

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(68.9050, 0.5398,  
-33.2427)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F5846
RGB	31, 88, 70
RGB Percent	12%, 35%, 27%
CMY	0.8784, 0.6549, 0.7255
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.20, 0.65
HSL	161°, 48%, 23%
HSV	161°, 65%, 35%
XYZ	5.1603, 7.7129, 7.0111
YIQ	68.9050, -28.1940, -17.6820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

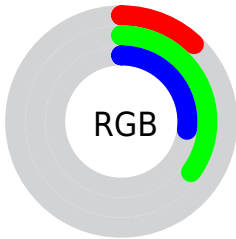
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 65, 88
Decimal	2054214
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.38, -23.51, 4.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 24.027, 168.059
Yxy	7.7129, 0.2595, 0.3879
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280244294 (0xFF1F5846)
<b>YUV</b>	68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427
Hunter-Lab	27.7722, -15.4347, 4.4727

# Details

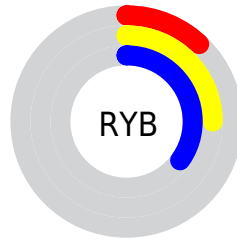
The YUV color **68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **50.0950, -0.5398, 33.2427**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.9760, -0.4812, -32.4280**, and **27.7320, -0.3609, -24.3210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.8720, 0.5561, -38.4757**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.9380, 0.5236, -28.0096**.

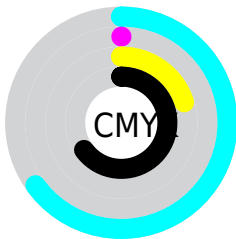
# Distribution



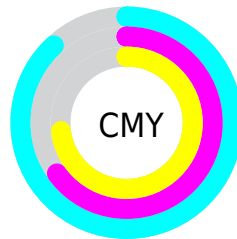
- Red (12%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (35%)



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



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427 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 68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.9050, 0.5398,  
-33.2427

■ 68.9050, 0.5398,  
-33.2427

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 43.0400, 2.4453,  
-37.7461

■ 118.9760, -0.4812,  
-32.4280

■ 27.7320, -0.3609,  
-24.3210

■ 145.5630, -0.7706,  
-32.9428

■ 11.7400, -5.7878,  
-10.2960

■ 172.1500, -1.0599,  
-33.4575

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 199.8510, -0.9125,  
-34.0723

■ 228.4380, -1.2019,  
-34.5871

■ 243.5240, 5.1647,

-23.2615

252.3090, 1.3267,  
-5.5330

68.9050, 0.5398,  
-33.2427

68.9050, 0.5398,  
-33.2427

65.8720, 0.5561,  
-38.4757

71.9380, 0.5236,  
-28.0096

62.8390, 0.5724,  
-43.7088

74.9710, 0.5073,  
-22.7766

60.2190, 0.8780,  
-48.4271

77.5910, 0.2016,  
-18.0583

58.4960, 0.7415,  
-51.3010

80.6240, 0.1854,  
-12.8252

83.6570, 0.1691,  
-7.5922

■ 86.6900, 0.1528,  
-2.3591

■ 89.6090, -0.3002,  
2.9739

■ 92.3430, -0.1691,  
7.5922

■ 95.3760, -0.1854,  
12.8252

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.1650, -10.4343, -13.2997



68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427



61.9160, 13.8454, -54.3003

# Triad

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



68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427



78.3530, 18.0670, -8.2026



78.6200, -13.6167, 27.5203

# Complementary

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



68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427



50.0950, -0.5398, 33.2427

# 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.



79.7050, -5.7706, 30.9537



68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427



80.7640, 11.4553, 12.4850

# Square

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



68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427



71.9970, 21.2005, -33.3234



80.3760, 3.2656, 25.9802



77.7020, -18.0941, 16.9243



# Rectangle

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



68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427



63.1700, 18.6502, -55.4001



80.3760, 3.2656, 25.9802



78.9130, -11.2961, 29.8943

# Sweetspot

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



68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427



107.6240, 0.1854, -12.8252



69.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776



54.2440, -0.1203, -8.1070



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.



68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427



84.7840, 0.5995, -52.4306



65.0870, 11.2961, -29.8943



41.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



71.1310, 0.9214, -62.3819



156.2990, 2.3176, -137.0742



# Inverse Universe

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



50.0950, -0.5398, 33.2427



55.2160, -0.5995, 52.4306



53.9130, -11.2961, 29.8943



40.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



35.8690, -0.9214, 62.3819

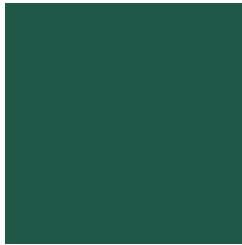


78.7010, -2.3176, 137.0742



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427 looks on a 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 68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427.

-33.2427.

# 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

68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427

### Protanopia

78.0130, -6.4154, 4.3736

### Deuteranopia

78.6590, -2.7899, 8.1921



## Tritanopia

72.3430, 9.6909, -28.3648

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427

## Protanomaly

74.9080, -3.8986, -9.5663

## Deuteranomaly

75.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923

## Tritanomaly

71.1210, 6.3493, -29.9241

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.9230, 0.0380, -12.2105

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427 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(31, 88, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 88, 70)  
}
```

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(31, 88, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 88, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427 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(31, 88, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 88, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 88, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 88, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 88, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 88, 70)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 88, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 88,  
70) }
```

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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