

# Converting Colors

YUV(69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481)  
contains.

<b>YUV(69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481)</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(69.1860, -5.5147,  
-4.5481)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	404A3A
RGB	64, 74, 58
RGB Percent	25%, 29%, 23%
CMY	0.7490, 0.7098, 0.7725
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.22, 0.71
HSL	98°, 12%, 26%
HSV	98°, 22%, 29%
XYZ	5.3269, 6.2930, 4.9369
YIQ	69.1860, -0.8240, -7.0960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

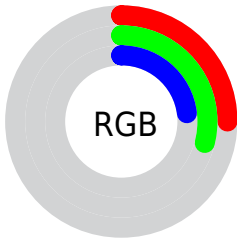
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">58, 74, 68</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4213306</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">30.14, -7.54, 8.23</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">30, 11.162, 132.463</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">6.2930, 0.3217, 0.3801</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282403386 (0xFF404A3A)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">25.0859, -5.9969, 5.8919</a>

# Details

The YUV color **69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **62.8140, 5.5147, 4.5481**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.6590, -6.2409, -4.9629**, and **26.0120, -4.9359, -3.5185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.8930, -7.8352, -6.9222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.4790, -3.1941, -2.1741**.

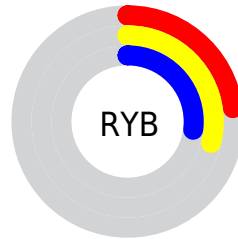
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (29%)

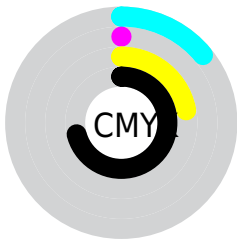
Blue (23%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (27%)

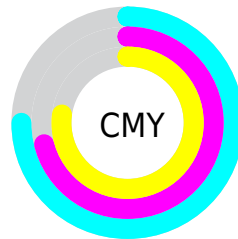


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481 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 69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.1860, -5.5147,  
-4.5481

■ 69.1860, -5.5147,  
-4.5481

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 46.5990, -5.2253,  
-4.0333

■ 117.6590, -6.2409,  
-4.9629

■ 26.0120, -4.9359,  
-3.5185

■ 142.6590, -6.2409,  
-4.9629

■ 0.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 169.5450, -6.6777,  
-4.8630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 196.5450, -6.6777,  
-4.8630

■ 225.1320, -6.9671,  
-5.3778

■ 250.7840, -5.8095,

-3.3186

■ 69.1860, -5.5147,  
-4.5481

■ 69.1860, -5.5147,  
-4.5481

■ 66.8930, -7.8352,  
-6.9222

■ 71.4790, -3.1941,  
-2.1741

■ 64.7850, -10.7400,  
-8.5814

■ 73.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 62.4920, -13.0606,  
-10.9555

■ 75.8800, 2.0312,  
1.8592

■ 60.0850, -15.8179,  
-13.2295

■ 78.2870, 4.7885,  
4.1333

■ 58.0910, -18.2859,  
-14.9888

■ 80.2810, 7.2565,  
5.8926

■ 55.7980, -20.6064,  
-17.3628

■ 82.5740, 9.5770,  
8.2666

■ 53.6900, -23.5112,  
-19.0221

■ 84.6820, 12.4818,  
9.9259

■ 51.8100, -25.5423,  
-20.8814

■ 86.9750, 14.8023,  
12.2999

■ 89.3820, 17.5597,  
14.5740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.5460, -8.1572, 3.0292



69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481



68.4670, -1.7092, -11.8106

# Triad

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



69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481



69.2140, 8.7685, -12.4657



72.5180, -2.2274, 14.4547

# Complementary

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



69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481



62.8140, 5.5147, 4.5481

# 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.



72.2340, 1.8566, 11.1958



69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481



71.4430, 8.1626, -4.7735

# Square

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



69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481



67.7250, 7.0376, -17.2988



72.5150, 5.6621, 3.9333



71.8940, -5.8637, 14.1250



# Rectangle

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



69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481



67.6560, 1.6486, -15.4843



72.5150, 5.6621, 3.9333



72.5610, -0.7696, 13.5400

# Sweetspot

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



69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481



95.1200, -2.0312, -1.8592



68.6540, -5.2524, 4.6884



47.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481



89.3660, -8.5614, -7.3370



67.6200, -3.7567, -8.4367



36.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



71.2360, -35.1193, -29.1480



160.7240, -79.2369, -65.5329



# Inverse Universe

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



62.8140, 5.5147, 4.5481



79.3350, 8.7088, 6.7222



64.3800, 3.7567, 8.4367



35.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444



30.7640, 35.1193, 29.1480



68.9770, 79.3843, 64.9182



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

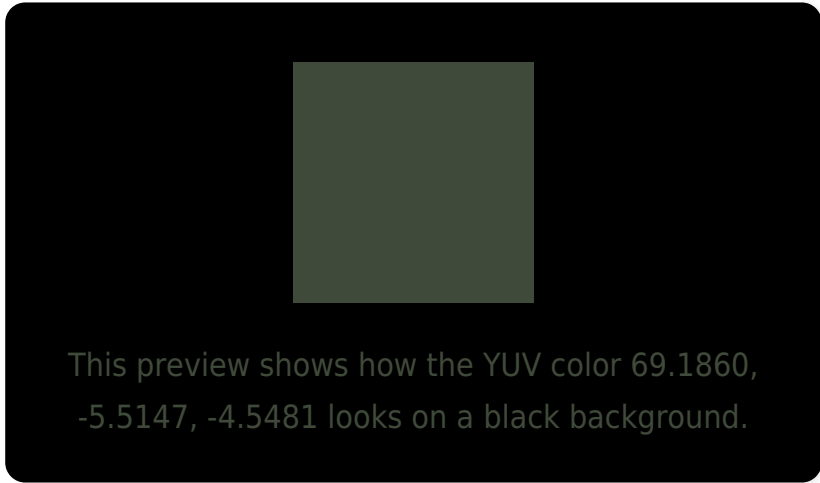
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

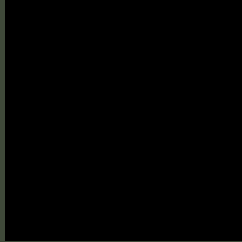
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481.



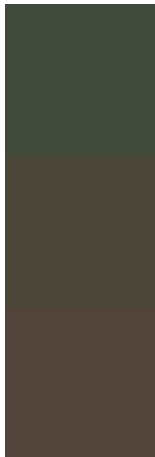
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.1860, -5.5147,

-4.5481.

# 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

69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481

### Protanopia

70.4860, -7.1416, 3.9588

### Deuteranopia

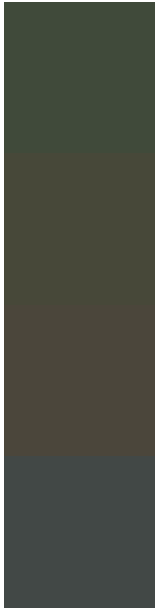
71.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067



## Tritanopia

70.4880, 3.2104, -3.0590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481

## Protanomaly

69.9910, -6.4046, 0.8849

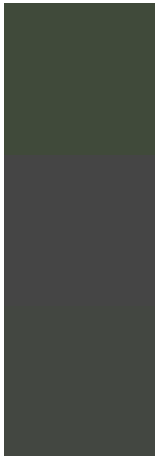
## Deuteranomaly

70.2410, -5.5418, 4.1736

## Tritanomaly

69.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.1200, -2.0312, -1.8592

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481 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(64, 74, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 74, 58)  
}
```

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(64, 74, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 74, 58) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481 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(64, 74, 58) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 74, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 74, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 74, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 74, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 74, 58)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 74, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 74,  
58) }
```

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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