

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(68.6640, -6.7364,  
60.8077)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8A2437
RGB	138, 36, 55
RGB Percent	54%, 14%, 22%
CMY	0.4588, 0.8588, 0.7843
CMYK	0.00, 0.74, 0.60, 0.46
HSL	349°, 59%, 34%
HSV	349°, 74%, 54%
XYZ	11.8017, 6.9409, 4.3321
YIQ	68.6640, 54.6930, 27.5330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

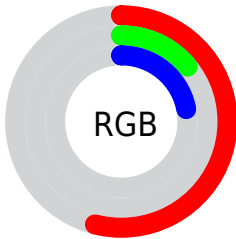
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	138, 36, 55
Decimal	9053239
CIE Lab	31.67, 43.96, 13.92
CIE LCh	32, 46.111, 17.565
Yxy	6.9409, 0.5115, 0.3008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287243319 (0xFF8A2437)
YUV	68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077
Hunter-Lab	26.3455, 33.8559, 8.6925

# Details

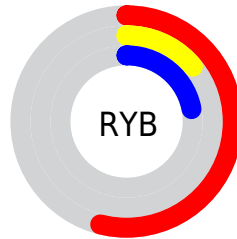
The YUV color **68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **105.3360, 6.7364, -60.8077**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.4750, -10.0942, 64.4814**, and **25.8860, -6.8458, 49.2120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1920, -7.4897, 69.1146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.1360, -5.9830, 52.5007**.

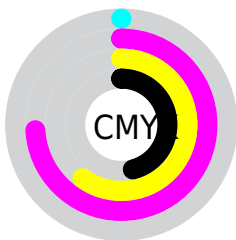
# Distribution



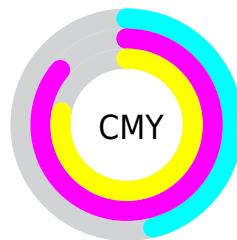
- Red (54%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077 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 68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.6640, -6.7364,  
60.8077

68.6640, -6.7364,  
60.8077

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

37.3530, -1.6530,  
63.7114

122.4750,  
-10.0942, 64.4814

25.8860, -6.8458,  
49.2120

149.4430,  
-11.5574, 67.1405

16.8580, -7.8180,  
34.3275

176.9270,  
-12.2890, 68.4700

5.6810, -2.8007,  
11.6808

196.4410, -8.5984,  
51.3562

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

216.0690, -4.4710,  
34.1425

235.6970, -0.3436,

16.9287

■ 68.6640, -6.7364,  
60.8077

■ 68.6640, -6.7364,  
60.8077

■ 59.1920, -7.4897,  
69.1146

■ 78.1360, -5.9830,  
52.5007

■ 49.7200, -8.2430,  
77.4216

■ 87.6080, -5.2297,  
44.1938

■ 44.2260, -8.9854,  
82.2398

■ 96.6070, -3.7503,  
36.3017

■ 106.0790, -2.9969,  
27.9947

■ 115.5510, -2.2436,  
19.6878

■ 125.0230, -1.4903,  
11.3808

■ 134.6090, -0.3002,  
2.9739

■ 143.4940, 0.7425,  
-4.8182

■ 152.9660, 1.4958,  
-13.1252

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.2620, 9.7308, 52.3902



68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077



70.3040, -24.3069, 49.7224

# Triad

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



68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077



59.6390, -19.5420, -32.1324



65.2510, 39.3163, -57.2251

# Complementary

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



68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077



105.3360, 6.7364, -60.8077

# 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.



66.7210, 29.7175, -58.5143



68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077



59.4420, -0.7109, -52.1306

# Square

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



68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077



67.6020, -33.3278, 2.9800



64.2470, 15.1612, -56.3446



68.8570, 37.0455, -28.8156



# Rectangle

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



68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077



69.8820, -34.4518, 36.9375



64.2470, 15.1612, -56.3446



66.5560, 36.7009, -58.3696

# Sweetspot

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



68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077



151.8720, -2.4019, 23.7913



72.1460, 32.4660, 40.2140



73.3330, -1.6432, 13.7400



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077



70.8470, -10.7706, 94.8502



84.6950, -24.0066, 46.7485



64.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



42.6170, -8.6852, 79.2659



1.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



# Inverse Universe

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



68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077



70.8470, -10.7706, 94.8502



89.3050, 24.0066, -46.7485



64.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



42.6170, -8.6852, 79.2659



1.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

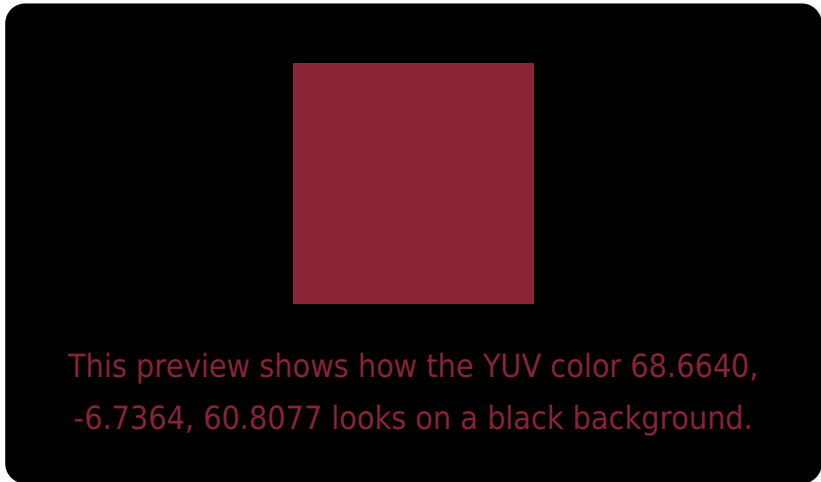
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

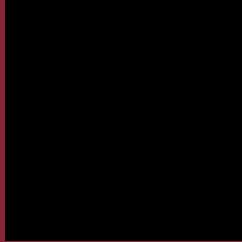
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.6640, -6.7364,



# 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

68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077

### Protanopia

76.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

### Deuteranopia

75.7600, -12.6997, 13.3655



## Tritanopia

68.5300, -13.5723, 60.0482

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077

## Protanomaly

73.2310, -3.5649, 23.4764

## Deuteranomaly

73.4400, -10.5699, 30.3091

## Tritanomaly

68.5130, -11.0989, 60.0631

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.8610, -2.3965, 22.0469

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077 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(138, 36, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 36, 55)  
}
```

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(138, 36, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 36, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077 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(138, 36, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 36, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(138, 36, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 36, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 36, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 36,  
55) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 36, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 36,  
55) }
```

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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