

# Converting Colors

YUV(69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(69.2250, 1.8611,  
-37.0313)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B5A49
RGB	27, 90, 73
RGB Percent	11%, 35%, 29%
CMY	0.8941, 0.6471, 0.7137
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.19, 0.65
HSL	164°, 54%, 23%
HSV	164°, 70%, 35%
XYZ	5.3108, 8.0264, 7.5727
YIQ	69.2250, -32.0910, -18.6430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

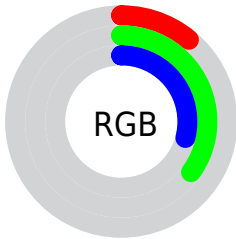
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	27, 63, 90
Decimal	1792585
CIE Lab	34.04, -24.53, 4.02
CIE LCh	34, 24.857, 170.684
Yxy	8.0264, 0.2540, 0.3839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279982665 (0xFF1B5A49)
YUV	69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313
Hunter-Lab	28.3309, -16.1183, 3.9837

# Details

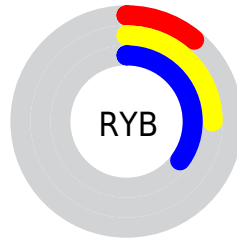
The YUV color **69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **47.7750, -1.8611, 37.0313**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.5950, 0.6927, -35.6018**, and **29.1340, -0.0661, -25.5505** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.3060, 2.3141, -42.3644**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1440, 1.4080, -31.6983**.

# Distribution



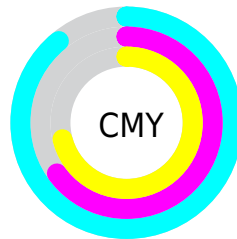
- Red (11%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (29%)



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



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313 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 69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.2250, 1.8611,  
-37.0313

■ 69.2250, 1.8611,  
-37.0313

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 44.5560, 3.1769,  
-39.0756

■ 120.5950, 0.6927,  
-35.6018

■ 29.1340, -0.0661,  
-25.5505

■ 146.4810, 0.2559,  
-35.5018

■ 13.9570, -4.9088,  
-12.2403

■ 173.7690, 0.1139,  
-36.6314

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 201.3560, -0.1755,  
-37.1462

■ 229.3560, -0.1755,  
-37.1462

■ 243.0400, 5.8963,

-24.5911

251.7110, 1.6215,  
-6.7625

69.2250, 1.8611,  
-37.0313

69.2250, 1.8611,  
-37.0313

66.3060, 2.3141,  
-42.3644

72.1440, 1.4080,  
-31.6983

63.2730, 2.3304,  
-47.5974

75.1770, 1.3917,  
-26.4652

60.3540, 2.7835,  
-52.9305

78.0960, 0.9387,  
-21.1322

81.1290, 0.9224,  
-15.8991

84.0480, 0.4693,  
-10.5661

■ 87.0810, 0.4531,  
-5.3330

■ 90.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 92.9190, -0.4531,  
5.3330

■ 95.9520, -0.4693,  
10.5661

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.5560, -10.1341, -16.2736



69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313



63.4320, 14.5770, -55.6299

# Triad

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



69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313



80.3640, 18.0615, -6.4582



80.2780, -14.9271, 27.8202

# Complementary

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



69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313



47.7750, -1.8611, 37.0313

# 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.



81.0750, -6.9390, 32.3832



69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313



82.6610, 11.0131, 14.3293

# Square

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



69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313



73.6380, 22.3635, -33.0085



82.1590, 2.3866, 27.9246



79.1750, -18.8203, 16.5095



# Rectangle

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



69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313



64.2130, 20.1080, -56.3148



82.1590, 2.3866, 27.9246



80.5710, -12.6065, 30.1942

# Sweetspot

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



69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313



109.1400, 0.9170, -14.1548



69.3630, -20.8850, -21.3664



54.0590, 0.4639, -8.8217



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.



69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313



84.7340, 3.0891, -57.6487



62.9450, 13.3381, -31.5238



44.3910, 0.3002, -2.9739



73.6900, 3.1108, -64.6261



158.8410, 6.9804, -139.3036



# Inverse Universe

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



47.7750, -1.8611, 37.0313



51.2660, -3.0891, 57.6487



54.0550, -13.3381, 31.5238



42.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



36.3100, -3.1108, 64.6261



78.1590, -6.9804, 139.3036



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

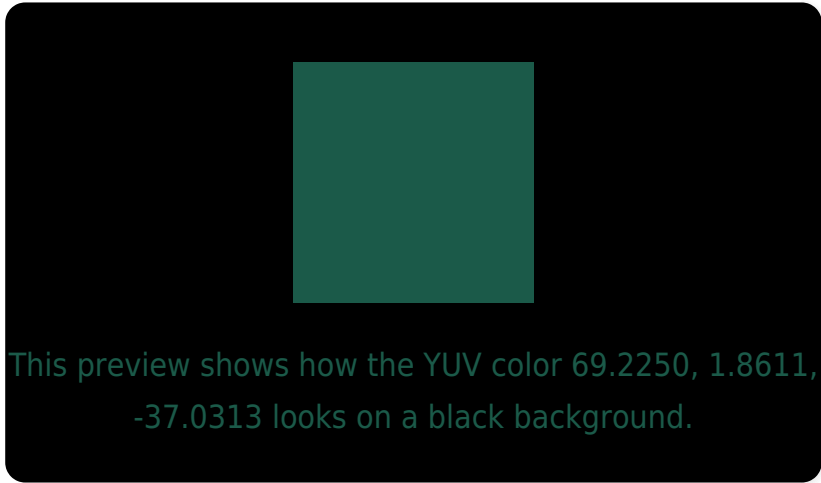
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313.



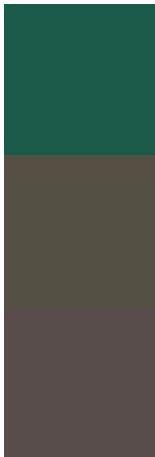
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313.



# 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

69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313

### Protanopia

79.8280, -5.8312, 3.6588

### Deuteranopia

80.4740, -2.2057, 7.4773



## Tritanopia

72.8480, 10.4279, -31.4387

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313

## Protanomaly

76.1250, -3.0196, -11.5106

## Deuteranomaly

76.4180, -0.6991, -9.1366

## Tritanomaly

71.3270, 7.2338, -33.6128

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.3250, 0.3328, -13.4400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313 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(27, 90, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 90, 73)  
}
```

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(27, 90, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 90, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313 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(27, 90, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 90, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 90, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 90, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 90, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 90, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.2250, 1.8611, -37.0313 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 90, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 90,  
73) }
```

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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