

# Converting Colors

YUV(69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(69.5270, -9.1338,  
36.3718)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	6F3433
RGB	111, 52, 51
RGB Percent	44%, 20%, 20%
CMY	0.5647, 0.7961, 0.8000
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.54, 0.56
HSL	1°, 37%, 32%
HSV	1°, 54%, 44%
XYZ	8.3811, 6.0745, 3.8627
YIQ	69.5270, 35.4850, 12.1970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

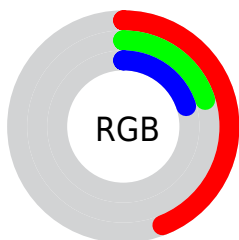
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">111, 52, 51</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7287859</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">29.60, 26.00, 12.90</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">30, 29.024, 26.397</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">6.0745, 0.4575, 0.3316</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285477939</a> <a href="#">(0xFF6F3433)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">24.6465, 17.5677, 7.9603</a>

# Details

The YUV color **69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **92.4730, 9.1338, -36.3718**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.3920, -11.0393, 40.8752**, and **21.4450, -8.1074, 33.8127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.8160, -10.7553, 43.1344**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.2380, -7.5123, 29.6093**.

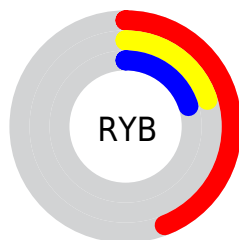
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (20%)

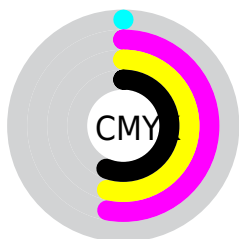
Blue (20%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (20%)

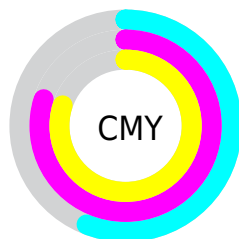


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (80%)


Yellow (80%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718 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 69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 69.5270, -9.1338,  
36.3718

 69.5270, -9.1338,  
36.3718


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 45.8580, -7.8180,  
34.3275


 119.3920,  
-11.0393, 40.8752

 21.4450, -8.1074,  
33.8127

 145.8760,  
-11.7709, 42.2047

 11.4760, -5.1647,  
23.2615

 172.7730,  
-12.2131, 44.0491

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 200.2570,  
-12.9447, 45.3786

 220.7820, -9.2595,  
30.0092

 240.4100, -5.1321,

12.7954

■ 69.5270, -9.1338,  
36.3718

■ 69.5270, -9.1338,  
36.3718

■ 61.8160, -10.7553,  
43.1344

■ 77.2380, -7.5123,  
29.6093

■ 54.1050, -12.3768,  
49.8969

■ 84.9490, -5.8909,  
22.8467

■ 46.3940, -13.9982,  
56.6595

■ 92.6600, -4.2694,  
16.0842

■ 38.6830, -15.6197,  
63.4220

■ 100.3710, -2.6479,  
9.3216

■ 34.3630, -16.9410,  
67.2106

■ 108.1960, -0.5896,  
2.4591

■ 115.3200, 1.3212,  
-3.7886

■ 123.0310, 2.9427,  
-10.5512

■ 130.7420, 4.5642,  
-17.3137

■ 138.4530, 6.1857,  
-24.0763

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.2630, 1.3493, 33.9723



69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718



68.8930, -17.6952, 29.0348

# Triad

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



69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718



61.5550, -8.6546, -24.1657



59.8480, 27.1899, -41.0857

# Complementary

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



69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718



92.4730, 9.1338, -36.3718

# 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.



57.9840, 24.1649, -50.8520



69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718



55.0710, 5.3880, -48.2973

# Square

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



69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718



65.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636



57.6930, 15.4344, -50.5968



70.7280, 19.3611, -3.2695



# Rectangle

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



69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718



68.2140, -21.3045, 19.9833



57.6930, 15.4344, -50.5968



56.9070, 27.6538, -49.9074

# Sweetspot

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



69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718



128.8770, -3.3904, 14.1399



75.6660, 16.9267, 30.9879



64.1860, -2.0637, 8.6069



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718



79.6930, -14.1456, 57.2742



86.5500, -17.5261, 21.4427



52.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739



37.0540, -18.2676, 72.7436



76.2010, -37.5671, 149.7907



# Inverse Universe

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



92.4730, 9.1338, -36.3718



116.3070, 14.1456, -57.2742



74.8630, 17.8155, -20.9279



54.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



82.9460, 18.2676, -72.7436

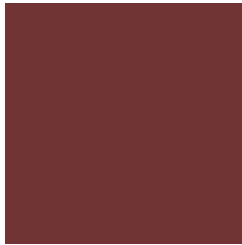


170.7990, 37.5671, -149.7907



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

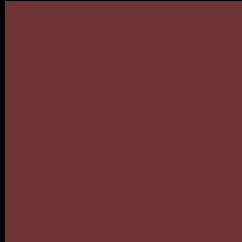
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

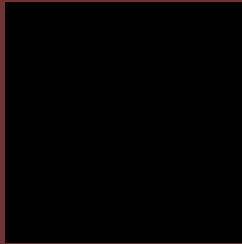
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718.



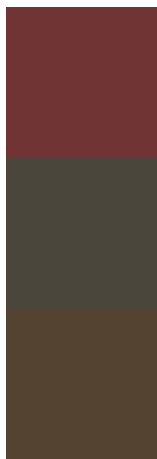
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.5270, -9.1338,



# 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

69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718

### Protanopia

69.9420, -5.3944, 3.5589

### Deuteranopia

69.9170, -10.8051, 12.3508



## Tritanopia

69.3960, -7.0972, 36.4867

# Trichromacy



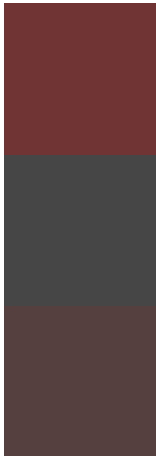
**Original Color**  
69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718

**Protanomaly**  
69.3780, -6.5954, 15.4545

**Deuteranomaly**  
70.0860, -10.3954, 20.9726

**Tritanomaly**  
69.2820, -7.5340, 36.5867

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718

**Achromatopsia**  
70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**  
69.5780, -3.2430, 13.5251

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718 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(111, 52, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 52, 51)  
}
```

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(111, 52, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 52, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718 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(111, 52, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 52, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(111, 52, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 52, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 52, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 52,  
51) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.5270, -9.1338, 36.3718 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:rgb(111, 52, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(111, 52,  
51) }
```

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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