

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018)  
contains.

<b>YUV(68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(68.7090, 1.1295,  
-35.7018)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1C5947
RGB	28, 89, 71
RGB Percent	11%, 35%, 28%
CMY	0.8902, 0.6510, 0.7216
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.20, 0.65
HSL	162°, 52%, 23%
HSV	162°, 69%, 35%
XYZ	5.1886, 7.8466, 7.2023
YIQ	68.7090, -30.5780, -18.5300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

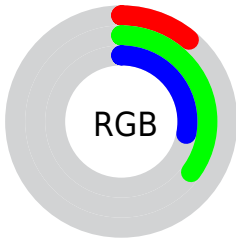
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 64, 89
Decimal	1857863
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.66, -24.38, 4.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 24.840, 169.004
Yxy	7.8466, 0.2564, 0.3877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280047943 (0xFF1C5947)
YUV	68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018
Hunter-Lab	28.0117, -15.9570, 4.3637

# Details

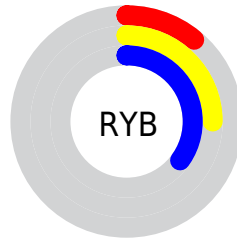
The YUV color **68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **48.2910, -1.1295, 35.7018**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.6660, -0.3283, -34.7871**, and **28.4330, -0.2135, -24.9357** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.6760, 1.1457, -40.9349**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7420, 1.1132, -30.4687**.

# Distribution



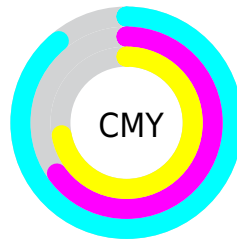
- Red (11%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018 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 68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.7090, 1.1295,  
-35.7018

68.7090, 1.1295,  
-35.7018

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

43.7410, 2.5927,  
-38.3609

119.6660, -0.3283,  
-34.7871

28.4330, -0.2135,  
-24.9357

145.6660, -0.3283,  
-34.7871

12.4410, -5.6404,  
-10.9108

172.3670, -0.1809,  
-35.4019

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.9540, -0.4703,  
-35.9167

228.5410, -0.7597,  
-36.4315

243.0400, 5.8963,

-24.5911

251.7110, 1.6215,  
-6.7625

68.7090, 1.1295,  
-35.7018

68.7090, 1.1295,  
-35.7018

65.6760, 1.1457,  
-40.9349

71.7420, 1.1132,  
-30.4687

62.7570, 1.5988,  
-46.2679

74.6610, 0.6601,  
-25.1357

59.7240, 1.6151,  
-51.5009

77.6940, 0.6439,  
-19.9026

59.4250, 1.7625,  
-52.1157

80.7270, 0.6276,  
-14.6696

83.6460, 0.1745,  
-9.3365

■ 86.3800, 0.3057,  
-4.7183

■ 89.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 92.3320, -0.1637,  
5.8478

■ 95.3650, -0.1799,  
11.0809

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.1540, -10.4289, -15.0441



68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018



62.6170, 13.9928, -54.9151

# Triad

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



68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018



79.3530, 18.0670, -8.2026



79.3920, -14.4903, 27.7202

# Complementary

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



68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018



48.2910, -1.1295, 35.7018

# 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.



80.1890, -6.5022, 32.2832



68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018



81.4760, 11.5973, 13.6145

# Square

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



68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018



71.9260, 22.2215, -34.1381



80.9740, 2.9708, 27.2098



78.4740, -18.9677, 17.1243



# Rectangle

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



68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018



63.3980, 19.5238, -55.6000



80.9740, 2.9708, 27.2098



79.6850, -12.1697, 30.0943

# Sweetspot

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



68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018



107.0260, 0.4802, -14.0548



69.1890, -20.3062, -20.3368



53.9450, 0.0271, -8.7218



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018



83.7020, 1.6259, -54.9897



63.7170, 12.4645, -31.3238



41.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



71.3590, 1.7950, -62.5818



156.7550, 4.0648, -137.4741



# Inverse Universe

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



48.2910, -1.1295, 35.7018



52.1840, -2.0627, 55.0896



53.2830, -12.4645, 31.3238



40.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



35.6410, -1.7950, 62.5818



78.1310, -4.5016, 137.5741



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

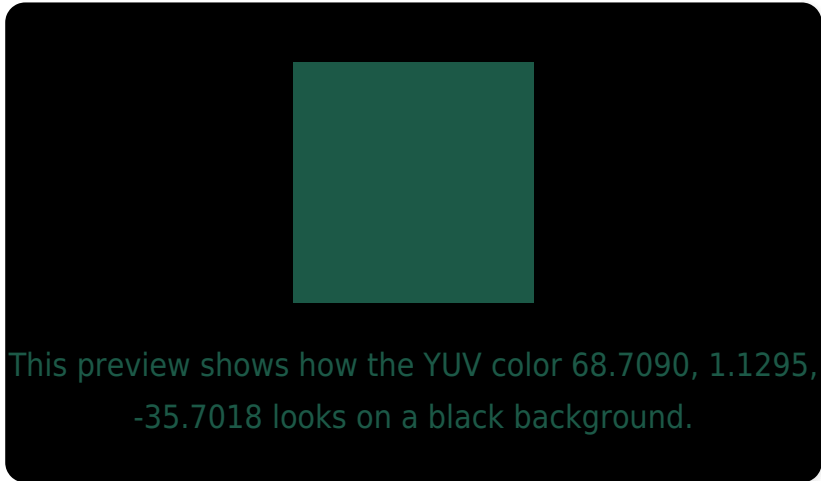
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018.



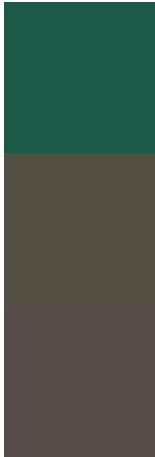
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018.



# 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

68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018

### Protanopia

78.7140, -6.2680, 3.7588

### Deuteranopia

79.3600, -2.6425, 7.5773



## Tritanopia

72.4460, 10.1331, -30.2091

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018

## Protanomaly

75.3100, -3.6038, -10.7959

## Deuteranomaly

75.6030, -1.2833, -8.4218

## Tritanomaly

70.9250, 6.9390, -32.3832

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.7380, 0.6222, -12.9252

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018 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(28, 89, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 89, 71)  
}
```

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(28, 89, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 89, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018 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(28, 89, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 89, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(28, 89, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 89, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 89, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 89, 71)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.7090, 1.1295, -35.7018 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 89, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 89,  
71) }
```

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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