

# Converting Colors

YUV(69.3740, -30.7504,  
16.3350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(69.3740, -30.7504,  
16.3350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	584807
RGB	88, 72, 7
RGB Percent	35%, 28%, 3%
CMY	0.6549, 0.7176, 0.9725
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.92, 0.65
HSL	48°, 85%, 19%
HSV	48°, 92%, 35%
XYZ	6.3802, 6.7248, 1.1628
YIQ	69.3740, 30.4010, -16.8230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

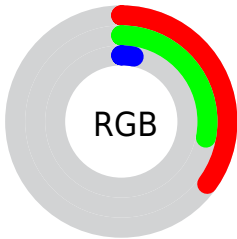
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	27, 88, 7
Decimal	5785607
CIE Lab	31.17, -0.12, 37.29
CIE LCh	31, 37.289, 90.187
Yxy	6.7248, 0.4472, 0.4713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283975687 (0xFF584807)
YUV	69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350
Hunter-Lab	25.9322, -1.4641, 15.4941

# Details

The YUV color **69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **25.6260, 30.7504, -16.3350**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.0970, -30.6138, 19.2089**, and **28.3850, -13.9938, 8.4324** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.9890, -33.5186, 17.5496**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.5740, -27.3980, 14.4056**.

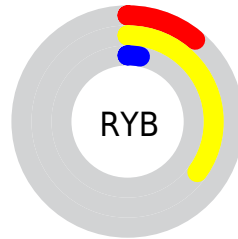
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (28%)

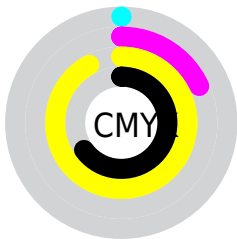
Blue (3%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (3%)

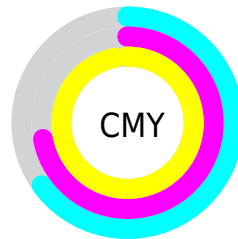


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 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 69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.3740, -30.7504,  
16.3350

69.3740, -30.7504,  
16.3350

253.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

48.4860, -23.9036,  
13.6058

119.0970,  
-30.6138, 19.2089

28.3850, -13.9938,  
8.4324

145.1680,  
-31.6348, 20.0237

4.1420, -2.0420,  
1.6295

171.9510,  
-32.5138, 21.9680

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.1360,  
-33.0980, 22.6827

227.5060,  
-34.2665, 24.1122

247.0200,

-30.5759, 6.9985

■ 250.2120,  
-18.3455, 4.1991

■ 69.3740, -30.7504,  
16.3350

■ 69.3740, -30.7504,  
16.3350

■ 67.9890, -33.5186,  
17.5496

■ 71.5740, -27.3980,  
14.4056

■ 73.1870, -23.7562,  
12.9910

■ 75.2730, -20.8406,  
11.1616

■ 77.4730, -17.4882,  
9.2322

■ 79.6730, -14.1358,  
7.3028

■ 81.2860, -10.4940,  
5.8882

■ 83.4860, -7.1416,  
3.9588

■ 85.5720, -4.2260,  
2.1294

■ 87.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.5040, -24.4055, 34.6380



69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



66.6530, -23.9859, -6.7117

# Triad

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



69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



62.6970, 19.3764, -54.9853



75.4440, 13.5851, 29.4286

# Complementary

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



69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



25.6260, 30.7504, -16.3350

# 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.



74.7050, 24.3024, -1.4953



69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



63.4440, 29.8541, -55.6404

# Square

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



69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



59.3910, 6.7092, -52.0859



60.2470, 35.3742, -52.8366



72.2260, 0.8746, 46.2828



# Rectangle

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



69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



63.0510, -14.3221, -26.3547



60.2470, 35.3742, -52.8366



75.7140, 17.3960, 20.4218

# Sweetspot

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



69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



107.2430, -11.9518, 6.8029



33.0430, -4.9512, 48.1973



54.3720, -7.5784, 4.0588



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.



69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350



88.3890, -43.5758, 23.3378



71.5900, -31.8429, -6.6564



41.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



82.4750, -40.6602, 21.5084



180.6210, -89.0462, 47.6904



# Inverse Universe

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



25.6260, 30.7504, -16.3350



26.6110, 43.5758, -23.3378



23.4100, 31.8429, 6.6564



40.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



24.5250, 40.6602, -21.5084

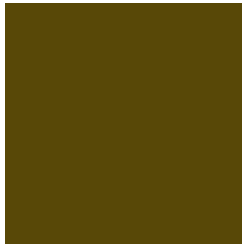


53.7920, 89.3355, -47.1756



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 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 69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

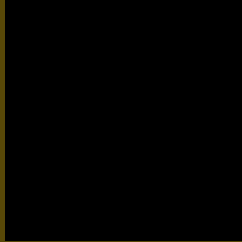
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.3740, -30.7504,



# 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

69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350

### Protanopia

69.1670, -30.1553, 12.1315

### Deuteranopia

70.0370, -29.5982, 20.1386



## Tritanopia

75.0450, -1.5012, 14.8695

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350

## Protanomaly

69.1780, -30.1608, 13.8759

## Deuteranomaly

69.9120, -30.0296, 18.4942

## Tritanomaly

73.1840, -12.4157, 15.6246

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.0580, -11.3676, 6.0881

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 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(88, 72, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 72, 7)  
}
```

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(88, 72, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 72, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 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(88, 72, 7) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 72, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 72, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 72, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 72, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 72, 7) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.3740, -30.7504, 16.3350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 72, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 72,  
7) }
```

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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