

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.3320, -23.8277,  
-10.8152)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(68.3320, -23.8277,  
-10.8152)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	385414
RGB	56, 84, 20
RGB Percent	22%, 33%, 8%
CMY	0.7804, 0.6706, 0.9216
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.76, 0.67
HSL	86°, 62%, 20%
HSV	86°, 76%, 33%
XYZ	4.9275, 7.2319, 1.7980
YIQ	68.3320, 3.8560, -25.8400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

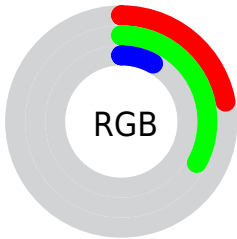
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	20, 84, 48
Decimal	3691540
CIELab	32.33, -21.88, 32.40
CIELCh	32, 39.092, 124.033
Yxy	7.2319, 0.3530, 0.5181
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281881620 (0xFF385414)
YUV	68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152
Hunter-Lab	26.8922, -14.3547, 14.8604

# Details

The YUV color **68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **35.6680, 23.8277, 10.8152**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.9900, -25.1381, -10.5152**, and **25.2850, -12.4655, -15.1589** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.2240, -26.7324, -12.4744**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.4400, -20.9229, -9.1559**.

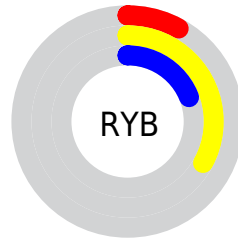
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (33%)

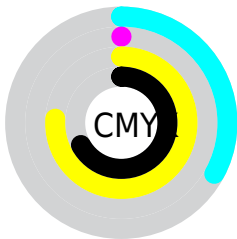
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (19%)

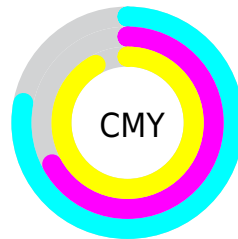


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (76%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152 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 68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.3320, -23.8277,  
-10.8152

■ 68.3320, -23.8277,  
-10.8152

■ 254.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 45.6740, -22.5173,  
-11.1151

■ 117.9900,  
-25.1381, -10.5152

■ 25.2850, -12.4655,  
-15.1589

■ 143.8760,  
-25.5749, -10.4153

■ 8.8050, -4.3409,  
-7.7220

■ 170.3490,  
-26.3011, -10.8301


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 198.1210,  
-27.1747, -10.6301


■ 226.0070,  
-27.6115, -10.5301

■ 244.5010,


-23.4180, -2.1934


 251.5800,  
-13.1039, 2.9993


 68.3320, -23.8277,  
-10.8152


 68.3320, -23.8277,  
-10.8152


 66.2240, -26.7324,  
-12.4744


 70.4400, -20.9229,  
-9.1559


 64.3010, -30.2214,  
-13.4190

 72.3630, -17.4340,  
-8.2114

 63.3610, -31.2370,  
-14.3486

 74.4710, -14.5292,  
-6.5521

 76.6930, -11.1876,  
-4.9928

 78.5020, -8.1355,  
-3.9483

■ 80.6100, -5.2307,  
-2.2890

■ 82.8320, -1.8892,  
-0.7297

■ 84.6410, 1.1630,  
0.3148

■ 86.8630, 4.5045,  
1.8741

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.4940, -32.7815, 14.4758



68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152



57.7150, -4.7895, -50.6161

# Triad

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



68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152



65.4160, 32.3329, -57.3698



74.4930, -0.7360, 49.5566

# Complementary

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



68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152



35.6680, 23.8277, 10.8152

# 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.



77.6510, 12.9901, 33.6321



68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152



61.5180, 37.7056, -53.9513

# Square

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



68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152



65.3700, 22.0026, -57.3295



77.7380, 24.2862, 3.7378



73.6980, -15.1341, 47.6229



# Rectangle

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



68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152



60.6960, 4.0939, -53.2304



77.7380, 24.2862, 3.7378



75.4370, 4.2216, 46.0978

# Sweetspot

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



68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152



103.7470, -9.7353, -4.1631



55.5720, -17.5370, 24.9314



52.0830, -5.9569, -2.7038



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.



68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152



85.4440, -37.1939, -17.0524



58.7640, -19.1107, -30.4880



39.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



79.2760, -39.0831, -17.7821



175.3530, -86.4490, -38.8976



# Inverse Universe

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



35.6680, 23.8277, 10.8152



34.5560, 37.1939, 17.0524



45.2360, 19.1107, 30.4880



38.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



25.7240, 39.0831, 17.7821

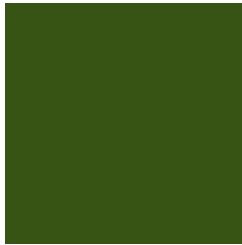


56.9460, 86.3016, 39.5124



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

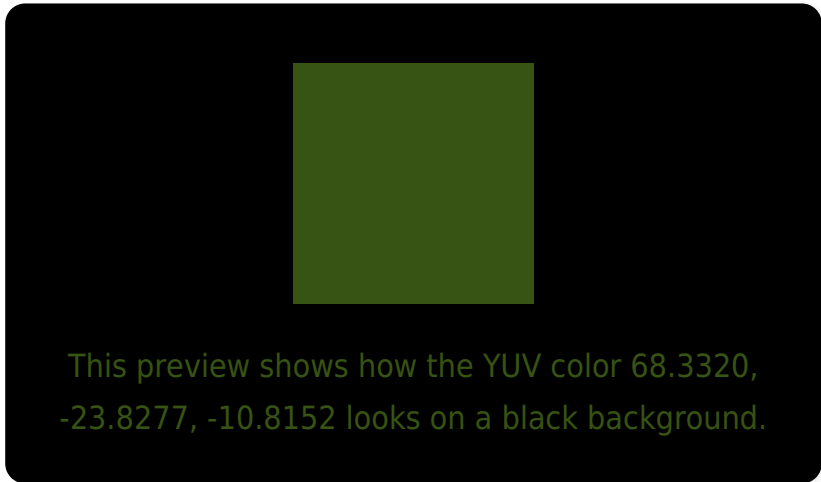
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152.

-10.8152.

# 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

68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152

### Protanopia

72.0790, -26.6609, 11.3317

### Deuteranopia

73.5190, -23.9199, 18.8388



## Tritanopia

74.6120, 5.1213, -9.3067

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152

## Protanomaly

70.6650, -25.4708, 2.9248

## Deuteranomaly

71.4530, -23.8873, 8.3727

## Tritanomaly

72.1530, -5.4984, -9.7812

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.3880, -8.5723, -3.8483

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152 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(56, 84, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 84, 20)  
}
```

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(56, 84, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 84, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152 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(56, 84, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 84, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 84, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 84, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 84, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 84, 20)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.3320, -23.8277, -10.8152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 84, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 84,  
20) }
```

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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