 46.7374, -10.6976



26.7900, 102.6475, -23.4948



# Inverse Universe

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



74.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960



93.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588



80.7300, -7.2619, -4.1482



40.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



44.1910, 30.9648, 55.0835

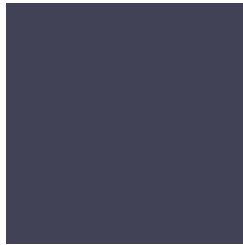


97.0550, 68.0069, 120.9778



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

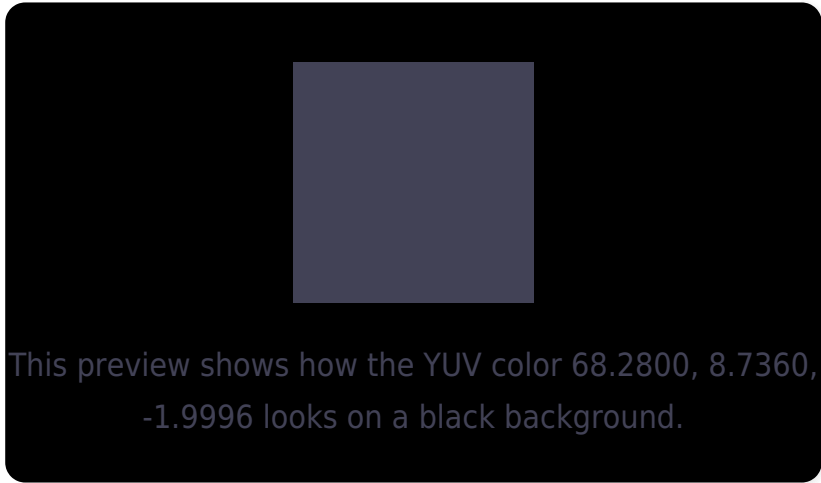
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

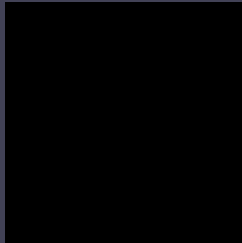
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996.



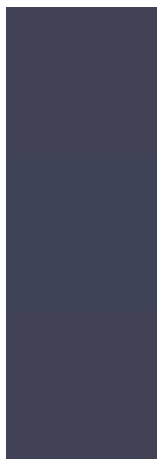
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.2800, 8.7360,

-1.9996.

# 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

68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996

### Protanopia

68.0840, 9.3256, -4.4587

### Deuteranopia

67.9810, 8.8834, -2.6143



## Tritanopia

67.4880, 3.2104, -3.0590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996

## Protanomaly

68.3830, 9.1782, -3.8439

## Deuteranomaly

67.9810, 8.8834, -2.6143

## Tritanomaly

67.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996 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(66, 66, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 66, 86)  
}
```

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(66, 66, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 66, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996 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(66, 66, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 66, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 66, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 66, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 66, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 66, 86)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 66, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 66,  
86) }
```

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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