

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.4240, -19.4360,  
74.1732)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(68.4240, -19.4360,  
74.1732)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	99211D
RGB	153, 33, 29
RGB Percent	60%, 13%, 11%
CMY	0.4000, 0.8706, 0.8863
CMYK	0.00, 0.78, 0.81, 0.40
HSL	2°, 68%, 36%
HSV	2°, 81%, 60%
XYZ	13.9025, 7.9487, 1.9639
YIQ	68.4240, 72.8040, 24.1960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

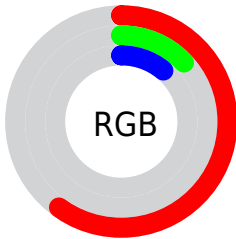
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">153, 33, 29</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10035485</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">33.88, 48.46, 33.54</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">34, 58.937, 34.689</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">7.9487, 0.5838, 0.3338</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288225565 (0xFF99211D)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">28.1935, 38.6816, 15.6054</a>

# Details

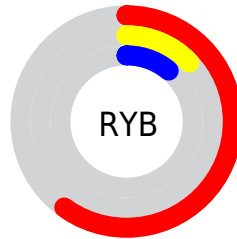
The YUV color **68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **113.5760, 19.4360, -74.1732**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.6650, -24.9778, 78.3468**, and **28.1060, -13.8563, 57.7890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.9090, -21.6471, 83.3948**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.9390, -17.2249, 64.9515**.

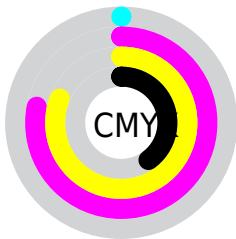
# Distribution



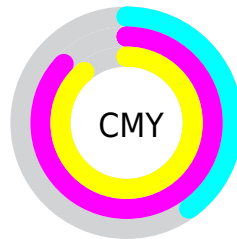
- Red (60%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (89%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732 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 68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.4240, -19.4360,  
74.1732


 68.4240, -19.4360,  
74.1732


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 37.4610, -15.5103,  
75.0177


 124.6650,  
-24.9778, 78.3468


 28.1060, -13.8563,  
57.7890

 151.9320,  
-26.5885, 81.6206


 19.4350, -9.5815,  
39.9605

 173.6210,  
-24.9562, 71.3694

 10.8780, -4.8699,  
22.0320

 193.0210,  
-21.7024, 54.3556

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 212.5350,  
-18.0118, 37.2418

 232.6360,

-14.6105, 19.6132

■ 252.2640,  
-10.4832, 2.3995

■ 68.4240, -19.4360,  
74.1732

■ 68.4240, -19.4360,  
74.1732

■ 57.9090, -21.6471,  
83.3948

■ 78.9390, -17.2249,  
64.9515

■ 48.6820, -24.0002,  
91.4869

■ 89.5680, -14.5770,  
55.6299

■ 99.4960, -12.0765,  
46.9230

■ 110.0110, -9.8654,  
37.7014

■ 120.6400, -7.2175,  
28.3797

■ 131.1550, -5.0064,  
19.1581

■ 141.6700, -2.7953,  
9.9364

■ 151.5980, -0.2948,  
1.2296

■ 162.2270, 2.3531,  
-8.0921

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.8520, 8.4540, 88.7068



68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732



74.0790, -36.5209, 47.2887

# Triad

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



68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732



61.0430, -12.3462, -53.5347



69.1440, 51.6940, -60.6393

# Complementary

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



68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732



113.5760, 19.4360, -74.1732

# 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.



74.5750, 44.5795, -65.4023



68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732



67.9170, 8.9149, -59.5632

# Square

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



68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732



65.3770, -32.2309, -22.2556



73.1610, 29.0076, -64.1622



80.4080, 38.2529, 4.0272



# Rectangle

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



68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732



75.4200, -37.1821, 25.9417



73.1610, 29.0076, -64.1622



71.4920, 50.5364, -62.6985

# Sweetspot

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



68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732



166.5260, -7.6543, 28.4797



79.9840, 35.0109, 64.0350



79.9590, -4.4168, 16.6990



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732



67.2290, -30.1859, 115.5632



103.6440, -36.7995, 43.2852



71.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



44.7950, -22.0839, 83.4948



3.8870, -1.9163, 7.9921



# Inverse Universe

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



113.5760, 19.4360, -74.1732



137.7710, 30.1859, -115.5632



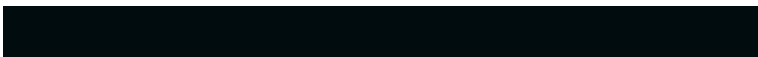
78.3560, 36.7995, -43.2852



74.0210, 1.4686, -4.4034



95.7920, 21.7945, -84.0096



8.5260, 2.2057, -7.4773



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

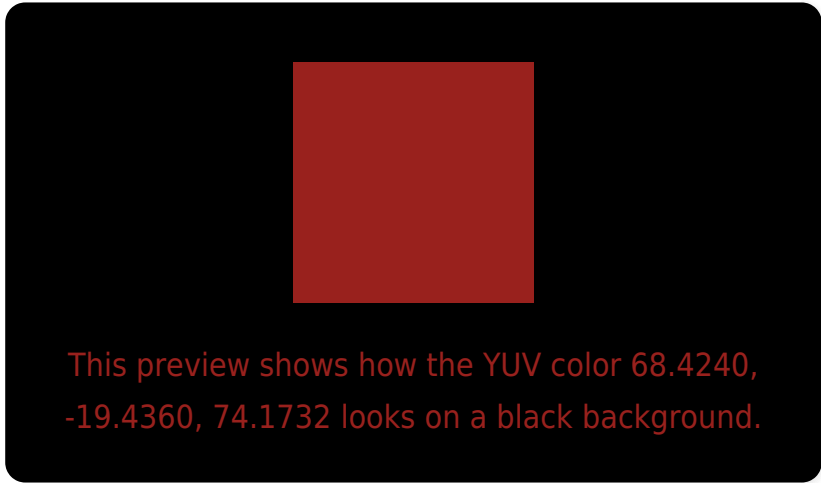
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

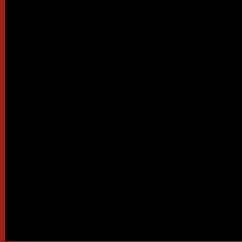
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.4240, -19.4360,



# 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

68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732

### Protanopia

79.2450, -18.3618, 9.4321

### Deuteranopia

77.7490, -29.4563, 21.2681



## Tritanopia

68.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732

## Protanomaly

75.5730, -19.0165, 32.8235

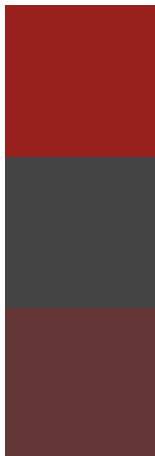
## Deuteranomaly

74.4940, -25.8795, 40.7858

## Tritanomaly

68.1790, -17.8362, 74.3880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.0420, -6.9227, 27.1502

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732 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(153, 33, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 33, 29)  
}
```

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(153, 33, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 33, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732 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(153, 33, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 33, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(153, 33, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 33, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 33, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 33,  
29) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.4240, -19.4360, 74.1732 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 33, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 33,  
29) }
```

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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