

# Converting Colors

YUV(69.1940, 15.6804,  
-36.1271)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(69.1940, 15.6804,  
-36.1271)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1C5465
RGB	28, 84, 101
RGB Percent	11%, 33%, 40%
CMY	0.8902, 0.6706, 0.6039
CMYK	0.72, 0.17, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	194°, 57%, 25%
HSV	194°, 72%, 40%
XYZ	5.9982, 7.5271, 13.4487
YIQ	69.1940, -38.8330, -6.5850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

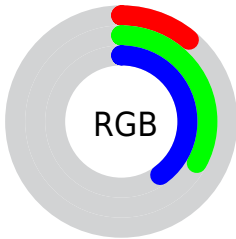
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 60, 101
Decimal	1856613
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.98, -12.05, -15.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 19.361, 231.525
Yxy	7.5271, 0.2224, 0.2791
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280046693 (0xFF1C5465)
YUV	69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271
Hunter-Lab	27.4356, -8.9872, -9.8585

# Details

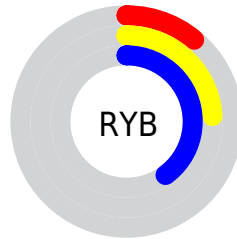
The YUV color **69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **59.8060, -15.6804, 36.1271**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.5040, 15.5275, -33.7680**, and **29.0490, 12.3008, -25.4760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.0300, 17.7332, -41.2453**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3580, 13.6275, -31.0090**.

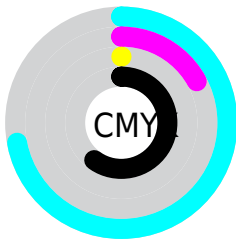
# Distribution



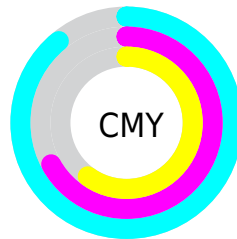
- Red (11%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271 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 69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.1940, 15.6804,  
-36.1271

■ 69.1940, 15.6804,  
-36.1271

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 44.5850, 15.9806,  
-39.1010

■ 120.5040, 15.5275,  
-33.7680

■ 29.0490, 12.3008,  
-25.4760

■ 146.9170, 15.8169,  
-33.2532

■ 14.9150, 8.9159,  
-13.0805

■ 173.9170, 15.8169,  
-33.2532

■ 0.7980, 3.0576,  
-0.6998

■ 201.6180, 15.9643,  
-33.8680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 228.8200, 12.9067,  
-33.1681

■ 244.2360, 5.3067,

-22.1320

252.9070, 1.0318,  
-4.3034

69.1940, 15.6804,  
-36.1271

69.1940, 15.6804,  
-36.1271

65.0300, 17.7332,  
-41.2453

73.3580, 13.6275,  
-31.0090

60.2790, 20.0755,  
-45.8487

78.1090, 11.2853,  
-26.4056

56.7130, 21.8335,  
-49.7373

82.2730, 9.2324,  
-21.2874

86.4370, 7.1796,  
-16.1692

91.4870, 4.6899,  
-10.9511

■ 95.6510, 2.6371,  
-5.8329

■ 99.8150, 0.5842,  
-0.7148

■ 104.5660, -1.7580,  
3.8886

■ 108.7300, -3.8109,  
9.0068

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.9890, 9.8654, -37.7014



69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271



74.1080, 16.2158, -21.1427

# Triad

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



69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271



79.5990, 1.6767, 22.2767



75.5690, -13.0985, 1.2550

# Complementary

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



69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271



59.8060, -15.6804, 36.1271

# 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.



76.8910, -14.7363, 13.2506



69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271



78.6720, -5.7543, 25.7207

# Square

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



69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271



79.9550, 8.4032, 11.4405



78.0430, -11.8532, 21.8873



73.5610, -7.6716, -12.7700



# Rectangle

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



69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271



77.1310, 14.7254, -9.7619



78.0430, -11.8532, 21.8873



76.2490, -14.4198, 5.0436

# Sweetspot

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



69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271



117.2200, 6.3005, -14.2249



72.6750, -14.1368, -39.1800



58.5690, 3.6635, -8.3920



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271



80.9510, 24.1812, -56.0850



48.6490, 25.8090, -18.1092



48.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



64.7660, 24.7654, -56.7998



136.7700, 51.8784, -119.9473



# Inverse Universe

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



56.2110, 13.7000, 39.2800



60.7050, 21.3444, 60.7717



80.3510, -25.8090, 18.1092



47.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



44.4170, 21.4864, 61.9013

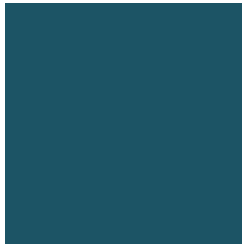


93.5620, 45.5719, 130.1801



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271 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 69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271 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 69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271.



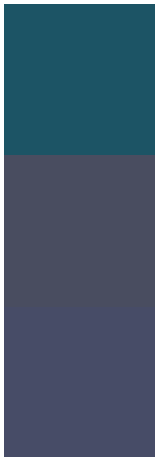
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.1940, 15.6804,

-36.1271.

# 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

69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271

### Protanopia

77.9700, 8.8888, -4.3587

### Deuteranopia

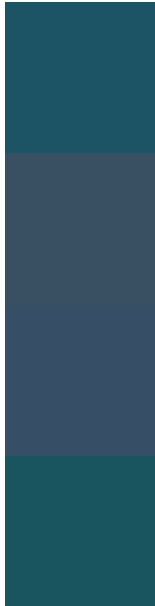
77.5830, 12.5306, -5.7733



## Tritanopia

66.9610, 12.3442, -39.4308

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271

## Protanomaly

75.1750, 11.2527, -15.9395

## Deuteranomaly

74.4460, 13.5841, -17.0541

## Tritanomaly

67.9010, 13.3598, -38.5012

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.8180, 6.0057, -12.9954

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271 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, 84, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 84, 101)  
}
```

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, 84, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 84, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271 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, 84, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 84, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 84, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 84, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 84, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 84,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 84, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 84,  
101) }
```

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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