

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.8900, -20.1588,  
-20.9515)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(68.8900, -20.1588,  
-20.9515)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D591C
RGB	45, 89, 28
RGB Percent	18%, 35%, 11%
CMY	0.8235, 0.6510, 0.8902
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.69, 0.65
HSL	103°, 52%, 23%
HSV	103°, 69%, 35%
XYZ	4.8642, 7.7865, 2.3452
YIQ	68.8900, -6.6430, -28.2990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

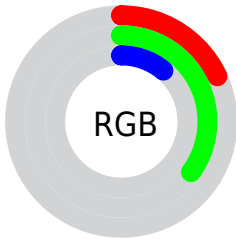
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	28, 89, 72
Decimal	2971932
CIELab	33.53, -27.87, 29.76
CIElCh	34, 40.774, 133.128
Yxy	7.7865, 0.3244, 0.5192
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281162012 (0xFF2D591C)
YUV	68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515
Hunter-Lab	27.9043, -17.7170, 14.5500

# Details

The YUV color **68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **48.1100, 20.1588, 20.9515**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.5480, -21.4692, -20.6516**, and **25.2410, -12.4438, -22.1364** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.0700, -23.2055, -23.7404**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7100, -17.1120, -18.1627**.

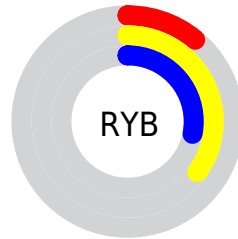
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (35%)

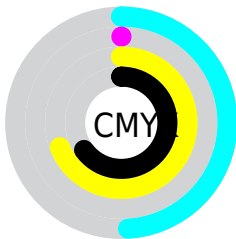
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (28%)

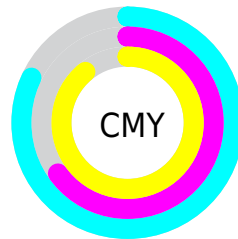


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515 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 68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.8900, -20.1588,  
-20.9515

68.8900, -20.1588,  
-20.9515

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

44.2920, -19.8640,  
-22.1811

118.5480,  
-21.4692, -20.6516

25.2410, -12.4438,  
-22.1364

144.9070,  
-22.6322, -20.9664

12.3270, -6.0772,  
-10.8108

171.4940,  
-22.9215, -21.4812

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

198.9670,  
-23.6477, -21.8961

227.4400,  
-24.3739, -22.3109

242.2380,

-17.8653, -9.8557

252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

68.8900, -20.1588,  
-20.9515

68.8900, -20.1588,  
-20.9515

66.0700, -23.2055,  
-23.7404

71.7100, -17.1120,  
-18.1627

62.9510, -26.1048,  
-27.1440

74.8290, -14.2127,  
-14.7590

60.1310, -29.1516,  
-29.9329

77.6490, -11.1660,  
-11.9702

59.7180, -29.4410,  
-30.4477

80.7680, -8.2666,  
-8.5665

83.5880, -5.2199,  
-5.7777

■ 86.5930, -2.7573,  
-2.2741

■ 89.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

■ 92.2330, 3.3361,  
3.3037

■ 95.3520, 6.2355,  
6.7073

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.2220, -33.6334, 7.6983



68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515



61.3170, -1.1423, -53.7750

# Triad

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



68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515



67.7300, 36.1221, -59.3992



76.0760, -4.9675, 53.4303

# Complementary

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



68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515



48.1100, 20.1588, 20.9515

# 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.



79.3810, 9.1792, 42.6389



68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515



73.3360, 33.8514, -30.9897

# Square

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



68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515



68.4990, 26.3760, -60.0736



81.2340, 22.0696, 14.7038



76.4330, -19.9335, 46.9783



# Rectangle

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



68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515



64.4120, 8.1779, -56.4893



81.2340, 22.0696, 14.7038



77.0310, -0.0153, 51.7158

# Sweetspot

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



68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515



106.8820, -7.8298, -8.6665



72.0670, -21.7250, 14.8502



54.0010, -4.9305, -5.2629



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.



68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515



83.9520, -31.0353, -32.4069



65.2890, -11.9745, -32.7025



41.6470, -1.3050, -1.4444



71.7790, -35.3870, -36.6402



157.3800, -77.5883, -81.0173



# Inverse Universe

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



48.1100, 20.1588, 20.9515



52.0480, 31.0353, 32.4069



51.7110, 11.9745, 32.7025



40.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444



35.2210, 35.3870, 36.6402

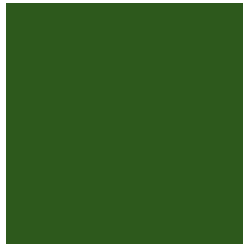


77.3210, 77.7357, 80.4025



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

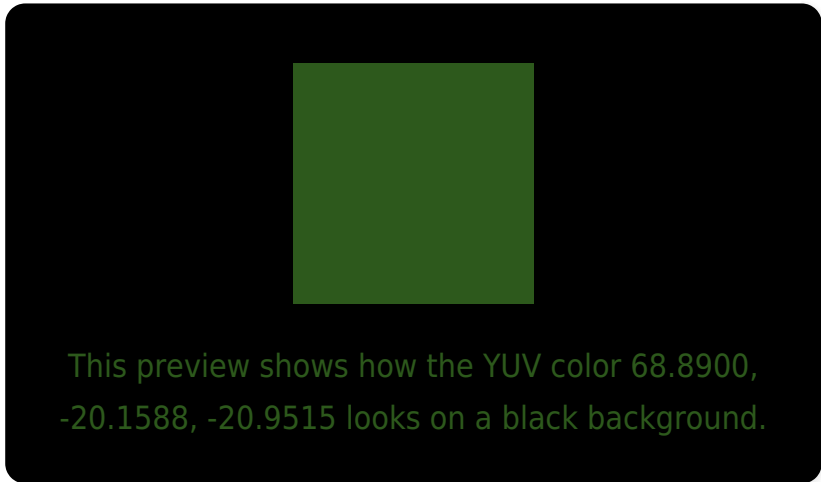
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515.



# 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

68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515

### Protanopia

75.5350, -24.9138, 10.9318

### Deuteranopia

77.0890, -21.7359, 18.3389



## Tritanopia

75.7250, 7.0376, -17.2988

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515

## Protanomaly

73.2130, -23.2760, -1.0638

## Deuteranomaly

74.1150, -21.2557, 4.2841

## Tritanomaly

73.0810, -2.9979, -18.4880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.7080, -7.2510, -7.6369

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515 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(45, 89, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 89, 28)  
}
```

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(45, 89, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 89, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515 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(45, 89, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 89, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 89, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 89, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 89, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 89, 28)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.8900, -20.1588, -20.9515 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 89, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 89,  
28) }
```

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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