

# Converting Colors

YUV(69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(69.5290, 4.1762,  
-32.9129)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	20574E
RGB	32, 87, 78
RGB Percent	13%, 34%, 31%
CMY	0.8745, 0.6588, 0.6941
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.10, 0.66
HSL	170°, 46%, 23%
HSV	170°, 63%, 34%
XYZ	5.3790, 7.6735, 8.4054
YIQ	69.5290, -29.8910, -14.4590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

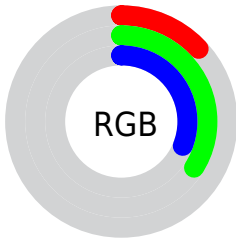
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	32, 62, 87
Decimal	2119502
CIE Lab	33.29, -20.51, -0.17
CIE LCh	33, 20.507, 180.475
Yxy	7.6735, 0.2507, 0.3576
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280309582 (0xFF20574E)
YUV	69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129
Hunter-Lab	27.7011, -13.8158, 1.4004

# Details

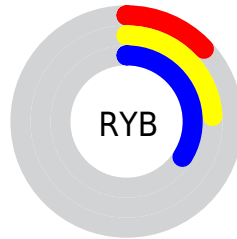
The YUV color **69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **49.4710, -4.1762, 32.9129**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.7140, 3.5920, -32.1982**, and **27.9430, 2.9861, -24.5060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.7240, 5.0661, -38.3459**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.3340, 3.2863, -27.4799**.

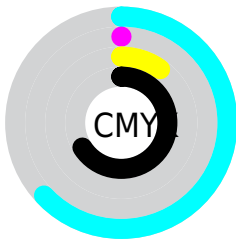
# Distribution



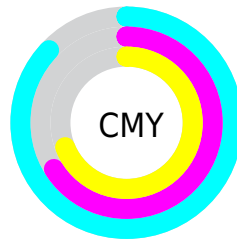
- Red (13%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129 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 69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.5290, 4.1762,  
-32.9129

69.5290, 4.1762,  
-32.9129

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

43.5500, 5.6449,  
-37.3163

119.7140, 3.5920,  
-32.1982

27.9430, 2.9861,  
-24.5060

146.3010, 3.3026,  
-32.7130

13.1080, -0.5462,  
-11.4957

173.0020, 3.4500,  
-33.3278

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

200.5890, 3.1606,  
-33.8426

228.5890, 3.1606,  
-33.8426

243.9370, 5.4541,

-22.7467

252.6080, 1.1793,  
-4.9182

69.5290, 4.1762,  
-32.9129

69.5290, 4.1762,  
-32.9129

66.7240, 5.0661,  
-38.3459

72.3340, 3.2863,  
-27.4799

64.1040, 5.3717,  
-43.0642

74.9540, 2.9807,  
-22.7617

61.2990, 6.2616,  
-48.4972

77.7590, 2.0908,  
-17.3286

59.3910, 6.7092,  
-52.0859

80.6780, 1.6377,  
-11.9956

83.4830, 0.7479,  
-6.5626

■ 86.1030, 0.4422,  
-1.8443

■ 88.9080, -0.4476,  
3.5887

■ 91.7130, -1.3375,  
9.0217

■ 94.3330, -1.6432,  
13.7400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.3970, -5.6187, -17.8882



69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129



66.5690, 13.5235, -44.3490

# Triad

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



69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129



79.7410, 12.9457, 1.1041



78.5760, -13.5950, 20.5428

# Complementary

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



69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129



49.4710, -4.1762, 32.9129

# 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.



79.1020, -7.9383, 26.2205



69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129



80.9340, 6.9345, 15.8439

# Square

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



69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129



76.2440, 16.6417, -17.7540



80.3390, -0.6601, 25.1357



77.0540, -15.3096, 10.4766



# Rectangle

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



69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129



68.2150, 17.1490, -40.5306



80.3390, -0.6601, 25.1357



78.6410, -12.1480, 23.1168

# Sweetspot

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



69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129



105.3790, 1.7852, -12.6104



66.9760, -17.2432, -22.7810



51.8850, 1.0427, -7.7921



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129



84.9890, 6.4144, -50.8564



59.9890, 13.3164, -24.5464



41.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



73.0690, 8.3470, -64.0815



160.2890, 17.6055, -140.5735



# Inverse Universe

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



49.4710, -4.1762, 32.9129



54.0110, -6.4144, 50.8564



59.0110, -13.3164, 24.5464



40.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



34.0450, -7.9102, 63.9815

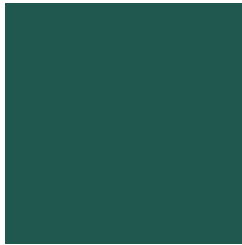


74.5970, -18.0423, 140.6734



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

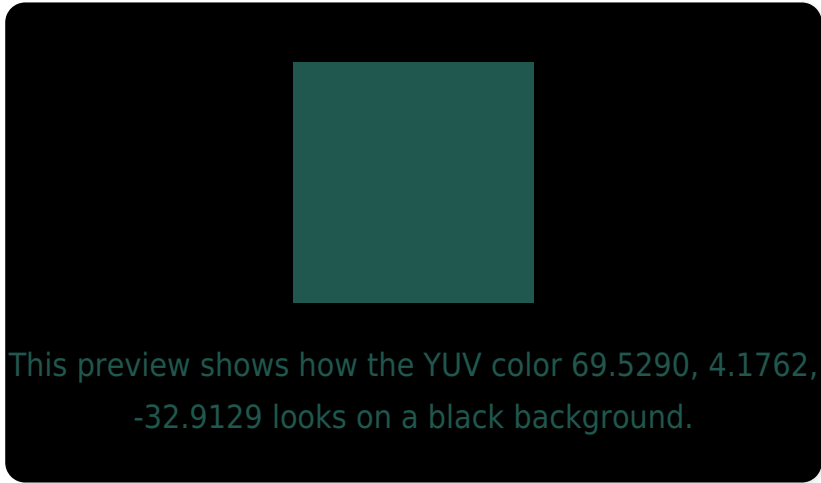
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

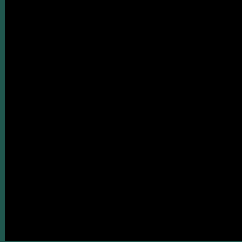
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129.



# 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

69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129

### Protanopia

78.3270, -2.6262, 2.3442

### Deuteranopia

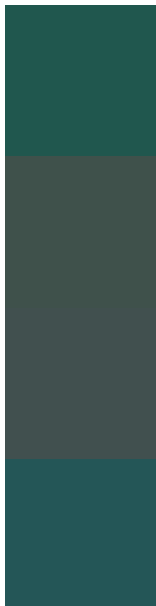
78.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



## Tritanopia

71.7450, 9.9857, -29.5944

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129

## Protanomaly

74.9340, 0.0325, -10.4661

## Deuteranomaly

75.4010, 1.7743, -9.1217

## Tritanomaly

71.1640, 7.8071, -30.8388

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.6780, 1.6377, -11.9956

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129 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(32, 87, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 87, 78)  
}
```

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(32, 87, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 87, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129 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(32, 87, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 87, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 87, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 87, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 87, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 87, 78)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.5290, 4.1762, -32.9129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 87, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 87,  
78) }
```

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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